SUMMER RESORTS. RPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.

LANGASTER COUNTY, PA.
This delightful watering-place having been purchased
by the undersigned, he would inform his friends and the
gublic generally, that it will be open for the reception of wistors on the

FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

For perficulars, 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 serice. price.

These terms are given with the assurance that the accommedations shall in every respect be equal to any other watering-place.

Accommodations for four hundred guests. The Germania Band is engaged.

je23-1m

U, S. NEWCOMER.

BEDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. ALL LEN respectfully informs the public that this cole-prated and fashionable WATERING PLACE is now

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

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

Additional improvements have been made, and the commendation. QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, ons will be found equal, if not superior, to an nouse will be opened, for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, June 19. CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place of summer resort, located directly on the line of the Peunsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June till the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of Tamilles, rendering Cresson one of the mest remained and attractive places in the State. The furniture 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, Tenpin Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the guest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain genery to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia, 17.60; from Pittaburg, \$3.05.

good for the rouse om Pittsburg, \$3.04. Ther information, address G. W. MULLIN, Gambria co., P Crasson Springs, Cambria co., Pa. SEA BATHING.

OUEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je28-6w* ISBAEL LAMING, Proprietor. STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite t

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

COLUMBIA HOUSE. SITUATED ON KENTUOKY AVENUE, Opposite the Surf Hou Terms to suit the times
1920-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC
SITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifuly, situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
New open for visitors for the season. jc 20-2m MANSION HOUSE,

MANSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
E. LEE; Proprietor.
This House having been thoroughly renovated and endarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.
The MANSION HOUSE is convenies to depot churches, and jest office. The bathing grounds are un urpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and oboice brands of cigars. E AGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC
CITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.
Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. jo20-2m IGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIO 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 patronage of his friends and the public is collected. No barjection of the patronage of his friends and the public is collected. No barjection.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC
CITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few
choles Booms: can be obtained by applying soon. The
Proprietor furnishes his testle with fresh milk from his
cows, and fresh vogetables from his farm.
Also, about four hundred desirable dottage and Hotel
Lots for said by,
je20-2m M. McJLESS,
Proprietor. GOVERNMENT OF STREET OF ST

DEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Obarges, moderate. Children and servants half price.

37 Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corser of YORK and PAOIFIC Avonce, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for the season. The accommodations are equal to any others on the Island. Prices moderate.

je20 2m J. K.E.I.M., Proprietor.

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

F. QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. EA BATHING.—"The Ularendon,"
(formerly Virginia Hense,) VIBGINIA AVENCE,
ATLANTIC CITY, is now spen for the accommodation
of Boarders. This House is sivusted immediately on the

Beach, and from every reom affords a fine view of the cea. [1020-2m] JAMES JECKINS, M. D. EA BATHING.— UNITED STATES

HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N J., is now open, situated only litty yards from the sea-hore, central of the place; house fronting the osean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves flurrar, street twice daily; 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; theace by the R. and D. B. Bailrod. Address

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Gamden and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains, joil-2m*

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC United States three years ago.

The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly improved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar-room, and bath-houses are most excellently arranged and aptly appropriated for their respective uses. Congress Hall is now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth montion of the level beach. sunity to return his thanks to his formor patrons of the "States," and respectfully begs leave to say to all that he will be happy to meet them at Congress Hail, ON AND AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he vill be ready to accommodate the public. jel8-lm* G. W HINKLE, Lessee. TINITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLES BLANTIO CITY, N. J.,

JAMES K. ROBISON,

Superintendent.

This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of
visitors on Saturday, June 21, 1862, and will continue
openutuiti September 15.

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
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 other house on the Atlantic with find the accommodulation at the Odding Status, superior to those of any other house on the Atlantic Coast.

HASSLEEZ'S CELEBRATED BAND has been enpaged for the season, and will be under the direction of the Messus Hessler.

Mr. THOMAS H. BARRATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Boom, Ten-pin Alleys, and have charge of the Bullet Bullet Bhotting Gallery.

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

HENBY A B. BROWN, jel2-lm For Proprietors. QUMMER BOARDING. — BROAD-

TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a SUM MER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Railroad from Huntingdon. The House is one of the finest in the interior of the State, handsomely furnished with all the regulaites for comfort and convenience—pure air, delicious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to reactors and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a daily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelphia. Philadelphia.
The Penusylvania Bailroad will furnish excursion fickets through the season. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take tes at the Mountain House he same evening.
The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the

Following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Commings, Esq.,
Wm. Commings, Esq.,
Floor, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCarles, Esq.,
G. Albert Lewis, Esq.,
G. Albert Lewis, Esq.,
WENETIAN BLINDS

propose forming a new Constitutional party, having as its leading principle a strict adherence to the Constitution, intend to stand forth before the people with Fernando Wood as their exponent, and with this principle as a plank in their platform, that under the propose forming a new Constitutional party, having as its leading principle a strict adherence to the Constitution, intend to stand forth before the people with Fernando Wood as their exponent, and with this principle as a plank in their platform, that under the principle as a plank in their platform, that under the principle as a plank in their platform, that under the platform is to be a prevented by Richard D. Wood, Esq. John Hartman, Esq. Richard D. Wood, Esq. Terms Moderatz. For further information, address JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor. jel2-tf Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES

STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

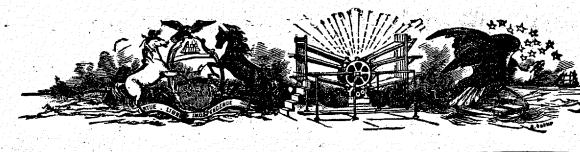
E M P O R 1 U M,

No. 1035 WALNUT STREET, BELOW BLEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. jell-fply TNFORMATION FOR THE

PEOPLE

FRANKFORD GENERAL NEWS AGENCY.

WILLIAM C. SHEARD takes this opportunity to infigure his patrons and the public that he is now prepared
to furnish all the leading Philadelphia and New York
newspapers, magazines, and periodicals.
Agent for the DAILY and WEEKLY PRESS. SubBorlbers and others can have them delivered as soon as
issued at their residences or places of business in Frankford or vicinity.



VOL. 5.—NO. 285.

Seemeth a grievous sin.

Up, and Try it Again! 300.000 MEN! FOURTH OF JULY! NEVER SAY DIE! We thought we would be in Richmond; True, we didn't get in; Not to be there by the Fourth of July

Yet we are not defeated. Nor are we going to be scared; Let us be up and try it again, Stronger and better prepared. The President calls to the Nation:
Three hundred thousand men
Gird on their clothes and weapons!
Up, and try it again:

Up, and try it again.

Hundreds of thousands of soldiers
Come at their country's call!
Clothing for hundreds of thousands of men
Can be made at the Great Oak Hall! PATRIOTIC CITIZENS! TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!

TO-DAY (Friday), the Fourth of July, we will keep the GREAT OAK HALL open Warm-weather Clothing of every description, sure to fit and please. Frices so moderate the people can't belle being astisfied. WANAMAKER & BRO YN, OAK HALL, 1t S.E. Copner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

SPOOL COTTON "FOR THE PARTICULAR AT-TENTION OF THE TRADE."

ALTEMUS & COZENS, NO. 241 CHESTNUT STREET, SOLM AGENTS FOR

GREEN & DANIELS' CELEBRATED IVORY-FINISH SPOOL COTTON,

Pronounced one of the best and cheapest Speel Cot tons in the market. A full supply on hand. je24-lm* SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD. & HUTCHINSON.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE BALL OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. SENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. CHAS. L. ORUM & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO OLDENBERGH & TAGGART, Manufacturers of and Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHIRTS

AND

FURNISHING GOODS, No. 146 North FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA CHAS T. ORUM. ALEX. M. THOMPSON

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a speciality in his business. Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SOCTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORM, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, ja9-tf Four doors below the Continental

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN, ENGLISH,

SWISS WATCHES,

JEWNLEY, AND SILVERWARE,

AT REDUCED PRIORS.

JOS. H. WATSON,

my29-2m 326 CHESTNUT SIRRET. REMOVAL.

J. C. FULLER Bemoved from No. 42 South THIRD Street to No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, 2nd Floor, (Opposite Masonic Temple,) Now offers a Large and Desirable Stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

BOGERS & BROTHERS' SPOOMS AND FORKS, FINE JEWELRY, To which the attention of the trade is invited. sp80-8m "AMERICAN WATCH COM-

"AMER] GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. COMPANY'S SALESROOM, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, Second Floor,

I. B. MARTER, Agent. VULCANITE RUBBER JEWELRY

A beautiful line of GENTLEMEN'S VEST OHAINS, LADIES OHA-TALAINE OHAINS, THIMBLES, OROSSES, STUDS, BUTTONS, &c.,

J. C. FULLER, No. 713 OHESTNUT Street, Second Floor, (Opposite Masonic Temple.)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
FABR & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb20-tf

REFRIGERATORS AND COOLERS. THE "DR. HAYES' REFRIGERA-A. TOR." REFRIGERATORS

use, being WABRANTED to KEEP PROVISIONS LONGER, WITH LESS ICE, THAN ANY OTHERS. RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Also, a large assortment of the most approved

WATER COOLERS. J. S. CLARK, LOOKING GLASSES.

TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. BLINDS AND SHADES. BLINDS AND SHADES.

> B. J. WILLIAMS. No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

AND

WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest assortment in the City at the STORE SHADES LETTERED. Repairing promptly attended to.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 281 South SRCOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, Agent for the DALLIX and When Let France.

Scribers and others can have them delivered as soon as a sauch at their residences or places of business in Frankford or vicinity.

Amd have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUBHIOMS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be specified by all who have used them, to be pronounced. The pullix Equal to the BEST WELSH SLATES, for the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the pulling, who are familiar with the character of their work.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.

OF THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUN-

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862. FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS [GEN. SLOUGH'S BRIGADE, CEDAR CREEK, Va., Jane 29.

ARMY CHANGES. The recent army changes are still the fruitful field of comment through the camps. It was generally believed that, in view of Brigadier General Rufus King being appointed to the command of Fremont's old corps, thus ignoring officers of higher rank, would lead to the resignation of Major General Sigel. But this afternoon the camps were electrified with the report that General Sigel would. in the future, take command of the first army corps. Gen. Sigel demanded this as his right, and President Lincoln complied with it. This is the true position of General Sigel. Most of Fremont's army is composed of Germans, and they would rather fight under Sigel than any man living. General Rufus King may be a brave man, and an omplished general, but he has done nothing, so far, to prove it; whoreas Sigel has made his mark in every battle he has been in, both in this country and Europe. It will, nevertheless, premote enlistments among the Germans, and we may expect, in a few days, to see the division, lately under the command of Gen. Blenker, now under command of General Schurz, and which has been

Special Correspondence of The Press.

to a great extent decimated by heavy marches and the diseases incident to camp life, one of the argest divisions in the army. With such generals under him as Milroy, Schenck, Schurz, Bohlen, and Stahl, General Sigel will make his mark on the enemy, and shed nev ustre on our arms. General Sigel will, therefore, command the first army corps, General Banks the second, and General

McDowell the third. Several other changes should be made in minor commands, and those who are incapacitated by age or military experience, should give way to those who are younger and better qualified for the position. You need not be surprised to hear of such changes in a day or two, and my word for it, the Government would be the gainer in the premises. GEN. SCHURZ'S POPULARITY WITH HIS COMMAND. Gen. Schurz has become immensely popular with his command, and wonderful changes have taken place both in the conduct and discipline of the division. Gen. Schurz rides three times a day, both in rainy and dry weather, and he attends personally to the wants of his soldiers. New clothing and shoes have been distributed to his troops. Most of them have been paid off, and efficient sanitary re ulations have been devised, which will tend to the health and comfort of the troops. The result of this is that the Germans love the general as a heathen does his idol, and have confidence, from the well-known military ability he displayed in Germany, that he will be a fit head for them in

battle. Several weeks ago the newspapers were eeming with the accounts of the outrages committed by Blenker's men on the march up the valley. Now, from my own personal observation I can say that a more orderly and well-behaved set of soldiers I have never seen. Everything they want they pay for, and if any of the number commits any excesses disgraceful to the name of a soldier. he is immediately pointed out by his fellow soldiers. No doubt the whole of this is brought about by officers who take an interest in their commands. conform to the duties of their profession. A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT. Lieutenant Clark, of Company A, 60th New York

Regiment, went out on a scout yesterday, and proceeded about fourteen miles from this place. He explored the country, but could see no considerable body of rebels, until he was nearly fourteen miles out. He then saw a camp of about one hundred He captured a man, with a splendid horse, saddle, and bridle. The saddle and bridle were sewn up n a cotton bug, and the man was riding the horse by a rope halter. The man professed to be a citizen, but a letter found on him proved that he was a major in the rebel service, and a spy; for he had several letters about him, containing information about the extent of our army and its position, and when arrested he was in a house inquiring of manded them, and if any scouting parties were in the neighborhood. He gave his name as Mr. Key, and if the charges of being a spy are fully sustained, he will meet the fate of one. Lieutenant Clark is expected to have command of a company of sharpshooters, to be formed out of the brigate. GENERAL SLOUGH'S BRIGADE.

General Slough's brigade has wonderfully im-proved in drill and discipline, and is new a crack command. General Slough has detailed a select company to look after the sanitary condition of the command. They are to look after the sanitary regulations of the camp, and on the battle-field they will take care of the wounded and bury the dead. This is a wise regulation, for it will prevent soldiers from leaving their ranks during the battle. Gen. Hough is determined to make his command effi. cient, and he is ably seconded by his staff, composed of Adjutant Gale and Lieutenants Spurges and

expected. When he does come, he will find a good army, splendidly equipped in the artillery troops of the line, who are burning to cross swords with valley. When the army moves, which I hope it will do shortly, it will be on to victory. The troops are anxious to carry out the order of Secretary Stanton, "that General Pope will also operate against Richmond." Stanton, "that General Pope will also operate against Richmond."

Undoubtedly the most modest, unassuming, and at the same time the hardest-working man, is Maj. General N. P. Banks. Though treated from the first as if he had been of no account, not a single word of reproach has escaped his lips, and whether in the midst of victories, or the ruins of defeat, he is the same cool, modest, and hardworking la-

he is the same cool, modest, and hardworking laborer in the glorious cause of defending the Constitution and the Union against its enemies. During all the recent military changes in this valley, him, he has remained silent, and is joyfully looking forward to the day when he can retrieve the fortunes lost, though by no act of his. That day is near at hand, and Major General Banks will undoubtedly win those honors which he has heretofore been deprived of achieving. J. M. C.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: When a large meeting is held, and men of high position, from various parts of the country, take part in it, avowedly for the purpose of protesting against action, or contemplated action, on the nart of those in power, as in violation of the Constitution and at variance with the spirit of our institutions, we have certainly some right to demand of these men, at least, an outward respect for the Constitution and our republican form of Govern-It seems, however, that it would be a mistake to

It seems, however, that it would be a mistake to expect even such a seeming consistency on the part of the eminent conservatives, who held on Tuesday evening, July 1st, a meeting in New York. At this meeting, called to express disapproval of measures pending in Congress, the constitutionality or expediency of which need not here be discussed, on the ground of their being at variance with our Constitution, and oppressive in their operation, that distinguished and pure patriot. Fornando Wood was introduced amid loud applause as the concluding orator of the evening. He had found a remedy for the dangerous and destructive action, which he, as well as other previous speakers, had expressed their apprehension of at the bands of Congress. Mr. Wood's remedy was a simple and effective one—to wit, to turn out the the bands of Congress. Mr. Wood's remedy was a simple and effective one—to wit, to turn out the Representatives of the people from the Capitol by the bayonet. In his own words: "It is to be done as Cliver Cromwell senthome the Rump Parliament, by walking into Parliament and scattering it to the winds" Mr. Wood's remedy for the danger of unconstitutional and oppressive logislation is the substitution of a military despotism. It would seem only necessary for this proposition to be state 1 to meet with a universal condemnation, but we are told by the reports of the meeting that these remarks were received with loud applause. Is this the conservatism that is to be commended to the lips of the nation? Do the gentlemen who propose forming a new Constitutional party, having as its leading principle a strict adherence to the Constitution, intend to stand forth before the people with Fernando Wood as their exponent, and with constitutional legislation is to be prevented by turning the regularly elected Representatives of the people out of their houses by the use of military power? This doorsire has already been set forth in the New York Herald, and has been hinted at

turning the regularly-elected Representatives of the people out of their houses by the use of military power? This doctrine has already been set forth in the New York Herald, and has been hinted at even by more respectable organs. Is it not desirable that the people should know whether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know whether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of the people should know hether it is part of th

RECENT MOVEMENTS OF M'CLELLAN. GRAPHIC AND CONNECTED ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIRS DAY, AND MONDAY.

Immense Advantages of the Recent Grand Movement — Gen. McClellan's Army in a Safe and Healthy Location.

THE MOVEMENT PRONOUNCED EQUAL TO A REIN-FORCEMENT OF 25,000 MEN.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] On Board the Gundoat Stepping Stones, James River, Monday, June 30, 1862. At the time the enemy first made their appearance to our pickets on the right, which was on the 26th, our force at Mechanicaville consisted of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth; six companies of the Bucktail Regiment, under command of Major. Stone; and five companies of Pennsylvania Reserves. This force was distributed about the town, also on the road leading to Bichmond, the road leading to Ashland, and the road leading to Hanover. The videttes were keeping special watch on the Hanover road. to Hanover. The violettes were Resping special watch on the Hanover road.

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

their part gallantiy, and december and the part gallantiy, and december and the part gallantiy, and december and the first the enemy was approaching the town from the direction of Hanover. Three companies of the Bucktail Regiment immediately moved out to a distance of 1½ miles on the road indicated, in order to support the pickets already there. The strength of the enemy was not then known, neither could it be ascertained that he intended anything beyond a recomposisance. THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE. No sooner had the reinforcements reached their desti-nation than it was discovered that the rebels were ad-vacing in considerable force tam the direction of Han-our, they evidently having crossed the railroad at Meadew Bridge. The design of the rebels to turn our right could not now be doubted, and as it was clear that our small force would be insufficient to meet the attack, General Reynolds sent back to General McCall for reta-forcements.

General Reynolds sent back to General McCall for reinforcements.

Meantime, and before the reinforcements could arrive, the enemy had pulsed steadily, on and, and was fast closing in upon Major Stone's force. The small command, however, was drawn up in line, ready to receive the rebels, and was determined to do its utmost, even if it lost the life of every may. The cavalry took their position in the rear of the infantry, and remained at their posits until it was evident that the superior number of the rebels would ultimately drive us, when they retired farther to the rear, but still within supporting distance of the infantry. Onward came the rebel column, end firmly sloced our small force to combat them. When the rebels had approached within rifle-distance Major Stone gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the enemy's ranks, which told with terrible effect. At this fire a rebel major was seen to fell. which told with terrible enect. At any are a rever may or was seen to fell.

The enemy returned the fire, and pushed his cavalry to our right, in order to surround our men. They at last succeeded in getting round to the rear, which circumstance placed our men in an exceedingly critical position. Major Stone, observing the importance of immediate action, rode up to his men, and shouted, "Shall we fight or surrender?" "Fight?" was the hearty response of the Bucktsiis; and, after giving rom more volley to the retels in front, wheeled, charsed through the cavalry in the rear, and gained a piece of woods, where they took temporary roluge. Here they were again surreunded; and again they cut their way, through the rebel cavalry, and proceeded in a direction toward General McCail's camp.

and proceeded in a direction toward General Recompany K, and a portion of Company B, who were on picket duty on the Asblandroad, were too far distant to join their comrades in season to make a retreat with them. It is farred that the portion of the Bucktuils were captured by the robelt, as nothing has been heard from them since the commencement of the fight. THE LINE OF DEFENCE.

The space between the Chickshominy and the lower road, the small stream and the upper road, and an open field for some distance on the right of the upper road, formed our line of defence. The left was held by Mc-Call's division, including the Bucktails that fell back from Mcchabicsville; the centre by Gen. Griffin's brigade, as d the right by Gen. Martindale's brigade, We had a rifle-pit on each side of the lines, and a short distance from the stream. THE POSITION OF THE BATTERIES.

the rear of the rifle pits, so as to command the lower road. The other batteries of McCall's division were placed at different points along the left of the line. We also had two batteries, of six pieces each, to protect the placed at different points along the left of the line. We also had two batteries, of six pieces each, to protect the right and centre.

At about 7 o'clock the enemy attempted to break our centre. To accomplish this he made visejous efforts, but he was boldly and successfully met by Gen. Griffin, who attenged his men in excellent order, and encouraged them by his presence and daring. The 4th Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and the 14th New York, Col. McQuaste, e-pecially distinguished themselves for the many brittant and prompt movements they made. The 9th Ma-sachusets and \$20 Pennsylvania are also deserving of much credit for the successful manner in which they repelled the enemy's charge.

While the rebels were endeavoring to force back our centre, the left of the column was also busily angaged in keeping the cnamy from crossing the bridge over the stream can the lower road. The Pennsylvania Reserves fought be twelfy, and their unflinching perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from sating ground in that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength at first at the centre, and then at the left of our line, but in each attempt he failed /to cross the stream. Our batteries did not spare the canisater and grape, and whenever an opportunity offered amost terrible file was poured into the rebel ranks. The Pennsylvania Reserve, who were in the rifle-pita, kept up an uncessing fire upon the rebels on the other side of the stream, and finally compelled them to abondon their original from position at that end of the line.

At 9.30 P. M. the fitting had entirely cassed, the rebols had been repulsed, and we held our ground. Our loss was comparatively small, not exceeding 250 killed and wounded.

wounded.

AFTER THE DATTLE. AFTER THE BATTLE.

The shricks and grouns of the rabels when the battle was ended indicated that their less was beavy. The air was filled with the wails of the wounded and dying, and all night long the rumbling of ambulance trains and the super seed voices of those engaged in burying the dead and caving for the wounded could be distinctly heard.

By order of General Porter a strong picket force was stationed above the lines, and every precaution taken to resist any renewed attack that the rebels might make.

General McCall and staff bivonacked in the open air mon a field situated near the battle-field, and necessarily passed a sleepless night.

The silence of the night was frequently broken by the discharge of a picket-gun, and every one was on the alert for the enemy, save the wearled soldier, who had become about the from the night's effort, and was indulging in a thort but sweet repose.

At three o'clock the next day the sleepers were aroused, and a whisper passed from ear to ear that the enemy were on the move. The picket firing became more frequent, and it was evident that the rebets were preparing to renew the attack. Our men were again formed in battle array upon nearly the same ground occupied by them the preceding night, and everything was ready on our part to sgain flay the rebets.

That the rebets received strong reinforcements during the night was a fact not to be disputed, and the event was certainly not unexpected by us. Intimations that the rebets intended to attack our right had been in circulation for a week at least, and we had no reason to

course, to hold our position against such fearful odds was an impossibility, and the next best thing had to be done.

THE NEXT BEST THING.

At daybreak, finding the enemy was rapidly closing on our right flank, General Porter issued orders for the whole force to slowly fail back toward Gaines? Hill.

This movement was conducted in the most orderly and satistatory manner, and had I not known the nature of the mevement, it would have been impossible for me to decide whether the army was advancing toward or retiring from the enemy. No hasty demonstrations were made, and every gun-carriage and every wagon held its place in the column. One accident only came under my notice, which was the breaking of the trail of one of the annumition wagons. Extra horses were subsequently, sent back, and the disabled wagon taken to the rear.

The rear of our column, as it marched toward Gaines! Hill was admirably protected by Robertson's United States Battery, Easton's Pennsylvania, Battery, and the Giates Battery. Easton's Pennsylvania, Battery, and the coled in the sum of the same and lost but few me. Good order provailed.

As has been previously stated, the rebel force was estimated to be 75,000 men.

Our forces was distributed as follows:

General Mead's Brigade, the Pennsylvania Reserve trops, on the extreme left, and near the Chickahominy. General Mead's Brigade, the left at the right of General Mead's Brigade, the Pennsylvania Reserve trops at the right of General Mead's Brigade. General Martindale's Brigade, The division under command of General Sykes at the right of General Mead's Brigade on the right of General Republish.

The division under command of General Republish Battery, of ix pieces, Hart's Reserve troops at the left, joining General Butterfield's right. General Republish Brigade on the right of General Republish.

The division under command of General Republish Battery, of ix pieces, Hart's Reserve troops at the left, joining General Butterfield's Pennsylvania Reserve troops at the left, and the season of the co

receive the enemy's fire. Before the battle actually commenced, Gen. Newton's

At twelve o'clock, midnight/the transportation train-Before the battle actually commenced, Gan. Nawton's brigade crossed the bridge from the other side of the Chickshominy, and drew up in battle line on the left, and in advance of McCall's troops. After remaining, here for about one bour they recrossed the bridge. I did to tunder stand the object of the last movement, unless it was to assist the other brigades in case the rebels attacked them at that side of the river. In fact, the rebels had already commenced shelling Smith's force from their places on Gesines' Hill, and we thought that within an hour's time a general battle would be raging.

of the rebels were secreto fall, but their places were quickly filled by others. Failing to break our line at the first attempt, the rebels sent over a large force to the right, for the purpose of turning our fishk. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of posi-When the enemy had advanced to within about three

The main body of the army was now at Char'es City, distant from James river by one road six miles, and by another fifteen miles.

McClellan's object was to reach James river at a pointopposite Turkey Bend.

During the day the 8th Hilinois Cavalry had been sent over the road, fifteen miles in length, and which ran through dense woods in a circuitous manner, to ascertain if it was clear.

They reported favorably, and at about dark a train of transportation wagons, preceded by the 8th Illinois Cavalry, commenced moving toward James river. Koyes' corps brought up the rear of this column. The column reached a point two miles week of Ostreir Landing at an early hour on Monday morning, without accident and without meeting the enemy.

The other road, which was nearer Richmond, was not so free from the rebels. In the morning, a squad of cavalry was sent out to reconnoitre, and found the enemy in possession of, the road at a point five miles from James river. We did not know their strength, but concluded it was not great.

At seven o'clock in the morning, the pickets brought word that a squadron of rebel cavalry was coming down, this road toward the Charles City road. We sent up two pieces of, artillery and planted them in a concealed position, so as to command the range of the read upon which the cavalry was approaching. When they had come sufficiently near, a volley of canister was poured into their column, which caused them to retreat in a most precipitate manner. A number were killed and several wounded.

General Martindale's brigade then marched up and for the purpose of turning our flank. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of position.

When the enemy had advanced to within about three hundred yards of our batteries, our gaus opened with canister and grape. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels were cempelled to withdraw. Not only did the artillery do good execution on this occasion, but also the infantry, who kept up a constant fires. It was near three o'clock, and during the hour following there seemed to be a lull in the terrible cooflict. The enemy was apparently bringing down reinforcements from Biohmond. notwithstanding their force already oxceeded ours by over 50.000. We also found it indispensable to have a larger force. Accordingly, Gen. Slocum's division crossed the river at Grapevine bridge, and proceeded to the right of the line. French's and Meagher's brigades subsequently passed over the same bridge, and took positions farther to the left. The sheary had made two charges, and been repulsed in both

It was now approaching 5 o'clock, and the enemy was preparing to make a charge on the left wing of this portion of our force. With this view he seemed to have concentrated the larger portion of his force on the hill directly opposite Gaines' house. He had been largely reinforced by tresh troops, and seemed determined to make one more vigorous effort to break our line. The rebels descended Gaines' Bill. six columns deep, and in compact, order. This mass of men gave our artillerists on the left a splendid opportunity for practice, and hundreds of their number were seen to bite the dust. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they came toward our left. General Butterfield, with uplified bat, he seed to make one more vigorous effort to break our line. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they came toward our left. General Butterfield, with uplified bat, he seed to be abanded to see the other country. Every man stood at his post resolved to do his utmost to repel th Bevers! wounded.

General Martindale's brigade then marched up and occupied the ground at the point where the two roads meet.

At about the time the column moved on the fiftcenmile road toward James river, Morell's division, McCall's division, and a large amount of artillery, were sent
forward to open the way on the upper road. This they
succeeded in doing after having several stight skirmishes
with the rebels. They were obliged to move cautiously,
however, and did not reach Turkey Bend till after the
column that took the long route had reached the point
near Carter's Landing.

A train of wagons was then sent forward on the sixmile route, and was followed by infantry.

General & Colcilan arrived at Turkey Bend en Monday
merning.

merning.

When I left the ground the new position to be occupied by our forces was not made known, but I presume the right of the line will rest on the Charles City road. THE GUNBOATS. Several gunboats, including the Monitor and Galena, were lying in James river, off Turkey Bend, prepared to shell the rebels should they attack McClellan's force.

At Carter's Landing the gunboat Stepping Stones was lying at the wharf, receiving on board the wounded, who had walked from Savage's. The ground in the vicinity of the landing was covered with sick and wounded soldiers. of the landing was covered with sick and wounded soldiers.

Carter's Landing is three miles above City Point, and about twenty-two miles from Richmond. Turkey Bend is eight miles above Carter's Landing.

The punboat Stepping Stones was the first yeasel to leave the landing after the army had arrived at James river. Four corre-pondent secured a passage, and on the way to Fortress Monroe collected a list of wounded and sit soldiers on beard.

On the way down we met the gunboat Southfield, protected on each side by a barge loaded with hay.

I understand that Carter's Landing is to betthe main depot for supplies and storage.

On Tuecday several transports left Fortress Monroe with provisions and forage, which they probably landed at Carter's. thetran.

But to contend longer was useless. We had lost our position, and all attempts to raily the men for the time were vain. The command for the troops to retire in order across the Chickshoming was given, and the regiments commenced involving in that direction. It was nearly dark. The fight had been desperate, and the

THE HOSPITALS.

over 700 men. They returned with less than 300.
The 44th New York went in with about 400, and retured with 250.

A SEPARATE MOVEMENT.

the head of which was across the railroad, on the road crossing the railroad at Savage's Station—began to move towards Churles Oity, following the direction taken by Morill's division in the afternoon. The transportation

one of the most experienced war correspondents in the enemy did not seem inclined to press hard. With the as sistence of the reinforcements previously mentioned, an other line of battle was formed, about half a mile in rea The following items are furnished by other corre other like of partis west promed, about half a mile in rear of the first position. The object, however, was more for the purp as of covering the retreat than for renewing the contest. The battle west ended.

Throughout the day Gen. Porter was upon the field, and gave his commands in a manner as cool and definite as if the spectacle before him was nothing but a game at football. The disaster cannot be attributed to inefficient. spondents recently returned from the peninsula: FORTRESS MORROE, July 1.—The United States transport Stepping Stones strived here this morning, from t e James river, bringing news from the army of the Potomac up to Monday night. By her we learn that General McClellan's army had reached its new base of perations, and he is now enapled to co-sperate with the officers or cowardly men, but simply to the fact of our being overpowered in numbers. gui boats on the James river.

The Stepping Stones brings down a number of soldiers The Stepping stones brings down a number of soldiers wou ded in the engagements of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. They will be the transferred to the various hostials, where ther will be able to receive better medical treatment than could possibly have been given them so lear the main body of the army. The arrangements for this humane duty are becoming faily more complete under the direction of the new surgeon general and his able assistants. Three buildings, the only ones on the field, were used as hospitals. Lete in the afternoon the wounded commenced to be brought in by the dozen. All the skill that surgeous possessed was employed in treating their wounds. The secommodations were not ample, and, in fact, they ecarcial ever are on the field of battle. All that could be done was done.

under the direction of the new surgeon general and his able assistants.

There are of course a number of rumors relative to the operatic ns of the army befere Richmond, some of which are very wild, and some doubtless may be true; but on carefully sifting the whole of these there is one fact that seems certain, and that is, General McClellan had not up to the time of the departure of the Stepping Stones made any decided advance upon the tebel capital. It appears that he expects, and is awaiting reinforcements, and when these arrive te will push oa with a vigor not easily to be checked. Both he and the rebels have suffered heavy losses during the past few days, and it may be necressary to wait a short time before either army can recommence operatious. OUR LOSSES.

No tidings had been heard from Gen. Reynolds up to Saturday night. It was supposed he had been captured by the energy. Saturday night. It was supposed he had contained by the enemy.

Lieutenspt Weld, aid to General Porter, went out with a detachment of cavally early in the morning for the purpose of freconnoitring the position of the enemy. When near Gaines' Bill, he left the cavalry and went to water his boregat a stream running through a piece of woods. In all ut twenty minutes, the lieutenant having failed to return, the cavalry followed the road in the direction taken by him, and, when within a few yards of the stream, were fired upon from an ambuscade. It is

COL. GOSLINE'S ZOUAVES.

The 95th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Gosline, was in the beat of the battle, and we have learned the names of a number who were wounded. This regiment was raised in Philadelphia, and the most intense anxiety prevails here to hear who in its ranks have fallen. A number of the officers are reported wounded, and the rank and file have probably suffered considerably. Among the officers named among the wounded, is Liout. Robinson, of Co. E. This is a mistake, as there is no lieutenant of that name in the regiment. The officer reserved to is probably H. Oscar Roberts, a lieutenant in Co. E. Lieut. Roberts is a gallant young soldier, who left a prosperous business and a luxurious home to go into the service of his country. He is a son of Mr. Spencer Roberts, a well known citizen of, the Twenty-second ward.

The CAMDEN REGIMENT.

The 4th New Jersey Regiment was recruited at Camden, and most of its members belonged in our neighboricity. The reports published to day state that only, eighty-one mon of the regiment could be found after the battles of the 26th and 27th of June. This fact, with the publication of the names of officers who were known to be killed, was at one time proprietor of a layer hotel at Burlington, N. J. He had been out of business for some time before seaming the command of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Batch, who is also masing, and supposed to be killed, was at one time proprietor of a layer hotel at Burlington, N. J. He had been out of business for some time before seaming the command of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Batch, who is also masing, and supposed to be killed, was at young unmarried man, about twenty four years of age. He was a member of a weslithy family residing on Cooper's creek.

Major Wm. Birney, missing, supposed to be killed, was a brother of Brigadier General Birney.

Adjutant George H. Sturdiford, missing, and supposed to be killed, was a citizen of Canden. COL. GOSLINE'S ZOUAVES. Major S. Then, 22d Massachusetts, was wounded and taken prison.

Col. McCountry of the 14th New York, is wounded, but not seriously.

Col. Stockton, of the 16th Michigan, is missing. When last sern, he was walking upthe hill, in front of his men, tog, the gurroses of getting eview of the enemy. He was probably surrounded and taken prisoner.

The 5th New York Zobaves went into the battle with over 700 men. They returned with less than 300.

The 44th New York went in with about 400, and retured with 250.

The 16th Michigan lost about 200 meu

The Penns I vania Reserves suffered terribly, as did
nearly all the regiments stationed on the left of the line.

General Butterfield's Brigado was cut up fearfally.

Esstor's Pennsylvania battery of four pieces, was
lost; Allen's Missachusetts battery lost four; Weeden's
Rhode Island battery, three; Edwards' Pennsylvania
battery, two; Weed's United States battery, two, and
Kurn's Pennsylvania battery, three pieces of artillary.

Several other pieces were lost, but I am not yet informed to what battaries they were attached:

A SEPARATE MOYBERNT formed to what batteries they were attached:

A SEPARATE MOVEMENT.

The 17th New York and the 18th Mussachusetts Regiments, under command of Col. Lausing, were ordered Thursday morping to proceed to O.d Church and intercept the movements of Stonewall Jackson, who, it was reported, was on his way to cut off our communication in the rear. Arriving upon the ground, pickets were posted and secuts sent out to ascertain the location of Jackson, should he be in the vicinity. Scouts soon fell in with the rebel pickets, and discovered that the enemy was coming down on the Hanover road with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery This is the same force that engaged Gen. Martindale on the main road leading to the white House. Col. Lausing immediately withdrew his force, keeping a good guard on the rear, and proceeded to Tunstall's Station, on the railroad.

The next day, (Friday, locarning that the rebels were still pursuing, he destroyed everything of value at the station, and then went to the White House, where he remained until Sunday morning. The rebels were close on his beels, and it was only by masterly manocuvring that he managed to keep them at bay. Before leaving the White House, Col. Lausing ordered his men to burn a large quantity of suller's stores, some commissary stores, and a large lot of damaged forage. This the mon did under the protection of the gunboats which lay opposite the White House. Most of the Government supplies that, were of any value, had been placed on locard transports and were on their way to Fortress Monroo. The next thing in order was to burn the White House and all the outbuildings. This having been accomplished, Col. Lansing placed his command on four different gunboate, and protected the rear of the retiring vessels. Arrived at Cumberiand the force landing and destroyed a small amount of property, and then proceeded to West Point, where another lot of property of little value was also destroyed. The whole force then moved down to Fort Monree, where they arrived Tuesday mornin THE AFFAIR ON MONDAY. The agriain of the Jeoob Bell substantiates the report that the rebels tried to press in between Gen. McClollan's left and James river, on Monday atternoon, but the gunboats having felt them out in the timber, opened a heavy froc n them, which being joined in by the infantry, routed the rebels with great loss. BHARERS OF DESPATCHES.

AFFAIRS ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

AFFAIRS ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

When an aid of General McClellan rode back and reported that the way was all open to James River, a thrill of relief ran through the whole line, and the sight of the green fields shirting its banks was indeed an oasis in the terrible desert of suspense and apprehension through which they hadipassed. The teams were now put upon a lively a trot in order to relieve the pressure upon that portion still in the rear.

Gen McClellan and staff rode ahead and took possession of the old estate known as Malvern Hills, owned by B. B. Drew, one mile back from "Turkey Island Bend." It is a large, old-fashioned estate, originally buil: by the French, and has near it, in front, an old earthwork constructed by General Washington during the Revolutionary war. It has a spacious yard shaded by venerable elms and other trees. A fine view of the river can be had from this elevated position. Gen. McClellan expressed the opinion that with a brief time to prepare, the position could be held against any force the enemy can bring against us.

Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and covered thickly with the dust of the road over which we had passed, many of the officers threw them elves upon the shady and graesy lawn to rest. The soldiers also, attracted by the shady trees, surrounded the house, or bivousched in the fields near by.

General McClellan immediately addressed himself to the task of preparing despatches for the Governent.

BATLLE OF TUESDAY.

At two o'clock P. M., firing was heard in the direction

THE RETREAT TO JAMES RIVER—EVENTS OF BATURDAY—CHANGE OF POSITION BY OUR ENTIRE FORCE.

Early in the morning of Saturday our entire force, which had been engaged the day before, left the east s.de of the Chickshominy, and crossed over to the opposite side 1 he bridges, four in number, were then blown up, and batteries were planted on Trent Hill, to command the river below.

At 10 o'clock A M. it was discovered that the rebels were crossing the river at New Bridge, from the west side, and were ascending Games' Elll in large numbers. From this it was inferred that they intended to move round towards Bottom's Bridge and cut off our railroad and telegraphic communication. That they had not done this before was surprising, for they certainly had free access to that portion of the peninsula.

No attack was made during the day. The enemy was probably busily engaged in burying the dead and attending to the wounded. They had not only their own but ours to attend to. We were obliged to leave our dead on the field of battle, also those of our wounded who were not able to walk away.

Gen. McOlellan bad removed his headquarters from Trent Hill on Fridsy merning, and has located in a field near Savage Station:

1.00 Friday alternoon, at five o'clock, a train of cars left Savage Station for the White House. The cars, nine or ten in number, were filled with weunded soldiers, and got safely through, although much apprehension was felt for them. The train returned during the night, and early in the morning proceeded again to the White House with another to of wounded. It then came back to Savage's, and was preparing to make one more trip down when the telegraph were was found to be cut, and At two o'clock P. M., firing was heard in the direction of White Oak Swamp, where it was supposed Ayres was holding in check the rebel force who were attempting to cross. This continued for nearly two hours, when sudden and heavy firing began further to the left, in the direction of Oharles City cross roads. At this point an immense body of fresh troops, with artillery and cavalry, had made their appearance direct from Richmond, and were engaging our batteries still left to guard the road. Orders were sent immediately to put the troops in line of battle; and Gen. Porter's and keyes' command were soon on the way up the hill, returning from their comfortable encampment beyond Mulvera Hills. By four o'clock P. M. the road was througed with these troops, with artillery and cavalry, hastesing to resist the ado'clock P. M. the road was thronged with these troops, with artillery and cavalry, hastening to resist the advance of the enemy.

The firing now became more and more rapid, and was evidently approaching our line. The roar of cannon was incessant, and the dust of the contest swept upward and increasent, and the dust of the contest swept upward and whirled in eddying clouds above the forest trees, which conceated friend and foe from view.

Members of the staff and meessbagers hurriedly mounted, and rede to and fro with important orders to the commanding officers. The wagons were drawn up on the right of the field as a temporary breastwors, and the troops were disposed in line of battle at the westward, from which direction the enemy were advancing.

rps, on the extreme left, and near the Chickahominy, resident the content of the

A MONUMENT TO SENATOR BRODERIOK.—
The people of California are about to erect a monument to the memory of the late ex-Senator Broderick. The Sacrémento Union of May IT says: We have received a copy of an engraving of the Broderick monument, firm the committee who have the matter under charge. The engraving ropresents the monument itself, surmounted by a life-like statue of the late Senator, all surrounded by an appropriate enclosure, with a sketch of the picturerque scenery of Lone Mountain, the ocean visible in the distance. The work has been already commenced, but is delayed somewhat in consequence of the difficulty of procuring grantte from Folsom for the base. The rest of the work will be constructed of Onlifornia marrie. The contract price for the monument, exclusive of the statue, is \$8,000 An additional sum of \$2,000 or \$3,000 will have to be raised to pay for the statue. WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED .- This war has proved

WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED.—This was has proved that the United States have more military resources, and can put into the field greater armies, than any nation on the tarth. It has proved that the United States Government has no friends among the Governments of Europe, and furthermore that it needs none. It has proved that the genius and mechanical skill of American inventors is as remarkable in war as in peace. NEW COPPER WORKS.—Large new copper smelting works are about to be erected at Ontonagon, Lake Superior. The main building is to be one hundred feet long by sixty in width. The roof is to be of sheet iron similar to that of Park, McOurdy, & Co.'s smelting works in Pittsburg, Pa. TWO CENTS

The main body of the army was now at Charles City, distant from James river by one road six miles, and by VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH. Skirmish of Wednesday and Battle. of Thursday.

> BRIEF SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS. THE ATTACK MADE BY HILL'S DIVISION GREGG'S BRIGADE

> NEWS FROM PENSACOLA WOUNDED SOLDIERS. διc., &c.,

From the Bichmond Whig of Friday last (27th ult.) e obtain the following interesting items : THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

Yesterday afternoon an engagement opened a few miles northeast of the city, which, we have no reason to doubt, is the beginning of the great conflict that is to decide the fate of this capital, and perhaps of the Confederacy itself. The cannonading, till an hour or more after dark, was quick and heavy, exceeding in rapidity and volume that at Seven Pines. Not a word from the field has reached the city. The reason probably is, that the attack was made and the fight waged on the enemy's rear. The city is confident and calm.

LATER. LATER.

FROM THE LINES—THE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY.

This company was in the fight which took place on Wednesday, on the Williamsburg road. We are per mitted to take the following extract from a letter from a member of the company, dated yesterday:

We have had nothing to eat since yesterday morning, and then only a slice of bread and a cup of coffee to each of us. We had to lie all day in the sun. The Yankees were shelling us most of the time, but did not hurt us. About 6 o'clock P. M., we were ordered to fix bayonets and charge the Yankees—that is, four companies of our regiment (the Twelfth Virginis)—the other portion being held as a reserve and support for our artillery. We had to charge across a wheat field about three-quarters of a mile. The Yankees were under cover, in a dense word, and at least eight to our one.

We cross of the field with a yell; and so quick and unexpected was the movement, that the Yankees broke and fied, but not until many of them had been made to bit the dust. I con't mean that our battalion did sail this. We were nobly aided by the 4th North Carollina and 4th Georgia. The woods were filled with the dead and wounded Yankees. None of our company were killed, but seven were wounded: Sergeant Wm. Woodson, in larce; R. Edyson, through the lungs (mortality); J. B. Oid, in call of leg; A. Gathwright, in small of back (seriously); Jahn Leatmont, in arm; Sergeant John E. Isauchton, slightly; in leg; David Wilson, in foot, (slightly). We took some twenty or thirty prisoners.

We have been unable to obtain any further particulars of the fighting in the early part of the day, and, until the generals in command concede some facilities to reporters FROM THE LINES - THE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY. We have been usable to obtain any further particulars of the fighting in the early part of the day, and until the generals in command concede some facilities to reporters and correspondents of the press, will have to trust to chance for whatever news we may obtain from the lines. The 48th North Carolins, alfuded to in the alove extract, is a new regiment, commanded by Colonel Hill. The regiment marched from the Capitol Square, Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock, and went into action soon after reaching the lines. About twenty of the regiment were killed, and a considerable number wounded, including Mayor Holles, who was struck in the state.

a cau.

Early Wednetday morning "Long Tom" again operated on the Yankee breastworks, north of the Williamsburg road, and demolished a considerable, portion of the entrenchments. The Yankees fied in dismay from the ntrenchments. The Yankees fied in dismay from the hells of this powerful engine. The gua was maned, we learn, by Captain Snowden Andrews' Artillerists, the nighty support being a portion of General Pender's communicated to the heads of the different Departments a request that their respective emologets should form the meetics into a battalion, or into separate companies, to co-operate with our fellow-citizens in the defence of Richmond, in such manner, not incompatible with the discharge of their official duty, as may be prescribed by the Secre, ary of War.

Yesterday the first organization to this patriotic end was formed in the General Post Office Department. At an early hour of the day a meeting of all the officers connected with that department was convened by the direction of the Acting Postmaster General, Hon. H. St. Geo. Official day, and was organized by calling that officer to the meeting, and communicating the wishes of the President, a company was at once formed, to which no name-has yet been given, though we are informed it will probably be the Reagan Ridgel. The following are the officers elected: Ceptain, John L. Harrell, Alabama; first lieutenant, B. Fuller, North Carolina; second do., J. Frank Boone, Haryland; third do., T. D. Attious Bibb, Alabama:

GENERAL GREGO'S BRIGADE.

General Gregg's brigade is now composed of the following regiments, which average over one thousand men each: 1st. S. G. Volunteers, Colonel D. H. Hamilton; 12th S. O'Tvolunteers, Colonel O. E. Edwards; 13th S. O'Volunteers, Lienterant Colonel D. Barnes; 14th S. O'Volunteers, Colonel S. McGowan; Rife Regiment, S. O'Volunteers, Colonel J. Foeter Marshall. To this brigade two batteries are attached: Colonel Marmaduke Johnson's bichmond battery, and Captain Crenshaw's Richmond battery. mond battery.

FROM PENSACOLA.

EROM PERSACULA.

Lafe advices from Pensacola state that quite a number of Federal vessels are lying in the harbor, and that there is a pretty large force of sick and rather a stender force of well men in and near the city. The enemy have thrown up formidable entrenchments around the city, estending from the beach above and below, and with but one or two passages through which admission or exit may be had. These entrances are strictly sentinelled. Secretary of War, George W. Randolph, has requested Governor Letcher to allow the militia called out in the city of Rich noud to volunteer in the battalion authorized to be raisee by Captain Elliott, for local service within the circuit of the redoubts around Bichmond and Manchester.

chester.

The battalion will consist of five companies of one hundred men each; will be mustered into the Confederate army receive a bounty from the city Government of twenty dollars per month to each non-commissioned officer and private.

They will be charged with the important duty of guarding the bridges, prisons, public and private property, and with maintaining order in the city. WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The hospitals in and around Charlottesville are filled with the wounded soldiers of Jackson's command, and they continue to arrive. FARRAGUT JOINS DAVIS. INTERESTING DETAILS. FARRAGUT'S CUNNING AND BRAYERY.

He Ran by the Works at Vicksburg Because he could not Reduce them with his Shattered Fleet

[Correspondence of the New York World.] OVERLAND DESPATCHES ARRIVE.

OVERLAND DESPATCHES ARRIVE.

BAMBOAT FULTON, NEAR VICKSBURG. THURSDAY, June 26.
We went to the appointed rendezvous with the Fulton in the morning at sight o'clock. No one there! Nine o'clock—not here! Ten. eleven, twelve came, but not our friends. In vair did we cruise up and down for the signal of their coming! About ten we saw a skiff on the Mississippi above, with two men in it, made chase, and took them on board. One of them said that he lived three miles above, and was on the way to Vicksburg for a physician to attend his wife, who was in the pains of labor.

Thinking this might be an ingenious ruse, the colonel told the hurband he would allow him to go down, and retain his neighbor as a hostage for his good behavior. He charged him with the duty of ascertaining whether any prisoners had been brought into Vicksburg, and what they were like, promising that if he brought true report back, his friend should go free

We were in a state of great trepldation for the safety of our friends, and feared greatly they had been taken. About three our husband, with a doctor and nutso came tugsing up the river; we rad across and heard that no prisoners had arrived in Vicksburg, and the whole party was sent on up the river. This gave us some hope. But as four o'clock came and five passed, our spirits began to sink. We are thinking of a hundred ways of resouing our friends, when we discovered a large body of armed men in the woods. Our sharp shooters were posted behind bulwarks, for we did not know but that they would open on us with field ertillery at any moment. At length the welcome signal was seen, a white flag waving from the shore; half past five, and every heart was gladdened. Wo ran in and to-k them shoard, and bid the escort adieu.

ADVENTURES IN CROSSING. ADVENTURES IN CROSSING.

ADVENTURES IN CROSSING.

The eagerness with which we welcomed them and listened to the story of their adventures may be imagined. The first thing, of course, was the glad tidings of having brought word from the fleet below. They had not proceeded more than a mile the previous afternoon, it appears, before they saw a planter coming on horseback, when they dodged into the bushes, which were very thick. Before he had gotten by, however, a squad of robel cavalry came up, and they had the pleasure of listening to several minutes' conversation about their own and the lower fleet, quite unnoticed. That danger over, they made their way further on, and saw presently a detail of pickets coming in along the line of the Vicksburg. Shreveport, and Texas Railroad. They had no alternative but to crawl into a swamp knee deep in water, where they lay for half an hour, covered by mosquitoes, without being able to stir a hand or move a head. They finally eached the opposite shore, and waked down opposite the advanced vessels. In order to attract attention they fired the cabries of a rovolver and showed a while flag. Soon after a boat's crew put ont toward shore, heavily as made, and at the distance of a few yards parleyed with our party. After much hesitation on their part, they came in and took the five on board. They evidently distrusted the character of the whole of them. On being taken on board the flag-ship they found Com. Farragut was absent, but would return next day. They refused to give up their despatches, therefore. till he should come, and were put under strong guard during the night. COM. FARRAGUT SENDS DESPATCHES NORTH.

Farragut came in the morning and read their depratches. Although unsequented with their signature, and even the existence of Lieut. Col. Ellet, be did not cubt of the authenticity of the mission. He emphatically approximately app

COM. FARRAGUT SENDS DESPATCHES NORTH.

Forragut came in the morning and read their despatches. Although unacquainted with their signature, and even the existence of Lieut. Col. Ellet, he did not doubt of the authenticity of the mission. He emphatically expressed his commendation at the bravery of the young men who had undertaken the perilous business, at was understood the robels had the point of land stringly guarded.

He spent some hours in writing despatches and letters in terms, and then sent the mission ashore, with an eccort of a bundred well-armed men, as much to assure himself of the truth of the statements made by Lieutenant Ellet as to shield them from the robels. Strangs to say, we are informed that Commoder Entragut had not heard positively that Memphis was in our hands until so informed by Joung Ellet. When the escort saw that the stars and stripos were floating from the mondescript Fulton, they were satisfied of the genuineness of the news and received it very thankfully. Civilities were heatily exchanged, and both parties made their way back to their respective rendezvous. THE FLEET BELOW.

Commodore Farragut has just brought up part of the mortar fleet, and has thirty-five veasels, including the Hartford and Brooklyn, and eight mortar vessels. He has with him also fifteen thomand troops, under General Williams, as it is reported to me.

Vicksburg was being shelled a little daily. Warrington had been burned the previous night, on account of the repeated offence of firing into our transports after the gruboats had passed on. It was related to us, though not efficially, that Com. Farragut had given the c tizans out efficially, that Com. Farragut had given the chould shall also the first day of August, and expire by limitation in 1866.

shell it if did not previously surrender. This, we think, is likely to prove true, and the probabilities are that Vickeburg is ours ere this. COMMENDABLE SPIRIT OF THE RAM PLEET.

COMMENDABLE SPIRIT OF THE RAM FLEET.

Thus eaded, without socident or casualty, though not without suffering and fatigue, an exploit which must, I think, be called a truly brave and creditable accomplishment. I am the more ready to speak of the action, as it will be seen that the Eliets have had a large chare in this, as in the engagements higher up the river. They are truly an enterprising, live-witted family, and as brave as lions, old and young. There is no enterprise, however lazardous or formidable, they are not quick to undertake, if it be for the glory of the country. It is but just that thus much should be said of them, as they have been made marks for detraction by those whose claims for services rendered should forever close their mouths from complaint.

Public aprix and private enterprise have at last demon-

copies \$120.

The War Press.

THE WAR PRESS.

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

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 108

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

no Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. She

complaint.

Public spirit and private enterprise have at last demonstrated that they can and dare take the lead in matters where danger and honor are commensurate—where the chances of extinction and distinction are equal.

THE RETURN TRIP.

..... 8.0¢

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Colonel Ellet immediately forwarded the despatches upthe river by the Fulton, leaving at 3 o'clock A. M. of Thursday. Nothing of particular interest transpired on the upward trip, except that at Yellow Bend lights were seen burning on each side of the river, and it was aupposed the rebels were ferrying over something. At the mouth of the White river the Cincinnati and Lexington were passed. The Fulton took in six refugees from the gunboats, and arrived at Memphis at noon on Saturday, having made the run of four hundred miles in fifty-seven heurs, including stoppages for wood and prisoners.

What the tenor of the despatches to Flag-officer Davis may have been it is not permitted to me to say. They may be guessed, however, from the wonderful and unsual activity which preval's in the gunboat floilial. The appearances indicate, and I believe the orders have been given, to move down the river at daylight.

Commodore Farragut said that on account of the character of his boats he could be of no service in the reduction of the works at Vicksburg, but would be glad if ne would keep a strict blockade of the Yazoo river, to prevent any of the rebel boats descending. The whole floilia was left there, and there is no danger to be apprehended from the floating war power of the rebels. Information came to hand last night that the attack was made by Gen. A. P. Hill's division on the enemy's position, near the Meadow Bridge, about three o'clock. The enemy recoiled, leaving a battery, as is reported, in the hands of our troops.

Refreating about two miles, the enemy made a stand in their entrenchments at Mechanicaville and offered vigorous resistance for two or three hours. But they could not stand the impetuous onset of our victorious troops, and again broke and made for the main body of McClellan's srmy, leaving three batteries to their pursuers. Darkness put an end to the chase. We have no reperts of casualties. The battle opens gloriously. May this morning's sun be our sun of Austeria.

FROM THE LINES—THE FIGHT ON WEDNERDAY. Pulpit Traitors of Nashville. FIVE OF THEM SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY—ANOTHER DIALOGUE BETWEEN GOVERNOR JOHNSON AND A SECESH DOMINIE. [From the Nashville Union, June 29]

AND A SECESH DOMINIE.

[From the Nashville Union, June 29]

Among the clergymen of this place who were required to appear before the Governor, on resterday, was Roy. W. H. Wharton, chaplain of the penitentiary. Father Wharton appears to be over fifty years of age. Hard study, intense solicitude for the spiritual welfare of simpers, with much prayer and mortification of the flesh, while they usually reduce the flesh of the devotee, and impart a pale and cadaverous hue to his countenance, have rot produced these effects on the good chaplain. He is quite a pertly and sedate-looking gentleman. He is the author of a certain penitentiary report, which will give him a name coextensive with the country—said report advising King Barris to release certain felons from the penitentiary to join the rebed army. We exhumed a portion of the report on yesterday, and have thus given it a wider notoriety than the pious author ever de-smed of. Genius never appreciates its own performances, and we doubt whether Father Wharton actually realized the fact that he was linking his name to a document that will make him remembered long after his prayers and homilies are torgotten. On entering the Executive chamber, a dialogue of the following purport ensued:

Chaplain. Governor, I am present at your requisition.

Governor. I wish simply to say to you that the time has arrived when the Government must know its friends and put down its enemies. You are suspected of being host le to the Government whose sgent I am.

Chaplain. Well, I regard myself as a loyal man, and expect to be obedient to the Government. I believe toat my very first temporal allegiance is due to Tonnessee, and am ready to go whichever way she goes; but I am a citizen of heaven.

Governor. There are men in Nashville professing that Chaplain. I am a citizen of heaven.

Governor. There are men in Nashville professing that citizen hip who are responsible for the blood of more of our countrymen than the soldiers who have, bayonets in their hands. Yan call yourself a citize of

tract with the name of William H. Wharton anaexed to it:)

I have witnessed, with much satisfaction, the cheerful alactity and diligence with which the prisoners (in the pentientiarr) have labored for the State in the last few months, in preparing the materials of war, to which they were stimulated by a most commendable and patriotic ardor, they have labored faithfully for their country, and many of them young men, placed in confinem ni for minor offences, might be judiciously selected as objects of Executive clemency, who would end savor to atons for the misefeeds of the past by acts of bravery and heroism on the battle field.

Commending with earnestness the above suggestion to the authorities, I remain most respectfully, In view of the menacing attitude of the Yankees and their degraded foreign mercenaries in front of our city, the President of the Conféderate States has, we learn, communicated to the heads of the different Departments a request that their respective employers about 4. Is that your report, sir, and your name? Do you cal that the language of a "citizen of heaven," to advise

and I thought it was right to repet the North when she invaded us Self-defence is the only fighting I approve of.

Governor. Did not Tennessee invade Kentucky? Did not Senth Carolina invade the property of the United States, and fire on our fellow-citizens? You have learned your facts very incorrectly.

Chaplain (looking terribly perplexed). I don't wish to argue the case with you Governor. My mission is to presch Christ. I am no politicians, and submit to whatever Government may get the power.

Governor. But you could urge the release of folons to sid in murdering loyal men. Do you presend that your Gospel's confined to the limits of your routhern Confideracy? I always thought its precepts of love and charlity were coextensive with the world. You cannot justify your conduct before man or God.

Chaplain I had to go with my State and defend her. That is justifiable werfare.

Governor. There are rules of warfare which Christiang and barbarians slike observe. You advised the turning loose of felons, and placing arms in their hands. Did you get that from your Bible? Does it tell you that a man may atone for a felony by committing treavon?

Chaplain. As I said before, I cannot discuss politics—it is not my profession. Christ teal to his Apostles, "My kingdom is not of this world" Governor. Yee, and I believe there was a Judas among His disciples. If he were on earth again there are some of His professed teachers who would sell Him for less than thirty pleces of silver. They would betray him for half the money.

The Governor then directed the chaplain to be conducted to the provest marked to be disposed of.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S ORDERS.

duct d to the provost marrbal to be disposed of.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S ORDERS.

STATE OF TENNESSEB, EXEQUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHYILLE, June 23, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. W. McClain, Acting Provost Marshal.

Rev. Drs. Howell, Ferd, Sehon, Sawrie, and Baldwin are unter arrest, and they are hereby placed in your custody.

Should they desire to give evidence of their loyalty by isbing the oath of allegisnce and giving their individual bonds in the sum of \$5.000 each for the faithful observance the reof, they will be permitted to do so, and their release ordered accordingly. If, however, it is their determination not to give ench evidence of loyalty, they will be committed to prison, there to remain until arrangements are completed for their transportation South, beyond the Federallines, there to be left, with the distinct understanding that if they recrose or come again within said lines during the, existing rebellion, they will be considered spice and dealt with accordingly.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 28 1862.

Lieut. Col. McClain, Acting Provost Marshal:

Eir: I have to request that you will issue stringent orders prohibiting all visitors to the members of the clergy, this day sent as prisoners to the panitentiary, except such as have special permission for that purpose; and I would add, this privilege should be granted only for good and sufficient reasons. I would suggest that ne encouragement should be given to that Secession spirit and feeling which are manifested in the numerous offerings of delicacies. &c., by syn-pathizing rebel riends.

These men were not sent to the penitentiary there to be bept as objects of especial strending from traitors, nor to be liosized by a class of people, who, if properly dealt with, would be allowed the privilege of expressing their sympathy only within the same place of confinement.

They are there as ene nies of our Government, and, as such, are entitled to and should receive such consideration only as attaches to a person guilty of so infamous a crime. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

"HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS."—Recently Earl Essex, walking in some street in London, saw a coach man cruelly beating one of his borses, and caused his arrest. The noble earl went to the police court and testifed to the extreme cruelty of the man, who was fined; whereupon it turned out that the coachman was whipping the beast by order of a "noble lady" in the coach, he even came to the rescue of the driver, and so the fine was transferred to her. On the examination it turned up that this shameless specimen of English aristocracy had been her husband's mistress and a servant in his kitchen—so sall London is in a flutter.

ALTERING THE CLOCK.—The Duke of Bridgewater observed that, though the men drouped work promptly as the bell rang when he was not by, they were not nearly so punctual in resuming work, some straggling in many minutes after time. He asked the reason, and the men's excuse was that, though they could hear the clock when it struck twelve, they could not so readily hear it when it only struck one. On this the Duke had the mechanism of the clock altered so as to make it strike thirteen at one o'clock, which it continues to do until this day. Would it not be well for the Navy Department to these such a clock in every American navy yard.

EMIGRATION TO QUEBEC—The following is a statement of the nativities and number of emigrants from Europe, who arrived at Quebec from the 1st of

A GERMAN SOLDIEM at the battle of Fair Oaks. being fourd in great apparent agony, and asked if he was wounded, replied: "Ab, yes, meinheer, I von very bed wound in der kanteen!" holding up his canteen which hal been riddled with hells. To the thirsty Fatherlender this was a very setious wound. THE REASON WHY.—7 he reason the Southern women are so bitter, in this rebellion, against the people of the North is, that the Southern u en prefer the North-tru women to them, and they are afraid, if the war ceases, they will all have to die old maids. A MONSTER.—A wonderful child has just died in Pugland who, at the age of 10 years, 5 months, and 13 dars, weighed 190 pounds, and required a coffin six feet long, 'wo feet wide, and seventeen inches deep. GOLD FIRLDS OF AUSTRALIA —During the month of January, 1860, 1861, and 1862, respectively, the gold fields of New South Wales yielded thus: 1869, 20,158 ounces; 1861, 28,888 ounces; 1852, 4,935 ounces, ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Never look at the eirls. They can't bear it; they regard it as an ir sult.
They wear their feathers, furbelows, and frills merely to
gratify their mammas—that's all. POOR BIOHARD'S BONES.—English antiquarians are much exercised over the identity of a human skeleton just discovered at Leicester. It is supposed that the remains are those of King Richard III. "PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."—In Lyme, Connecticut, lately, Charles A. Tifany, Republican, was elected Representative over his own father, who was the opposite candidate.