THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS SEGRPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

VOL. 5.-NO. 278.

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Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of
the ocean, will be open for greats from the 10th of June
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have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Oresson one of the most
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pleasure and the sufferer from heat and disease will find
attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard
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purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain
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Tickots good for the round trip from Philadelphia,
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je5-2m Cresson Springs, Cambria co... Pa... BEDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. AL-Urated and fashionable WATERING PLACE is now

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BY DAVID SHATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifully situated at the foot of Penusylvania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season.

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E. LEE, Proprietor.
This House having been thoroughly renovated and entarged, is now open for permacent and transient boarders.
The MANSION HUISE inconvenient to depot, churches, sad yest office. The babing grounds are un urpussed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. BRIET, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquer, and choice brands of cigars.

E AGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIO
OITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.
Board 87 per week, batteing dresses included. je20-2m AGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC OTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few sholes Booms can be obtained by applying soon. The Propriety furnished big table with fresh milk from his vs. and fresh vegetables from his farm.

owa, and from regensoles from his farm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel ots for sale by

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Proprieter.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY." N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues. worner of ATLANTIO and MASSAURIOUS.
will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "Tre Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Orean and Refreshment Salcon attached to the house. Terms underate.

C. DUBOLS & S. J. YOUNG.
Proprietors.

IGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIC CITY.—This well-knows House, baving been enlarged and renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Involute 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 bench. A continuation of the partners of this friends and the public is solicited. No bar. je21-lm JONAH WOUTTON, Proprietor. DEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC the left, beyond the depot This House is now open for Boarders and Transi nt Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servants half price.

For Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive infront of the hotel.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This Private Boarding Bouse, corner of YORK and PAOIFIO Avenne, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open the season. The accommodations are equal to an lers on the Island. Prices moderate. e20-2m J. KEIM. Proprietor. IZENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC

OITY, N. J.—This comfortable and convenient new house, located on KENTUUKY Avenue, opposite the Surf House, one square from the best bathing on the beach, has been fitted up for visitors this season.

H. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire.

SEA BATHING. "The Clarendon," (formerly Virginia House, VIRGINIA AVENUE. (formerly Virginia House) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIO OITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the gea. [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M.D. CEABATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N J., is now open, editasted only fitty yards from the sea-ture, central of the place; house fronting the seasure 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murra; sirect twice duity, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thense by the R. and D. B. Baltroad, Addiess.

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. rain., jei9-2m\*

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC
CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC
COLTY, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the
United States three years ago.
The Helthas been put into complete order and greatly
Emproved. A new office, billiard salcon, bar room, and
bath-houses are meet excellently arranged and aprily appropriated for their respective uses. Courtess Hall is
now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the amount
portion of the level beach.
The subsoriber avails himself of the present opportunity to return his thanks to his former patrons of the
States, "and respectfully begs leave to say to all that
he will be happy to meet them at Cougress Hall, ON
AND AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he
will be ready to accommodate the public.

JOEAN RATHING — thougress Hall

SEA BATHING.—Congress Hall,
Long Branch, New Jersey, is now open for the
reception of visitor: Persons wishing to engage rooms
will please address
years
years
WOOLMAN 8 TOK 25,
Proprietor.

QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, OKF HOUSE, ATLIANTIC CITY, and with 1,100 feet of verands, fronts on the ocean, extending back, with its rear, to the railroad. It obsesses the most advantageous lecasion on the island, with perfectly safe 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 Allers will be under the charge of Mr. RaLPH BENDAMIN, of Philadelphis.

Additional improvements have been made, and the acommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any en the coast.

en the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests,
en THURSDAY, June 19.
jel6-88t

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JAMES K. BOBISON,

adding still further to the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of the guests.

Persons desiring to spend the sum ner at the Sea Shore will find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES superior to those of any ether house on the Atlantic Coast.

HASSLEE'S CELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the season, and will be under the direction of the Messra. Hassler.

Mr. THOMAS H. BABRATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Room, Ten. pin Alleys, and Shooting Gallery.

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

HENRY A. B. BRUWN,

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CUMMER BOARDING. — BROAD-TOP MOUNTAIN BUUSE.—A romantic spot for a SUMMER, RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania. Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Endroad from contract, and the House is one of the finest in the in-interior of the State, handsomely furnished with all the re-uisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, deli-

phia in the morning can easily see at the Mostaces Possesses & Besses evening.

The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the Kollowing gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Oummings, Esq.,
Samil. Castler, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCanles, Esq.,
John McCanles, Esq.,
John Hariman, Esq.,
Richard, D. Wood, Esq.,
Richard, D. Wood, Esq.,
Richard, D. Wood, Esq., THEMS MODERATE. For further information ie12-1m Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

POWERS' HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK ROW, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE.)

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

The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling amblio, desiring the best accompdations and moderate charges, is respectfully solicited. H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. STEVENS HOUSE,

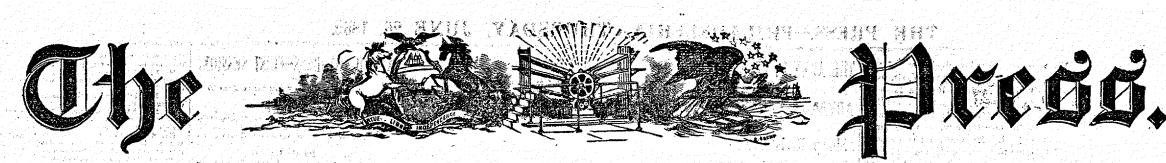
(LATE DELMONICO'S,) No. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Five minutes' walk from Fall River boat landing. Chambers street, and foot of Cortland street.

mb28-3m GEO. W. STEPHENS, Proprietor.

CARD. THE UNDERSIGNED. A late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOUSE, in we shington. 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 see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, Unit 1818. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. au28-1y.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

These terms are given with the assurance that the ac-commodations shall in every respect be equal to any

Gen. Hooker's Division at the Battle of Williamsburg. FAIR OAKS, June 20, 1862. Nothing is more calculated to mortify the pride of a brave man, who feels that he has done his duty to the country, than the fact that he is not properly represented to the people. He goes out to offer his life to the Republic, and, whether principal or private, his a vectost reward is the approbation of his fellow countrymen. In the midst of the fearful and rapidly recurring events that have marked the progress of this war for the Constiition, it is difficult even for the correspondents of news apers to give proper credit to the men who have earned it. How many heroic deeds, performed in the roar of cannon, the shock of regiments, and the clash of steel, have gone unwritten, and therefore unrewarded! How nany who have really not deserved praise have been crowned with the laurels belonging to others! The prihe dies. The page of history is not brightened by his name. His memory is cherished only in his desolated family, his grave visited by the affectionate few who water the flowers that adorn it with their sorrowing tears. Enough for such that they have died for their country brave men who merit them, are felt by the leaders of our mies, and you will have observed that Gen. McClellar has, on several occasions, partially corrected his first dehes, in order that due honor might be paid to those who have gloriously and gallantly enraed it. These observations may be applied with great force to the history of the battle of Williamsburg, which took place on the 5th of May, and particularly to the participation in that battle of the division commanded by Brigadier General Joseph Hocker. It is meet, insemuch as the reports of that momentous engagement have not yet seen the light, that something should be said of the doings of a division which sustained a loss in killed, wounded, and missing, of nearly sixteen hundred men; and this is all the more nisite in a Philadelphia newspaper, which circulates

whose patrictic sons were deeply engaged, under com-mand of your gallant townsman, Brigadier General Francis E. Patterson, and suffered severely in the conflict. Much has been written in commendation of this column, but up to this time no authentic statement has been made public. Having spent more than a month at this point, I have taken some pains to gather reliable information which I know will be accepta-ble to thousands of your readers who feel the deepest interest in the brave men who fought and fell on the 5th of General Hooker received instructions on the 4th of May to support Gen. Stoneman, and aid him in cutting off the retreat of the enemy. His division marched from the camp before Yorktown about noon of that day. They marched towards Williamsburg: Learning that Gen. Stoneman had fa'len upon the rear of the enemy's re-treating column and that Gen. Smith's division had filed into the read in advance, and that in consequence Hook-er would be compelled to halt until Smith had passed, that fine officer applied to the senior officer charged with the advance on the Yorktown road, Brigadier General leintzelman, for authority to throw his command into the Hampton road so as to intersect that on which Stone-man had balted, at the identical point occupied by the move, but owing to the awful character of the roads, the darkness of the night, and the rain, his command was halted in the middle of the road, between ten and elever clock P. M., and staid until daylight, when the ing. The first work that presented itself was Fort Ma-

so largely in the State of New Jersey, four regiments of

enemy. This permission was granted, and about dusk the head of Hooker's division began to resting on the waters of the Yorktown and James ri-vers. They were concealed by a heavy forest, and the occupants of the redoubts had felled trees in order that rees had been felled on both sides of the road for breadth of almost half a mile, and the same was the case on the Yorktown read. Between the edge of the felled timber and the fort was a belt of clear arable land, six or seven hundred vards in width, dotted all over with rife-pits. The situation chosen by the enemy was of th most formidable character. Its natural advantages wer most formulatio character. Its natural advantages were great, and Fort Magnuder the largest of the redoubts, was threngthened by substantial parapets, ditches, &c. Being in pursuit of a retreating enemy, Hooker, regardless of their number and position, save to accomplish victory with the least possible sacrifice of life, made a rapid disposition of his forces, the object being to

capture the rebels, or at least to hold them for others to

do so. There were at this moment thirty thousand o

miles, or four hours' march, the bulk of the army of the

time against three times his number. At half past seven mence the attack, with the 1st Massachusetts Regiment placed on the right to skirmish up to the edge of the pits, and to their sharpshooters and cannoniers in Fort Magruder. The 11th Massachusetts and 26th Pennsylvania were then directed to form on the right of the 2d New Hampshire, and to advance as skirmishers until they had reached the Yorktown road, and when that was gained word was to be sent to Hooker. Weber's battery, in Hooker's command, was then thrown forward in advance of the felled timber, and brought into action about seven guns from the fort opened upon it, and, after it was still further up, the battery received the fire of two additional guns from a redoubt on the left, but it was pushed on, and, before a single piece could be discharged, its can-noniers were driven from them, despite the skill and acivity of our sharpshooters in picking off the rebel gunand the officers and cannoniers of Osbourne's battery sprang forward, and almost immediately had their pieces at work. Brahmball's battery was next brought into ac tion, under that excellent officer, on the right of Weber's and, before 9 o'clock, every gun in Fort Magrades was silenced, and all the rebel troops inside and on the plain dispersed. One of the regiments of Brig. Gen. Patterson's brigade, the 5th New Jersey, was charged with the especial care of these batteries. The remaining regiments of the same brigade, under their intropid commander, tack. Heavy forest trees cover this ground, and con-cealed from view the enemy's earthworks about a mile distant, the forest itself having a depth of three-quarters of that distance. It was through this that Patterson gloriously led the 6th, 7th, and 8th New Jersey Regi-

ments. At this time bodies of the enemy's infantry could be seen in that direction, and the increased fire soon provid that many others were flocking hither. At 11.20 of the same day, when the battle had swollen into enorcous proportions, and the force of the enemy was proved to be greatly superior to our own, Gen. Hooker sent a note, asking reinforcements from the army on the Yorktown road, which, by some misfortune, did not reach Genera Heintzelman. About one o'clock, when the battle had ecome general, his left was reinforced with the 73d and 74th New York Regiments, the only remaining ones of his reserve under Col. Taylor. Thus all were engaged. Yet the fortunes of the day ebbed and flewed despite the stermined courage and valor of officers and men. Three times the enemy approached within eighty yards of the road, which was the centre of operations, and as often Every time their advance was made with fresh troops, each succeeding one seeming to be in greater force, and pushed with more determination. The 11th Massachusetts and 26th Pennsylvania were ordered to the left, the support of the batteries was withdrawn, and the 2d New amashire was withdrawn from its advanced position in and front at the same time. The orders to the 26th right. At this juncture, word was received from Colonel right. At this juncture, word was received from Coloner Taylor that the regiments of his command longest en-gaged were falling short of ammunition; and when he was informed that the supply trains had not yet come up, a portion of his command presented an obstinate esistance to the advance of the enemy with no other cartridges than they could gather from the boxes of the dead lying around! The enemy were now reinforced by the advance of General Longstreet. His troops were passing through Williamsburg in retreat, and were ecalled to strengthen the forces before Williamsburg They attempted to drive in our left, and after a violen and protracted struggle were repulsed with great loss. Simultaneous with this movement an attempt was male to drive in our front and seize the batteries by troops from Fort Magruder, aided by reinfercements from the redoubts on the left. The withdrawal of our supports our guns were captured. They could have been saved, ut only at the risk of losing the day. It will be seen from this statement that the brunt of

this great battle was borne by Hooker's division. Be-tween four and five o'clock, General Kearney, with characteristic gallantry, arrived on the ground at the head reserve until dark, when the battle ended—after having for nearly twelve hours maintained a severe conflict with manded by their ablest leader, Major General J. E. Johnson, assisted by Longstreet, Pryor, Gohlson, and Pickett, with commands selected from the best troops of their army. The list of killed and wounded attests the character of the fight. The enemy's loss was double ours. Right andred slove were left in the hospital at Williamsburg and others were distributed among the private house Three hundred prisoners were taken, representing fortysix rebel regiments, which proved the enormous strength

The four New Jersey regiments, with only two thouand men in the action, lost in killed, wounded, and missing, over five hundred! And they fought with heroic courage in the midst of the most extraordinary difficulthe rain, and almost unfit for use, they maintained the uffict stubbornly to the time they were relieved. General Heintzelman was so well pleased with the conduct of Hooker's dryision that he did not he sitate warmly to compliment them. It is a truth which cannot be gainsaid that the noble officers and men of Hooker's MARTIN & QUAYLES

STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

M M P O B I U M,

No. 1036 WALNUT STREET, ivision were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle frem morning until night, almost unaided, in the presence of more than thirty thousand of their comrades, with arms in their hands. If Hooker failed to capture DELOW RLEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. (the rebel army on the Plains of Williamsburg, it cannot JUNE 24, 1862.

part of his men, or of great skill and ability on his own I have made this statement entirely on my own responibility, after a careful examination of the ground and full conversation with parties engaged in this great battle. I could say nothing less, in justice to these brave men, and only write that they may not be misunderstood

when the history of the war comes to be written. \*\*\* [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CAMP NEAR FAIR CARS, June 23, 1862. CHANCES OF A\_BATTLE. common here and as stereotyped eleewhere as it was when the army lay on the banks of the Potomac, waiting for the rebels to evacuate Manassas. Whether they inditch," and fill it with the dead bodies of their naterrified chivalry, is, just now, the chief subject of interest and discussion. There are many, and knowing ones, too, who confidently sesert their belief that the rebels will avacuate, while others, equally wise, and seeming to be equally well posted, contend that, in front of Bichmond. will be fought the great and decisive battle of the war. The first of these two speculators base their arguments on the fact that it has been the policy of the rebels, thus far in the war, to hold a place long enough to allow our army to throw up works mount guns, and prepare to besiege them, and, when we are about ready to commence work, we suddenly discover that they have "skedaddled."
These persons further argue, and with seme plausibility, though from what information I have not been able to learn, it at the rebels have been engaged, for some time, in fortifying another place below Richmond, with a view to its occupation when the place they now hold shall have become untenable. The other party maintain that the rehels must fight here, as it is their last chance to vindicate their character before the nations of Europe, and retrieve the series of defeats which they have re-

well acquainted with their stratagems as they are themeselves, and nothing of this kind may be expected. They have have but two choices to make—either to stand and fight openly and fairly, or purene their old habit of stealing themselves away from danger.

ARRIVAL OF NURSES.

Large numbers of surgeors and nurses are arriving here to look after the wounded in the coming conflict. Some fifty ladies of the order of the Sisters of Charity have arrived here from Baltimore within the last two days. Among the volunter nurses who have come down here, is Mrs. Senator Harlan, of Lowa, and Mrs. Sevator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, both, of whom arrived at the White Bonse lest night, and came up to the lines this morning. I was somewhat surprised to meet these two ladies, who have left their homes in the distant West, and even the gay society of Washington, to look after the comfort of our brave coldiers. This is but one of the many bright exemples of noble patriotism which I have know of but one Florence Nightingale; but in this war they are counted by hundreds and thousands. And when Mr. Bussell, of the Times, wrote that our any was the best fed and best clothed army in the world, he might have added with equal truthfulness that they are the best surged army in the world.

Mrs. Harlan has been with the army almost since the commencement of the war; she was at the battle of Shiloh, and on that dreadful field of carnage rendered most important assistance to the wounded and dying. Sho is a lady of delicate frame, but of mest powerful courage, perseverance, and endurance. Should a battle occur, there will be need for the services of all who are here, and those who may yet arrive will find plenty of room for the will be need for the services of all who are here, and those who may yet arrive will find plenty of room for the well as the protecting figs of the Uni ed States of its colonell; the true will be need for the services of all who are here, and those who may yet arrive will find plenty of room for the protecting figs of the and those who may yet arrive will flad plenty of room for fields of labor. The unhealthy nature of the peninsula is having its effect upon large numbers of the army, and the sick list is fearfully large. The great wonder is, considering the location, the food and the habits of the men in camp, that there is not more sick. Some means should that now revailing, as the present system is most ruinous to health, to say nothing of comfort. Active opera-tions would be very faverable to our army just now, as it would relieve them of their monotonous life, as well as greatly prevent the increase of sickness and death.

ness, others from inability to endure the privations ne-Periodical Publications. The National Quarterly Review, just published and handed to us by Mr. John McFarlan, the general agent for the work here, this month commences its fifth volume, and may therefore be considered as fairly established. Considering the disadvantages of the times, the late depression of business, the occupation of the public mind with politics and war, and other disheartening circumstances, it must be confessed that Mr. Edward J. Sears, its editor and proprietor, has shown as much perseverance as talent, as much constancy as ability in carrying on this work to its present result of well-merited success. In all constituent essentials, the National Quarterly Review is wholly superior to that respectable and venerable fossil, the North American Review. Indeed, it may safely stand comparison with the leading British Quarterlies. The new number opens with a learned article on Chinese Language and Literature, with translated specimens of the latter; but the articles translated specimens of the latter; but the articles which will be most popular treat of Sir, Thomas More and his Times, Sir Philip Sydney, and Moliere. The last named will bear perusal even after Walter Scott's well-known essay on the same subject, contributed to an early number of the Foreign Quarterly Review. There is also a very able criticism on the leading artists in the recent exhibition of the New York Academy of Design. The only feeble article is that which treats Tennyson's "Maud" as a representative poem Mr. John

McFarlan, South Third street, is agent for the National Quarterly Review. (American edition, received from W. B. Zieber) has more than its usual average of good articles. These are Geological Changes in Scotland in Historic Times, Early Poetry of England and Scotland, Mrs. Browning's Last Poems, British Colo-nies, and Recent Homeric Critics and Translators. Three out of ten articles here are upon religious or sectarian subjects, which is an undue pro-

From Mr. McFarlan we have Part 18 of the Rebellion Record, so ably edited by Frank Moore, with portraits of General Sigel and the Rev. H. W. Bellows, engraved on steel. This number completes the third volume of the Rebellion Record, containing twelve portraits on steel, with various maps and diagrams, and an index, which is surprisingly full and accurate. This work is really a contemporary History of our Great Rebellion.

The June number of the American Exchange and Review, published in this city, contains a few articles of general interest-viz : upon Coal, the Coal Trade of Eastern Pennsylvania, and Advertising. The miscellaneous portions of this periodical are too paragraphy, if we may coin a word to denote brief and fragmentary items.

length portraits by Chappel, and well-written biographies by E A Duyckinck, is published by Johnson, Fry, & Co., of New York, and will be issued in monthly instead of fortnightly parts in future. The present livraison has fine portraits of George Bancroft, the historian, General B. Lincoln, President Polk, and John Stark.

The Eclectic Magazine (W. B. Zieber) gives, with its usual melange of selected papers from the leading British periodicals, a biography of our illustrious fellow-citizen, F. B. Morse, inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph, and a fine full-length portrait, engraved by John Sartain. The Eclectic

Peterson's Ladies' Magazine for July is not up to its usual standard of merit. The steel engraving, "The Sisters," is poorly engraved—it looks thin and hard. The literary contents are not of a

principles fail to appear. These remarks are suggested by the inquiries of your correspondent in regard to the sheriff contested election case. Nineregard to the sheriff contested election case. Nine-tenths of this community supposed (and correctly) that the decision of the Supreme Court upon the legality of the army vote would determine Mr. Ewing's right to the office of sheriff. Despite that decision, which clearly covers the whole dispute, Mr. Ewing still retains the office, pockets the fees, wrongs Mr. Thompson, and thwarts justice; not only that, the valuable time of the court is consumed in a frivolous proceeding called the respondent's answer—a voluminous paper, in which two hundred specifications are set forth and sworn to, none of which specifications have, as yet, been sustained by which specifications have, as yet, been sustained by cvidence, although the hearing has consumed seven consecutive days. Surely this is triding, and the reason ebvious—for if the foes of office will more than pay the expense of contesting as your correspondent asserts, to what length may not Mr. respondent esserts, to what length may not Mr. Ewing's counsel protract this case? In view of these facts, the public have a right to demand, through the public press, a prompt settlement of this question, to the end that justice may be done, and the community made secure in transacting business with a legally and constitutionally-elected efficer.

Subscriber.

be ascribed to the want of conduct and courage on the Important from North Carolina. A Telling Speech Delivered by Gov. Stanly at Washington-A Gathering of Citizens from Seventeen Counties. From the Newbern Progress.]

The speech of Governor Stanly, which was delivered at Washington, N. U., on the 17th just, before the great Union mass meeting, was full of moderation and elo-quence, and it may be pronounced one of the fluest proonton mass meeting, was an of the finest pro-quence, and it may be pronounced one of the finest pro-quettens of the day. It was received with the utwist satisfaction by both the Federal troops and the clitzens of the Old North State, who were present from seventeen counties.

Notice was given some two weeks since to the people in the interior that one and all loyal and disloyal, might come into our lines and hear Governor Stanly. Seventeen counties were represented in this great gathering, which was the largest over assembled in this section of the State. This great seemble in this section of

which was the largest ever assembled in this section of the State. This great seech will revolutionize the Old North State, and be the means of bringing her back into the Union at once. We understand that Captain Walker's rebel cavalry, in the vicinity of Washington, N. C., is completely de-meralized and partially visbanded, but a very few re-maining. Many of its members came to hear Governor Stauly at Washington, and remained. SPEECH OF GOV. STANLY DELIVERED AT WASH-INGTON, N. C., ON TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

Fillow-Citizens: Mr appearance here to day calls to misd many scenes of the past. I thank God that we are permitted to meet in council once more. Eyer since this infernal war, brought on by wicked politicians who desired power, I have had, no comfort. My thoughts have been directed toward there battle fields. Night and day have I been watching events. I could not have a word from my-native State, consequently I was unable to learn anything definite in regard to you. However had I may have been, no man can say I ever deceived him in any particular, or intentionally led him astray. I come to you with a blieding, heart, honest and sincere motives, desiring to give you some plain thoughts. I am pleased to see so manyfol my oid friends who have been so true to me, some of whom gave me a start in the world. It is to them I come to talk. Hive thousand miles have I come to reason with you. I desire no promotion; I came for no love of gain; I ask nothing for myself. INGTON, N. C., ON TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

vindicate their character before the nations of Europe, and retrieve the series of defeats which they have recently experienced. I give these opinions because they are freely circulated through the army, and allow you to take them for what they are worth.

Whatever the rebels may be doing, or whatever they may have in contemplation, I can assure you that our army is making great proparations, and everything indicates the expectation of a great battle. Our generals are received not to be taken at a disadvantage. If the rebels wish to fight, they will find us ready to accommodate them, and if they depart, it shall not be in peace. In the mentime, they keep up a system of skirmleling which has become so common that no importence is attached to it. Their object evidently is to draw our menin front of their batteries, of which they have large prombers, and, if possible, open upon them with full force. The rebels have tried so many plans of surprising and entrapping that our men have become almost as well acquainted with their stratagems as they are them, selves, and nothing of this kind may be expected. They have have but we choices to make—either to stand and fight enough and entrapping that our men have become almost as well acquainted with their stratagems as they are them, selves, and nothing of this kind may be expected. They have have but we choices to make—either to stand and fight enough and controlled the not bave in the standard and fight enough and controlled the national fight enough and controlled the safe of mice and the my choice. I understood: He wicked intention of these my choice. I did not support Mit. Lincoln. Bell and Everett were my choice. I understood: He wicked intention of the wicked intention of these southern leaders. I saw it was inevited my choice. I understood: I have known them long and well. Hook there were they chose them in controlled in the wicked intention of these southern leaders. I have known them long and well. Hook to ward to his entbreak. I saw it was inevited to link the w

been realized? Have not your rights and property been respicited?

Outrages will, to a certain extent, be committed by the best-disciplined armies in the world. It must be expected; such are the results of war. The property and rights of no people have been respected so well in times of war as your property and rights. And what is more, the Geyenment holds itself in readiness to remunerate all loyal citizens for all the losses they have sustained. Could, there be enything more fair 2. Will, the Confederacy do this? What is their money worth a bushel? Not a cent.

You say your slaveg are all to be emancipated. What course has the Federat Government pursued thus far in rigard to your slaves? When Fremont, Hunter, and Phelps issued their proclamations of emancipation, did not the Freedent revoke them all? Has he not said, over and over again, that he had no constitutional right.

Mr. Colyer. He came to me and asked my opinion. I gave it to him, and told him that I thought it was injudicious at this time—that it would look as though I intended to disregard the laws of the State, which would destroy all my influence, and make me a very unwelcome visitor to the people of North Carolina. I treated the gentleman kindly, made no threats to him, nor did I give bim advice or instructions. I have been misrepresented in the whole matter, which has unnecessarily engendered a bad feeling.

Mr. Lincoln is no Abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has got. Look at his proclamation to Hunter. It is full of meaning. If you will not take these things into your own hands you must abide by the consequences. Your ports and custom-houses can be opened in less than thirty \$495.

I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad serape; sad bring you back to your allegiance.

Tell your leaders what I say. Go and tell the people what I have said. If this war lasts, what is to be done? what I have said. If this war lasts, what is to be done? what will be your condition I. I can't say how long I can rimain with you, or how long it will be in my power to avert the approaching dangers. My interest calls me away; my affections and hope of doing good keep me here.

The Administration wants peace. The Government

can remain with you or how long it will be in my power to avort the approaching dangers. My interest calls me away; my affections and hope of doing good keep me here.

The Administration wants peace. The Government did not commence the war. I am no agent of Abolition generals: When required to be such I will leave you, and return with a heavy heart. I will do nothing unbecoming a Christian gentleman and patriot.

Beaufort, glotions old Beaufort! How often I have thought of you, the home of my early friends, who have made me what I am, these scenes of my childhead! Listen to a friend and country man, who has ever been true to you. Come under the old flag which has protected you so long and well.

The gallant champions now in arms for the Union would fight for you to morrow if you were with us, and should your rights be invaded. You have proved your courage, and are now able to see the wicked intentions of your bad leaders, many of whom deserve the halter. I am told that I had better go back—that I can accomplish no good here, and that my coming will displease the extremes on both sides. I notice no such nonsense. It would have been far more agreeable for me to come to you as a private cilizen. Asit is, however, there is no love lost between me and those who find so much fault. I come not to insult you. I come do, do good. I shall not be able to control armies lorever, nor stay the upilifted hand. Unless you soon show a disposition to accept of honorable terms, the way will go on, and the army will be forced to march inward.

Why did Mr. Lincoln send me? I did not vote for him. He knew that I was born among you, and would stand between you and all harm, and be able to suggest such terms as you could honorably accept. I come with the olive branch, and stand, for the time being, between you and the powerful armies of the Republic, whose onward march will sweep you under, and necessarily destroy, your institutions when brought in contact withopposing forces. Soon it will be too late for you to accept of my honorable

this and hard. The literary contents are not of a high character this month.

Godey's Lady's Book has not come to hand.

The Contested Election Case.

To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

The formalities of legal proceedings are extremely puzzling to those not learned in the law. The mass of people naturally suppose the law to be the perfection of reason and common sones; yet in the law's delay and the tardiness of justice, these principles fail to appear. These remarks are sug-ingregable, and begged of the Government to desits; ment that New Orleans could not be taken, that it was impregnable, and begged of the Government to desist; that the Federal troops would meet with a greater disaster and more slaughtering than did the English troops in their attempt to take that city. How was it? What are the results? New Orleans was taken before breakfast. All hell could not prevent the Yankees from taking that city, or any other. Where are Nashville, Newberf, Bosnoke Island, Corinth, and all the fortified cities and batteries on the Mississippi river? All fell into the hands of the Federal troops within a few months after they undertook the job. Well may foreign nations marvel at the power of this Government. We have accomplished in months what it would take years for foreign Powers to accomplish. Well may they tremble at our greatness.

greatness. You say that you are in want of the necessaries of life. Where is there a citizen destitute of food? Show him to me, and I will see that his wants are supplied. This I am authorized to do. me, and I will see that his wants are supplied. This I am authorized to do.

Some of you appear to have a faint hope for the Confederacy still. Wait until you hear from Richmond. Even suppose that the results are dissertous to the Union aimy, it would only delay the contest a little longer. The thousands upon thousands of unemployed troops now in the North who are so anxious to share the glories awaiting the Union armies, would, be called into the field at once, and finish this struggle at a blow.

We ask for peace, and are willing to forget and forgive. The Government can afford to be generous, for she has windicated her power. Listen to the voics of reason, conscience, and patriotism.

The great Jehoyah—the author of peace and love of

The state of the s

concord—commands us to cease shedding each other's blood. Take things into your own hands, discard poli-tical aspirants who fight for foar of purishment, and ten thousand times ten thousand shall rise up and call you blassed. BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

TERRIFIC ENGAGEMENT. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. THE ACCIDENT TO THE MOUND CITY.

The White-River Expedition. The latest intelligence from this expedition is of the most painful character, and will cast a deep shade of sor-row over the remainder of the flutilla still lying off Memphis. The brave men who have serished by so un-Memphis. The branshed to the hold state lying of the membris. The brave men who have cerished by so unexpected an accident were among the mest gallant of our navy, and were honored and loved by all who knew them, their devoted patriotism and their generous worth. The expedition for White river, composed of the gauboats Monnd' City, Oapt. A. H. Kilty; St. Louis, Oapt. Wilson McGunnigle; Conestoga, Capt. G. W. Blodgatt; and Lexington, Capt. J. W. Sbirk, accompanied by the tug Spittire, with the transports New-National, White Cloud' and D. Masselman, bearing Col. G. N. Fitch's 46th Indiana Regiment, departed from Memphis, it will be remembered, on, Friday morning, June 13, for the purpose of capturing the transports the rebels had ran up that stream.

The fleet reached the mouth of White river, 170 miles from Memphis, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clook, at which time the tug Spillite had captured the Clara Dolsen, as has been mentioned.

The Flottlia Shelling the Woods.

The Flotilla Shelling the Woods. Discovery of the Rebel Fortifications.

They had shelled the woods for some two miles, when, in approaching a bend of the river, skirted on the south side by a bluff about sixty feet high; and extending along the above to the distance of a mile, they were fired upon several times with guns that seemed from their report to be twelve and twenty-pounders. Beginning of the Engagement.

Beginning of the Engagement.

Captain Kilty knew at once that this must be the enemy's fortifications, though some minutes elapsed before he could discover the exact locality of the hostile guns. The continued fiting soon informed him of the position of the enemy, and he opened his own guns upon the rebels, the St. Louis following his example with commendable promptness.

The shot from the enemy flew all around our boats, but did not strike them, which is somewhat singular, when we rem mher that the river at this point is not horse than two hundred feet wide, and that the Union vessels were in the middle of the stream, presenting an excellent mark to the gunners, who were on an elevation, and not more to the gunners, who were on an elevation, and not more than six bundred feet distant. Advance of the Mound City.

The firing of the Mound City and St. Louis had its effect upon the fortification, which slackened its fire, and the former gunboat then moved on, supposing the axisting danger over, and leaving the other boat to complete the work. the work.

The Mound City had not proceeded more than a quarter of a nile when a heavy discharge was heard, and a hune round that went howing over her deck, succeeded by a second of equal magnitude. The fortification was evidently formidable. Those shots were from no 12 or 21-punifiers, and the Mound Oity directed her attention to the new fee with spirit and alectrity. Position of the Second Fortification.

The second fortification was in another bend of the river on the same bluff, and in a southwesterly direction, so peculiarly situated that it was hardly discernible. The first rebel shorts were fired at a distance of perhaps three-quarters of a mile, and the Mound City, auxious to obtable a nearer view, steamed steadily forward, firing her bow guns whenever the smoke of the enemy's pieces was

observable.

The St. Louis, seeing that her companion had found new occupation, hastened to her sid, and greeted the enemy with a dozen shells in less than a minute's time.

Interposition of Col. Fitch. The cannonsding was going on briskly, when Captain Kilty learned, through a signal (proviously arranged between the naval and land officers) from Ool. Fitch, who had landed his infantry below, that the gallant Indianlans were about to march to the rear of the upper battery, and attack the rebels in their entreuchments.

The Mound City and St. Louis, there'ere, ceased their fire after a few more shots, fearing that they might kill the brave soldiers, who were pushing on stoutly toward the fortification, while Col. Fitch enccuraged them to be quick, as their surprise must be sudden and immediate. Horrible Accident to the Mound City. At this juncture, when everything was in suspense, and hile the gunboats were waiting anxiously for the result

of Col. Fitch's enterprise, the dreadful accident to which I siluded occurred.

The Mound City was lying with her stern a little to the southern shore of the river, designing to turn in the stream, when a round shot, which proved to be a forty-two winged shot, so called from the iron fianges at its side, struck her in her port side, in the upper part of her caremates, between the first and second guas. The shot, which from list elevation was a plunging shot, passed through the iron lined casemate, struck and exploded the steam drum, and lodged in the steward's pantry.

Then—I blush to name it, and think I am an American Barbarity of the Rebels.

Then—I blush to name it, and think I am an American—while the poor, scalded fellows were struggling in the river, prompted by an involuntary, instinct, when their condition would have appealed to the most barbarous of barbarians, and melted the stonlest heart, our enemies, the self-asserted types of courage and chivalry, inraid the guns of the upper and lower batteries upon the unfortunates in the river, and sent more than one noble spirit to ite rest. the unfortunates in the river, and sent more than one no-ble spirit to its rist.

Not estisfied with this, a detachment of sharpshooters. left the second work that the Mound City and St. Louis had been engaging, and proceeding down the river bank, deliberately fired again and again at the Union men.

Eyery few moments some poor wretch would throw up
his hands as a bullet struck him, and go down, leaving a
young his painful life.

ont his painted life.

The Enemy Firing into the Rescue Boats.

Capt. Blodgett, of the Conestogs, knew at once what had happened when he saw the steam pouring out of the Mount City, and soon after saw many of her officers and crew struggling in the stream. Thinking he might be instrumental in sawing a few at least of the brave fellows, he ordered two of the cutters to be lowered and manned, and in less than a minute the sailors were pulling steadily up the river. up the river.

The rebels in the second fortification discovered the humane purpose of the small boats, and turned their large gups upon them, the sharpshooters imitating the example. The Conestoga's culters were twice struck—one at the bow and the other at the stern—but neither was seriously injured, nor prevented from snatching from the insatiable malignity of the rebels a few loyal men. Most of those who were rescued have since died; though, had they not who were rescued have since died; though, had they no been shot in the water, they would have recovered from their scalds.

The Rebel Fortifications Surprised. By this time, Colonel Firch had marched in double-uick to the rear of the second fortifications, and was

Capture of the Works. The engagement was over; but it had been dearly won through the terrible accident on the Mound City; and those who rejoice at the result mourn over the unto-

The Sufferers on the Mound City.

The Mound City was powerless after the explosion of her steam drum—or connection—pipe, as it is generally called on the Western and Southern rivers—and drifted half a mile down the river, when it was taken in charge by the tug. Spittire. When the muster-roll was called, only 27 men out of 181, office s and sailors, answered to their names.

At that time about fifty were dead, and nearly fifty more were in a dying state, suffering so intensely that it would have been a mercy to end their pain. The badly scalded dropped off into silence and cessation from suffering one by one.

The National Casualties.

The National Casualties. The St Louis was not struck, nor was the Conestoga, and the Lexington, which remained behind to watch the banks of the river, received no detriment whatever. All performed their duty faithfully and gollantly, and all deserve and are receiving praise.

A few of the privates of Colonel Titob's command received elight wounds, but none that are worthy of mention. On the gunboas not one man was wounded, and though the St. Louis was hit several times by six and twelve pound shot, she received no injury.

The Rebel and Union Losses. The rebel loss must have been about 150 to 200 killed and wounded, most of them being killed, as they fought in their extremements with great determination and des-peration, and refused to ask for quarter, to which indeed

Fate of the Officers of the Mound City.

The list of the regular officers and their casualties is as follows, and may be relied on as correct:

Captain A. H. Kilty, of Baltimore, Md., seriously scalded; first master, Cyrus Domineny, of Peeria, Ill., andurt; escend master, William Henry Hart of Illinois, drowned; third master, John H. Kingy, of Chicago, Ill., scalded to death; fourth master, James A. Scoville, of Chicago, Ill., scalded to death; pilot, Oharles Young, of Chicago, Ill., scalded to death; pilot, Oharles Young, of Cincinnati, acaded to death; pilot, Joseph Nixon, of Memphis, Tenn., scalded to death; surgeon, Dr. George E. Jones, of Cincinnati, seriously scalded; master's mate, Henry R. Browne, of Cincinnati, scalded to death; insater's mate, Syn mes E. Browne, of Cincinnati, selded to death; second engineer, Daniel Clemens, of St. Louis, Mo., abyent on duty; 3d engineer, — McAfee, of Indians, scalded to death; second engineer, Daniel Clemens, of St. Louis, Mo., abyent on duty; 3d engineer, — McAfee, of Indians, scalded to death; assistant engineer, George W. Fate of the Officers of the Mound City. Mo., abjent on duty; 3d engineer, — McAlee, of Indiana, calcided to death; assistant engineer, George W. Hollingsworth, of Illinois, scalded to death; carpenter, — Manning, of Newport, My, seriously scalded gunner, Thes McElroy, of Woodbridge, Penna, slightly scalded; armorer, Lewis Stevenson; of Pittsburg, Penna, Captain Klity will no doubt recover, as will Surgeon Jones and Carpenter Manning.

Prospects of the Expedition. Prospects of the Expedition.

The Mound Oity will require a new crew, and some days for repairs. The obstructions in the White river have been removed, and the Conestoga and Lexington have gone further up the stream. How far they will proceed is not known, but it is probable they will soon return, and wait for the remainder of the fieet.

A large number of the enemy's stolen transports are up the White River, and as there are probably no more fortifications on the shore, the Union fotilia, when it starts again, will, it is presumed, meet with no further resistance. The rebels were soundly thrashed, and will hardly renture again to obstruct the progress of a fleet, before which they have ever been compelled to yield.

N. Y. Tribune.

TWO CENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 21.]

We print to day the speech of Ben Wood, of New York, delivered a few weeks since in the Federal House of Representatives. It will be perused with intense interest by every one who remembers the gallant position he maintained in defence of the Fouth long after the commencement of hostilities, in the very midst of fanaticism and star-spangled banners, raying no heed to, the clamors of the mob, but boildly and fearlessly bearding the lion in his den. The exception, which we will take to the speech will be found in his day-drams of a restoration of the Union; for all such fancies, if they found a lodgment here, must have been dispelled by the recent rapid developments of Federal plans and policy. The leaders at the North have ton off the mask with which for a time they snught to cover up their real designs, and now unblushingly precialm a wanton, cruel, inhuman crussed against the entire South for the avowed purpose of wresting from us every public privilege and every private right. Reconstruction is impossible. Life, liberty, and all, are at take. But one sentiment now pervades the Southern heart, and that is, we must and aball be free.

It appears that the Abditionists have determined, since the delivery of the speech which we publish to-day, to crush its author, and put an effectual stop to any further public utterance of his sentiments. From the Richmond Dispatch, June 21.]

THE LINES OPPOSING M'CLELLAN. [From the Bichmond Dispatch, June 21.]
The lines yesterday were more than usually animated, owing to the fact that our artillery, at different points, were replying to the salutes which Yankees, for the past few days, have been wont to favor us.
On the north bank of the Chickatuminy, and in a direct line with Garnett's house, the enomy have erected several batteries, which opened lest week, oausing much annoyance to our pickets and wagon-camps, but not resulting in any mortality. On Monday another new battery was unmasked, which threw shells into the wagon camp of the 18th Mississiph Vounteers, (near Garnett's farm,) causing locomotion, and doing some little damagea hell fell and burst in a wagon that was beling unloaded by the commissary. Others were pitched with great, ac-[From the Bichmond Dispatch, June 21.] camp of the 18th Mississippi Volunteers, (near Garnate's farm.) causing locomotion, and doing some little damage— a shell fell and burst in a wagon that was being unloaded by the commissary. Others were pitched with great, accuracy among the tents, one of the pieces, striking a soldier in the mouth and knocking out his front teeth. Some fifteen shells feel in this campon Monday, and others were thrown at regiments on picket concealed in thickets. To put an effectual stop to these kind attentions of the enemy, Ogat. Dabney's bettery of heavy pieces was ordered up yesterday morning; and, unexpectedly opening, quickly dismounted one of their gues, shelled them from their position, causing much haste and disorder among the Philistines, and drove them totally from the front. Their wagons and troops were seen hastily departing for safer and more comfortable quarters. Capt. Dabney's shells followed them on the rout, and inflicted much loss. The precision of execution displayed yesterday by the battery was matter of much admiration and praise. The Yankees were utterly at a loss to account for the opening of cur heavy guns, and from the haste with which they vacated their newly constructed works (on which they appeared so much to depend), it would seem that they retired in fgreat disgust, and with no appleuse from the several Federal regiments supporting the batteries.

On the right of our position, also, the artillery were engaged yesterday, much to the discoutent of the might of the railroad, and near to the left of the Williamsburgh road. It has often been a matter of speculation with une shatour, also, the artillery were engaged yesterday, much to the discoutent of the might of the railroad, and near to the left of the Williamsburgh road. It has often been a matter of speculation with une shatour commanders have not, long ere this, given opportunities to our excellent artillerists to distinguish themselves along our lines. The Yankees have a strong perichant for artillery practice, and have much annoyed our various

hourly exclaim, "Patience is stale, and wo're tired of it."

The enemy, however, have not been idle; that battery which lies rengly in the woods to the left of the Williamburgh road, (about one mile in the dense timber.) so me-times opens with territio force upon our advanced posts, and causes some slight loss to us. Xesterday this hidden monster opened upon eur picket forces, and did some damage, for we are told that one of their shells exploded in the comp of the Ninth Virginia, killing five and wounding several others of that gallant corps. What effect our artillery had in reply we cannot learn, yet we are informed from deserters that the fire of our pieces is generally considered very destructive among the Yankees.

Deserters, as usual, are coming to our lines, and the stories told by them of the state of the Federal army is in no wise favorable to the ambition of Major Gen. McCleilan. One, who deserted from the Eleventi United States Infantry, informs us that facir defeat and loss at Ohickshominy gradually begins to be known among the men, and the majority feel in no hurry to attempt the capture of Richmoud, for they are aware that the best blood of the South is ready to be shed in its defence; and as ture of Richmoud, for they are aware that the best blood of the South is ready to be shed in its defence; and as the deserter says: "The Southerners fight, well at any time, but in support of their capital we may well imegine bow desperate the contest will prove, and have no urgent wish that the fight shall e-mmence. McClellan, however, thinks it impossible to take Richmond without destroying Drury's Bluff, and as the gunboats have no desire to make a second trial of that fatal experiment, Federal operations before your city may be of long continuance."

EXECUTION OF ANDREWS. Yesterday evening's train free Chattanoga brought to this place, to be executed, Andrews, the leader of the engine thieves, under sentence of death, convicted by court martial of being a spy. He was carried out Peachcent martial of being a spy. He was carried out Peachtree-street road, accompanied by three clergymen, and escorted by a guard. A considerable crowd followed to wintess the execution. He was a native of Hancock county, Va., born in 1829, brought un by plous Presbyteits parents, who now reside in Southwestern Missouri. A good portion of his life had been spent in Fleming county, Ky. He had no family, but was engaged to be married during this month. He said he was induced to attempt the stealing of the engine under promise of a large reward by the Unionists. and the privilege of sungeling through from the North \$5,000 worth of goods per month; that he did not intend to burn the bridges, but to take the engine to the Unionists, and that he was not an enemy to the Confederate Government or people. He seemed to be very penitent; was composed until he came upon the scaffold, when a slight tremor was perceptible. rceptible. These statements were made by the Rev. Mr. Poett at These statements were made by the Nev. Mr. Pont at his request. The Rev. Mr. Conyers offered up a feeling prayer. The sev. Mr. Conner administered a few seasonable words of counsel. The three then took leave of bim, and he was launched into etternity. Thus ended the life of this daring adventurer, who, according to his own confession, was playing into the hands of both parties in this war to make gain—always, however, in the confidence of the enemy—but who was convicted of being a spy. Mr. Scott believes he was a man of not much ability, had but little cultivation, and was victimized by shrewder men than himself—Atlanta Confederacy 8th.

At the recent term of the Fayette Circuit Court the following indictments were returned by the grand jury:
FOR TREASON.—John C. Breckinridge, Wm. Prieston, Roger W. Hanson, Robert W. Wooley, Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., John H. Morzen, Heury Metcelf, Joel Higgins, Jacob Hostetter, Richard Morgan, Hiram Research, Thomas Morgan. Thomas Howe, Wm. Jones, William Stevens, Henry Edder, Samuel Walker, Andrew Berry, James Ball, Benjamin Drake, James Bentley, Thomas Taylor, David Lewellyn, William Miller, Wm. Glimore, Robert Graves, Peter George, Cornellus Henricks, John Loud, Jscob Cassell, Samuel Scott, John Curd, Marnix Virden, and John King.

INVADING KENTUCKY TO MAKE WAR. INVADING KENTUCKY TO MAKE WAR.

Charlton Morgan, Thomas McClaw, Lee Bradley, William Preston, Thomas Stamps, Jr., Bushrod Castleman, Martin Hosgland, Henry Curd, John Donnelly, Bolin Roberts, William Carter, James Innes, Peter Adams, Walter Ferguson, Curtis Nichols, Robert Boyd, Noah Hendricks, and William George.

A true bill was also found for 'concealing State arms' against Jackson M. Taylor.

But one of the persons indicted was in the city, Henry Metealfs, and he was to once are resided and converted to Metcalfe, and he was at once arrested and prison.—Louisville Journal

MURDER OF UNION MEN. Advices from Batesville, Ark., to June 7th state that twenty-four Union men, including two Methodist minis-iers, were hung by the rebels at Bayon Metro, sixteen miles from Little Rock. DESIRING A CONFERENCE.

DESIRING A CONFERENCE.

A few days since Col. Fitch had his brigade out on dress parade in Hopefield, when a number of negroes approached him with a desire to "confer?" with him. Col. Fitch ordered the 'darkies' to form a line single file, and remain so until further orders. After he had gotten through with the parade of his command, he ordered his men to march within thirty paces of the darkies, lumediately in front of them; when he took out his watch and gave the negroes five minutes to clear out or take the fire of his regiment. It is said the negroes made a mile a minute getting away from there—Memphis Avalanche.

MORE OF BUILER'S WORK:

The Massacre of Negroes in South Caro-lina. the recent massacre of negroes on Hutchinson Island by

the rebels:

U. S. Ship Dale, St. Helenal Sound, S. C., June 13; 1862.

Sire: This morning at 4-o'clock it was reported to me that there was a large fire on Hutchinson Island. Shortly after a preconcerted signal that the enemy were in the vicinity had been made from the house of our pilot, immediately started in the gig, accompanied by the lender Wild Cat, Boatswain Downs, Senior Acting Midshipman Terry; first entire, Acting Master Hawkins. and cutter, Coxawain Shutluff, up Horn or Big Biver Creek, in the direction of the fire.

cond cutter, Acting Master Hawkins: and cutter, Ocxawan Shutinf, in Horn or Big River Oreek, in the direction of the fire.

Boon after leaving the ship a canoe containing three negroes was met, who stated that the rebels, three hundred strong, were at Mrs. Mardis' plantation, killing all the negroes. As we advanced up the creek we were constantly met-by canoes with two or three negroes in them, ranic striken, and making their way to the ship, while white flags were to be seen fiving from every inhabited point, around which were clustered groups of frightened fuglities.

When about two and a half miles from Mrs Mardis', I was obliged to anchor the Wild Cat from the want of sufficient water in the chansel, with orders to cover our retreat if necessary. On arriving at Mrs. Mardis' the reene was most painful—her dwelling and a chapel in ruine, and the air heavy with smoke, while at the landing were assembled one hundred souls, mostly women and children, in the utmest distress.

Thowing out a picket gnard, and taking every proper measure against a surprise, I satisfied myself that the enemy were not in our immediate neighborhood, the negroes assuring me that they had left the island, and returned to Fort Chapman. I then gathered the following particulars: The rebels, during the night, landed on the island from Fort Chapman, with a force of unknown numbers, and guided by a negro who, for a long time, had been on the island in the employ of the surny, sur-

returned to Fort Chayman. I then gathered the following pricipals of the rebels, during the night, landed on the island from Fort Chayman, with a force of unknown numbers, and guided by a negro who, for a long time, had been on the island in the employ of the sarmy, surrounded the house and chapel in which a large pupportion of the negroes were housed, posting a strong guard to oppose oun leading. At early, dawn they fixed a volley through the house, and, as the slarmed people sprang rearly naked from their beds, and rushed forth frantic with fear, they were shot, arrested, or knocked down. The first inquiry of the release was for the d—d Yankoes, and at what timo they were in the habit of visiting the Islands, mingled with exclassions of "Be quick, boys, the people from the ship will be up," "Let's burn the houses," "Not yet's they will see the first from the ship, and come ap."

Baving collected most of the chickens, and despoiled many of the poop copile of their very watched, clothing, and they have clamporous to others nearly adjoiling; they would so discuss them, they are the building and fied.

As the people were clamporous to be removed, I filled the boats with them and pulled down to the texadery on beard of which they were placed.

On our return for the remainder they were observed, as we appreached the lianding, to be in the utmost consistency of the complete of the remainder they were observed, and they are placed.

Having ancested the inarding, to be in the utmost consistency of the poop coming back." On investigation, how will see the seem of considered in a patch of woods, not were in the back of any remain to collect their little property, Liestured to the ship, bringing with me about the property, Liestured to the ship, bringing with me about the property, Liestured to the ship, bringing with me about the property, Liestured to the ship, bringing with me about the property, Liestured to the chicken deady; another shot through the lange, and struck over the forchead with a dubbed missay and the b

LATE SOUTHERN ITEMS. BEN WOOD'S LATE SPEECH.

ment of the cap of the knee and injury of the leg from the same cause.

It specars that the negro who had guided the party had returned to them after the evacuation of the place, told them all the troops had been withdrawn, and toat the islands were entirely unprotected except by this ship. I am, therefore, at a loss to account for their extreme barbarity to negroes, most of whom were living on the plantation where they had been born, peacefully filling the ground for their eupport which their matera, by deserting, had desied them, and who were not even remotely connected with the hated Gavernment army.

I trust you will approve my sending this contrabands to Hilton Head. Had I not been mable to provide for such a large number, and so much embarrawed by the frequent demands made upon me for provisions by new arrivals, I should have waited for your advice in the matter.

rivals, I should have waited for your advice in the matter.

Last Tuesday we had an arrival of thirty from the main land, and scarcely a day passed without one or more of them, always in a half-surved condition, whose appeals for food I have not yet been able to resist, thought they trespass rather largely on the ship's stores.

All those newly arrived gave the same account of the want and scarcity of provisions among the white population, and of their own dangers and suffering, in effecting their escape. Though exercising no control over the negroes on the neighboring islands. I have, ever since the withdrawal of the troops, urged them to remove to Edistor St. Helena, and warned them that some night they would be visited by the robels.

But the majority insisted on remaining because there was their home, while all seemed to have most pariect faith in the protection of the ship, though, perhaps, as was the case last night, ten or twelve miles distant from her. er.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. TRUXTON. Lieut. Comman
Fiss. Officer S. F. Duront. Commanding South
antic Blockading Squadron, Pert Royal, S. C. GENERAL NEWS. UNION ECOUTS.—When Gen. Fremont took command of the Mountain Department he organized a band of scouts, twenty-four in number, composed of rough, bardy frontiermen, who had seen hard service in the wilderness, and are familiar with its ways. They go shead of the army in advance, and keep guard azainst dangers in the rear when it retreats. From their admiration of Mirs. Fremont, they have called themselves "Jesie Guerds," and wear her iolitials worked on their clothing. Their captain is Charles Carpenter, who has been a Free Etate fighter in Kansas, and since the warbegan has been connected with some of the hardest working bands on the border. It was he who detected and slew two men who had connected a wire with the North Missouri telegraph line, over which they regularly took Fremont's despatches. He once went into Jeff Thompson'a camp, and spent two days there, in the character of an insane man. At another time he drove team a week for Sterling Price. Again, himself and a contrade, named Robb, discussed as Secession soliciers, with forged passes, went through rebeldom, past Fort Donelson, on a reconnelssance, and returned with most important information. Carpenter is one of the most eccentric as well as most valuable soliders in the army.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—An officer of the United States ship Consellation writes from Gibraltar to his friends in Boston:

"We are anchored on this side of the bay because, as I suppose you know, the English do not allow the vessels-of-war of the United States to remain more than twenty-four hours in any of their ports. The decree to that effect includes also the vessels of the Confederates, but the policy does not include them. The Sumoter has been lying in Gibraltar for three months, under a pretext of unseaworthiness, it is true, but she has a part of her asils bent, and has an engineer, two naval officars, and fen men on board. It is said she has no cost, but she is as seaworthy without coal as a sailing vessel, for she is a good sailing vessel apart from her steam power. Here she is, under our very noses, a protty, impudentlocking thing, guarded by all the guns of the Gibraltar, and within stone's throw of an English waters, as our versels all are, we would soon stop her proceedings. English neutrality, you may be sure, is a chimera." ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—An officer of the United

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ines constitute a square.

copies \$120.

lish neutrality, you may be sure, is a chimera." ish neutrality, you may be sure, is a chimera."

'THE NEW UNION POLICE OF NEW ORLEANS.

-The order of Gen. Butler for the disbandment of the old municipal police of New Orleans, and the establishment of another force unfer the direction of the provost markal, has been responded to by great crowds of mon, of whom five bundred were chosen, and were soon to be installed into office. The conditions exacted were an oath of allegiance to the United States, proof of good moral character, and written recommendations from well-known citizens. The office of the property one half moral character, and written recommendations from well-known citizens. The office of the provost mar hal was besieged by applicants who were ranged in long lines. It was estimated that nearly two thousand men, with papers in their hands, were unable to reach the office up to the time when the rolls were filled. The prospect is, there-fore, that the Union police force of New Orleans will be adequate, if occasion requires, to any emergency which should make it necessary to call out several thousand men for the preservation of peace.

men for the preservation of peace.

A NEWSPAPER DASE.—The proprietor of the Bockport Republic, Mr. Beach, places on record the result of a civil cause tried in that village before Ju-tice Davie, and in which he, the raid publisher, was the plaintiff, and the defendant a farmer in the town of Hamlin. The defendant had become a subscriber to the paper published by the plaintiff, and it had been sent to him for about four years and five months, during which period no notice was given to the publisher that it was not astifactorily received by the defendant. The main point of the defendant's defence was that he subscribed for the plaintiff's paper for a spectfled period, and although a portion or the whole of them beyond that period had been received by him, he was not bound to pay beyond the period of this original subscription. The jury, after hearing the avidence in the case, decided that the defendant must pay the claims of p'aintiff and costs of suit. The defendant had to pay the highest, or arrear rates of subscription.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—
The annual report of the British Post Office for 1861 has
just been issued. From it we learn that the number of
letters passing through the office in 1861 was 593 millons,
being in the proportion of about 20 to each person—men,
women and children all-connel. Of this number, 481
millions were due to England, 50 millions to Ireland, and
56 millions to Scolland. About one in 396 were registered letters. Upwards of 72,300,000 nowspapers were delivered last year, and nearly 12,300,000 book packets, being an increase of about a million and a half of newspapers, and half a million of book packets.
The revenue of the post office was—for postage,
£3,402,691; for commissions on money orders, £127,586; by impressed stamps on newspapers, £134,571, im
all, £3,655,128, showing an increase on the revenue of
the preceding year of £133,288. The report further
states: "The net revenue, viz: the difference between
the adjusted receipts and the adjusted expenditure, was
£1,161,985, being an increase of £59,506 on the net revenue of the year 1860. This increase is at the rate of
5% per cent., and, it may be remarked, coincides with
the increase in the number of letters."

The staff of officers included 25,375 persons in the
United Kingdom, with some ethers abroad. There were
11,391 postmasters, and 12,152 letter-carriers and messengers.

SECESH WOMEN.—At Norfelk, a woman pass-

sengria.

SECESH WOMEN.—At Norfolk, a woman pagaing by two Union soldiers, gathered hastily her robes
to her side to prevent her garments being polluted
by touching a soldier's coat. The soldiers stopped,
and one said loudly, "Ah, a nice kind of women is
that, don't you see she has got some contagious disease,
and is afraid we Union soldiers shall catch it from her?"
The Becesh femule looked mad enough at this interpretation of her folly. COL. OLUSERET.—Col. Cluseret, of the conduct of whose brigade in the battle of Cross Keys, Gen. Fremont speaks in complimentary terms, is a French officer of eighteen years' service. He was with Garibaldi in two campaigns, and hore a letter from him to Gea. McClallan. He was introduced and commended to Senator Summer by the eminent French historian, Henri Marpin, and has proved himself a gallant soldier. LIFE IN CANADA.—An editor in the village of Mitchel, C. W., says: "One little garden patch" of ours was very profitable last season. The snalls eat up the cucumbers; the chickens eat up the snalls; the neighbors' cars eat up the chickens; and new if we can only get hold of something that will eat up the cats, we will try it again.

will try it again.

HIGHLY IMPROBABLE—DEATH OF A CENTENABLAN.—An old woman named Elizabeth Hagan was
buried in Killyman Catholic burying ground, in Scotland, a short time since, whose ago was 107 years. She
was born near Dungarvan in the year 1755, and was
married in 1772. What is most remarkable is that the
venerable dame never knew the taste of whisky.

IMPEACHMENTS—The Kenney State Service att. venerable dame never knew the taste-of whisky.

IMPEACHMENTS.—The Kansas State Senate, siting as a cout of impeachment, has found John W. Bobinson, Scoretary of State, guilty of high misdemeanor, by a vote of seventeen to four. On the remaining charges the court found him not guilty. The court, by a vote of eighteen to three, declared that John W. Robinson te removed from the office of Secretary of State. The case of Mr. Pilley, Auditor of State, was then taken up.

'IS HE LOYAL'I—MoDowell is devoting his tremendous energies as commander of the department of the Bappahannock to the protection of rebels and their property, and the only persons thus far punished for misdemeanors are his own soldiers. The only persons protected in life, liberty, or property, are rebels. Union men suffer nightly, but no attempt to make reprisals is made.

made.

A MONUMENT.—The monument to the heroes of the battle of Minuisink, to be eracted in Goshan, New York, through the munificence of the late Dr. M. A. Cash, is completed, and arrived at that place by the Eric Bailroad on Monday last. The ground chosen for its eraction was broke on Tuesday morning, and it will soon be placed in position.

on Monday last. The ground chosen for its erection was broke on Tuesday morning, and it will soon be placed in position.

SUICIDE OF AN OPIUM EATER.—Mrs. Cole, wide of David Cole, of Red Creek, Oswego county, New York, recently committed suicide by hanging herself to a beam with a piece of clothes line, while laboring under aberration of mind, produced by being deprived of her accustomed stimulus, opium.

SALE OF A BAILROAD.—The Littlestown (Pa.) Railroad Company is to be sold at public sale on the 28th of August next, with all the grounds, engine-house, freight-house, depots, cars, &c. The sale is in pursu-succe of authority given by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature

ENGLAND.—Michelst, the French author, save: "England was always a mystery to-me, until I visited it. I found it in a great sand bank, enveloped in a fog. The fog fed the grass, the grass fed the sheep, the sheep fed the men."

COOL WEATHER IN NEW ORLEANS.—Ice is reported to be scarce in New Orleaue. A man there who has actually asked pay of the United States Government for work done on the rebel ram Manassas will not require any of it to keap him cold during the augment. require any of it to keep him cool during the summer.

A CENTEMARIAN.—On the 13th ultimo, Mrs. Lucy Brainerd died at Haddam, Connecticut, aged 102 years and 5 months. Born just befere the close of the roign of George IP, she was nearly 17 when the Declaration of Independence was signed.

DEATH OFAN INTERPRETER.—Augustine Hambin, for the past twenty years a resident of Mackinaw, and much of the time Indian interpreter, died on the 12th inst. aged 49 years.

nst., aged 49 years.
DISTINGUISHED BANKBUPTS.—We notice that two celebrities—wis: Gustavus V. Brooke, the tragedian, and Henry Bussell, the vocalist and composer—figure in the proceedings of the London Bankruptcy Court. DOUPTFUL,—General Mitchell, it is said, has granted a passport to John Bell, who wants to visit Washington as a poace-maker. Perhaps is is only a pass to Fort. Warren? GENERAL SUHOEPFF.—General Schoopff passed-through Evansville, Indiana, a few days since, ou route. for his home in Maryland, having received an injury from the fall of his horse, which cashs him for duty.