# The Press

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862. PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS. HARRISBURG, July 4.—The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day:

In the name and by the authority of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew J. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the re-bellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments ar · Penns Ivania has hitherto done her duty to the coun try. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons, who have already fallan, may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of Union, and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our

The number of men now required, and the regulations for enlistments, will be made known forthwith in general orders. Meanwhile, the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for a prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit. Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faitered, and nust stand il ni now, when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at sinks.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State,

at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and o monwealth the eighty seventb. ELI SLIFBR, By the Governor.

Secretary of the Commonwealth. THE PAUSE of the last few days enables us to more clearly understand the condition of affairs before Richmond. We are gratified to know that the details which have been spread before our readers verify the conclusions at which we at first arrived. We have fought a great battle, we have gained a great victory. and we think that this week's conflict, on the banks of the Chickahominy, will do more towards putting down the rebellion than any achievement of the war. The theory which seems to be perfectly well established is this: The rebel leaders taking advantage of the weak condition of General Mc-CLELLAN'S army, recall Jackson from the Shenandcah, and combining his army to that of Johnston, made a sudden and general attack upon General McCLELLAN. The reinferced foe was powerful and desperate, and there can be no doubt that he calculated upon

an easy-victory. Since war first blighted the earth, no gensral was ever in a more critical and embarrassing position than General McClellan. It was a crisis which required the rarest qualities of the soldier. He was in a position which he cou'd not control. His army was weak from the harrassing warfare through which it had passed,-it was distant from its sources of supply; it was in an enemy's country, and on the borders of a swamp whose continual miasma burdened the air with death and disease. An impetuous and despirate commander would have rushed upon the enemy and met destruction. A timid and cautious general would have hesitated and trembled until he was everwhelmed. It was not only the foe before him that menaced General McClellan. Behind him was an anxious, an eager, and a j alous public sentiment. If he had been merely ambitious of military distinction, he might have made the peninsula an Aceldama, a Golgotha of dead men's skulls, and, in doing so, would have gone into history with a glorious and the exercise of that moral courage which is so seldom seen in stations so exalted. To retreat at any time is a humiliating task; to retreat at head of an army which only vesterday commanded the admiration of the world, was to invite criticism and censure of those who had before commended it.

General McClellan, in the presence of immediate danger and inevitable disaster, turned his army around, and executed one of the most extraordinary and most brilliant movements which history records. We do not know, indeed, whether to commend more strongly the genius of the general or the bravery of the divisions who met the attack at Mechanicsville. Their courage was superhuman, and it is a thrilling thought that chief among them were our gallant Pennsylvania soldiers. Hour after hour, through the long day and the weary night, they met the onset of the rebel army. They saved our army from being overwhelmed and beaten in detail on its march to James river. Many of them were slain; that splendid division of General McCall, which we have so often looked upon with pride and exultation, was terribly shattered. But it did its work nobly, and, in sustaining the charge of the rebel legions, it saved the army of the Po-

This is not saying too much. We are not disposed to be ungenerous or ungrateful-to deal in exaggeration or hyperbole. We simply repeat the history which the whole world is reading. A lesson of that day is one not to be forgotten. We must study it here at home. In our pleasant walks of peace, with no token of war visible beyond the occasional recruiting station, or the wounded soldier who claims our sympathy, we must bring home to ourselves the example of our brothers on the banks of the Chickshominy. We must not recriminate nor condemn. We must be patient, forbearing, and se f-sacrificing. The danger is too imminent and the duly is too great for us to pause, and hesitate, and question. It would be unprofitable for us to ask now, why it was that Gen. McCLELLAN was left with an insufficient army before Richmond. It would be disgreceful for us to become a party to the anger and animosity which this question has engendered. The present is too exacting for us to quarrel over the past. All we know is this, Gen. McCLELLAN requires more men. For every man that is tallen two men must be sent to take his place. In attempting to destroy McCLELLAN the rebel Confederacy has exhausted the last sources of its strength. It is weak, emaciated, and gasping,

and lingers on to its speedy dissolution. In all these things we see signs of comfort and courage. When these bloody times are over, and we have perused the history that is every day being written, no chapter will be read with more pride than that which records the deeds of these midsummer days. It will tell how a great general bad the genius to plan an extraordinary military movement, and the meral courage to execute it at the risk of his fame. It will tell how a small army of American soldiers stood like a barrier before an overwhelming force, and defied it by a courage equal to that of Sparta in her palmiest days. And may we not hope that the chapter will also tell how a great people exhibited magnanimity and patience, and, by a self-sacrificing and uncomplaining lovalty, so strengtheard the hands of the President that the retreat of his great general was but the recoiling blow which annihilated the rebellion.

MAJOR NATHAN BEAKES ROSSELL, who was killed while commanding, and at the head of his regiment. in the battle before Richmond, on Friday, 27th June, was born in 1818. He was the grandson of Hon. William Rossell, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey for twenty-two years, and the son of General Zachariah Rossell, who was major of the 25th Infantry in the War of 1812, and afterwards Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Adjutant General of the State. His mother was Miss Lydia Beakes, a grand daughter of Hon. William Trent, Chief Instice of Pennsylvania and afterwards of New Jersey, and the founder of Frenton. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 5th Infantry in 1838, promoted to a 1st lieutenancy in 1840, distinguished at Monterey and Churubusco, promoted to a captaincy in 1847, breveted major in 1848, for gallant and meritorious conduct at El

Molino del Rey in 1847, and appointed major o the 3d Infantry 25th September, 1861. He carried the first United States flag into the city of Mexico, was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and was much beloved in his regiment. He was brother in-law to General Marcy, and so related by marriage to General have been annihilation. McCiellan. He leaves a widow and four children. His brother, Captain William Henry Rossell, of the

10th Infantry, is now in New Mexico. THE, WAR.-M. Ortesire Fournier, a distinguished member of the Paris press, and for a long time the dramatic editor of the Journal des Debats, will deliver three lectures on the present condition of this country, at the Sansom-street Hall, in this city. M. Fournier's first lecture will be delivered to morrow evening. As we understand it, he will more particularly discuss the origin of the war, the cause of the rebellion in the South, its progress, the real principles involved in it, and its

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. McCLELLAN'S STRATEGY

Military Success of his Movements. GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS. INCOMPETENCY OF THE SURGEONS.

A WEEK OF BATTLES. McCLELLAN BUT 25 MILES FROM RICHMOND. His Army in Good Condition.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. A BAYONET CHARGE AND A MIDNIGHT MARCH. &c., &c.

Epecial Correspondence of The Press ] CAMP LINCOLN, June 27, 1862. There is no end to the good news pressing upon s. From all quarters of the army, right, left, and centre, the glad tidings of glorious victories, successful advances, and brilliant skirmishes crowd into the camps, filling the troops with joy and doubling their already high spirits. It seems that, after a long series of delays, Providence has at last enabled us to overcome some of the obstacles put in our way to the suppression of the rebellion and to accomplish a great part of the capture of Rich-

GENERALS KEARNEY AND HOOKER'S ADVANCE. On Wednesday afternoon Generals Kearney and Hooker made a most brilliant and successful advance upon the enemy's lines. In the general arrangement of the army these two generals have their troops to the left and left centre. Previously to Wednesday their picket front bore back when considered in relation to the rest of the line. and in order to correct this inequality Gen. Kearney was ordered to advance three quarters of a mile and Gen. Hooker a half mile. A series of entrenchments protected their previous position, and artillery were placed in them to command the advanced post and protect its occupation against any force the enemy bring in opposition. All preparations being made, the advance was commenced under cover of a fire of artillery to clear the surrounding country of prowling rebels. The men marched steadily on, a constant shelling and eccasional use of musketry compelling the rebels as steadily to retreat. By six o'clock the advanced post was occupied, and another hour secured it in such a manner that all the rebel army could not dislodge the brave troops of these two admirable divisions. The enemy being on a full retreat, a strong reconnoitring party, was sent further forward and marched for fully a mile, penetrating the enemy's entrenchments, and meeting but little serious opposition. It completely secured the country and came back after nightfall, bringing several movement. I did not learn their numbers.

prisoners and much valuable information. A few of our troops were killed and wounded in the This advance brings our pickets on the line of the York River Railroad, and to the left of it within three and a half to four miles of the rebe bapital. Another advance of but half the distance would give the left wing of the army a chance to shell the Rocketts and lower part of the town, and to command the James river, cutting off water communication with Fort Darling. The present advance enables us to commence the second parallel of the siege works, a half mile in front of the first, and by this time the greater part of it, to the left of the railroad, has been thrown up. The gallantry of the generals and the bravery of their men deserves the highest praise.

THE SIXTY-THIRD NEW YORK REGIMENT ATTACKED After night the enemy made an attack upon our pickets, and the 63d New York, a regiment of gallant Irishmen, were ordered to the front, to pretect venerated name. The occasion demanded the retreating picketers. The regiment advanced, and, selecting a favorable spot, lay down upon the ground. Our pickets rallied behind it, and the enemy, continuing to advance, came within twenty yards of the New Yorkers, when that regiment they fired a scattering one at the picketers. The leaden hail was so strongly kept up that in a few minutes the rebels broke and fled, leaving the 63d winner of the field. One man was killed and eighteen wounded out of the regiment.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE ON THE RIGHT WING. On Thursday it was decided to build a redoubt on a hill, in a large wheat field, in front of the right wing. The field slopes up some two hundred vards from a wood on our side, then descends in a hallow, hen ascends again to the two rebel earthwarks mentioned in my last letter as being successfully shelled by the sid of the signal officers. Our farthest dvanced pickets were right on the crest of the hill, and the rebel advanced posts were in the bottom Two or three houses and a wood on our right and wood on our left were also picketed in force by the enemy, and cannon on the earthworks commanded the whole place. The work was to be done with great secrecy, and two detachments of three hundred each, one from the 96th Pennsylvania, the other from the 7th Maine, were selected as the parties to do it. A three-sided redoubt of four hundred yards length was staked out on the crest of the hill, some ten yards behind our picket advance, and its right rested on the ruins of an old brick house and the left ran back towards the woods on the Federal side of the hill. The 7th Maine broke ground at ten o'clock on Thursday evening, working with the greatest assiduity until midnight. The detachment of the 96th then set to work, and labored until the redoubt was completed at half past three, afterwards garrisoning it until a few moments past four. Lieut. Col. Frick. of the

latter regiment, was the field officer under whose direction the work was performed. Two thousand troops behind the hill, and numerous cannon in the oods, were ready at a moment's notice to resis the enemy, should they attempt any interference with the working parties. Thus, for five hours and a half, in the very face of the enemy, and within hundred yards of his pickets, these six hundred men handled their picks and shovels, and spades as they were wont to do in potato digging at home They labored silently and swiftly, soon throwing u on embankment sufficient for their protection, and afterwards strengthening it, until the streaks of dawn bade them to be on the alert. Then every man seized his musket and took his position in the trench, ready to resist the anticipated charge from the enemy, which they seemed only waiting to be

gin when daylight should enable them to discern the exact condition of affairs. Every soldier was in the trench, musket i hand, and sat there as approaching morning dispelled the gloom which hung over all nature. Of course all were anxious to witness the effect our bold manœuvre would have, and many an eye nierced to where sad experience had often taught that the rebels might be found. Numerous surmises were made as to their having discovered our operations. Some believed they had evacuated the place, and advancing day, bringing no attack, seemed to confirm it. Some looked askance at a low range of bushes, and thought they detected myriads of rebels lurking in their shelter. Every one had his opinion of the denouement of which the early future was supposed to be portentous, a furious attack by horse, foot, and dragoon. Advancing day, however, soon settled the great question, and sunrise saw the rebels gazing with consternation upon the long low embankment which his earliest rays discovered. They had not dreamed before of such Yankee enterprise. During all the night they were ignorant of what was in progress

Our troops labored so sileatly that they could not be heard at thirty yards distance, and the long wheat straw growing around effectually shielded them from the enemy's sight. Squads of rebels came to their front to gaze in astonishment at this second Bunker Hill bristling with Yankee bayonets. One man mounted himself on a post to see to more satisfaction, but a slow and sorrowful dismounting told the effect it had on him. Hundreds of them came to look at it, but not an offer was made to molest us. At five o'clock the Ninety-sixth were relieved, the regiments in reserve during the night furnishing the garrison of the redoubt. Generals Brooks and Taylor were on the ground at day-light, inspecting the work. This brilliant achievement advances our entrench

ments on the right wing nearly half a mile. In three days we will compel the rebels to abandon their two earthworks in front of the redoubt. A cannonade, too hot for any troops to withstand, will be poured into them. In the meanwhile we secure pos of three or four hundred yards in advance of the entrenchment, compelling the enemy's pickets to fall back, and drive them from two flanking pieces of wood in which their movements have been exceedingly unnoving. This is a fair advance up the Richmond bank of the Chickahominy, wedging the enemy away from the river, depriving them of their range of high hills bordering it, and compressing their entire force closer upon the city. The steady perseverance of the two detachments who did so much work in so short a time, is as commendable as the bravery which they showed in passing five night in other mien than sorro .

hours and a half in a spot where discovery would However, at two o'clock on Frida

BATTLE AT MECHANICSVILLE. Yesterday afternoon, as was anticipated and hoped, the rebels, twenty thousand strong, crossed the river on the bridges in the vicinity of Mechanicsville. General McCall lay a mile back of the town and to the left of it, and General Porter in the vicinity of Dr. Gaines' house, three miles to the left. General Martindale, with his brigade of General Porter's corps, was with McCall; and Generals Cooke and Emory, with large forces of cavalry, were a short distance on the right. Thus there were plenty of troops, both in advance and ress, the real principles involved in it, and its able termination. He will show the error of the

Jackson, were just behind them in an oat field, and trong batteries supported both. The nature of the ground over which yesterday's battle was fought is very easily understood: a road running from Mechanicsville to White House, about a mile from the river, across Beaver Dan Creek, behind which General McCall was, posted. This creek runs in a crooked course some distance, and enters the Chickshominy a half mile below the town, at a point just to the right of an important picket post, known as Sydnor's house, and has been for weeks the chosen line of battle on which our men should stand if attacked, and to which reinforcements were to be sent. General McClellan, nowever, ordered differently for yesterday. Our nen were to retreat and draw the rebels over. A half mile back of the bridge crossing this stream, this road intersects the road from Hanover Cour House, a renowned fork, whose sign-board marking seven miles to Richmond," has, for months engrossed attention. Thick woods, interspersed with fields, are on the Mechanicsville side of the Hano. ver road, the other being bounded by vast grain

fields.

I was away across the Chickahominy when the first cannon shot was heard from the Mechanicsville battle, and what I write you about it I only gleen from flying reports. I first heard the battle about four o'clock in the afternoon, and there was furious artillery fight until eleven at night, luring which, from the change of the direction of sound and its increasing distance, we appeared to have driven the enemy a long way. Rumors from across the river are briefly this: General McCall, upon his approach, gradually retreated from Beaver Dam creek to the cross-roads, making the appearence of being driven back. At that point, he uddenly rallied his men, checked the enemy, and had a short, though furious, musketry fight. The Bucktails jumped out of their rifle-pits on the approach of the rebels and gave them the warmest possible reception. One company, in its eagerness rentured too far, and is said to have been captured Our troops rallied upon them, fully checking their advance, when the artillery battle commenced After this, musketry was but little used, and the enemy were mowed down with most fearful slaughter. Darkness at last ended the conflict, and, by midnight, all was silent. At two o'clock this morning General Martindale's brigade retreated down the Hanover road to General Porter, t Dr. Gaines' house, and this morning I hear that

the Reserves have orders to retreat. None of these retreats, it must be borne in mind, were made necessary by any movements of the enemy. They were all made in accordance with direct orders from General McClellan, and are part of some strategic idea of his. The fraction of the army across the Chickahominy has always been regarded as an independent army of observation more than a part of Richmond's besiegers. Different corps have relieved one another in performing its duties, and these retreats may be more beneficial to us than the furthest advance in that direction. But I can scarcely reconcile the rumors with the widence of my own senses. They speak of constant stands and retreats all in a direction towards me. . On the contrary, the artillery reports I heard plainly receded, and seemed at least three miles more distant at the end of the fight than they were at the beginning. Then, at about 9 o'clock last rening, a report of a great Union victory in that irection was officially given out, and the greatest imaginable rejoicing, cheers, band-playing, and joy generally was kept up until midnight. The story was that Stonewall Jackson had come down to the ross roads, with Fremont and Sizol behind him and that McCall attacked him on one flank and Porter on the other, completely cutting his army into pieces. This was read at the head of every egiment, and so coincided with the cannon-shots heard that it was implicitly believed, the most up-

coarious joy being the result. Whilst it prevailed the sound of the artillery light, in the number of reports, far exceeded that at Fair Oaks. Scarcely any musketry was perceptible, and that leads me to think there was but little, as in my position I ought to have distinctly heard it if there were. At nine this morning our troops scross the river are at Dr. Gaines' house and slightly in advance of it, the cavalry being back on the road to White House, guarding in tha direction. A strong force of all arms of the service is at Grapevine bridge, a mile from Dr. Gaines', ready to reinforce, if it should be needed. Several cannon shots have been heard in that dithe river with the reinforcements. It is yet too

early to send you any detailed intelligence. BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, PLACE OF WILLIAM JAMES RIVER, 40 MILES BELOW RICHMON July 4, 1862.

General McClellan has at length accomplished the great scheme which engrossed all his attention or the past two weeks-the transfer of his army, by a flank movement, from the north and east o Richmond to the south and southeast of it, and the barge of his oase of operations and source of upply from the Pamunky to the James river Necessity compelled the change, and never in military history did an army more successfully and effectually accomplish a mance ovre of so great magpitude. Troops had to march with all their baggage; supplies had to be carried along to meet the hourly wants of the journey; the enemy had to be a hundred times defeated as he pressed too violently upon the Federal rear and flanks; sick and wounded were to be cared for, and when a safe arrival upon the James river was secured, supplies had to be provided there with a profusion once in vogue at White House. It was all done and well done. The movement was made; the enemy beaten back; the supplies secured; the sick and wounded sent to hospitals, and all completed in the short space of four days. The past ten days have been among the most eventful in American history. Doubtless the first reports sent home to you by frightened sutlers and scared boatmen, fleeing from White House, had the

army completely annihilated. Their story would be that McClellan was entirely surrounded by a vast force of the enemy, who were swiftly and surely cutting his once proud army into pieces, and from the enemy's movements in their vicinity, the tale they would tell would have every appearance of plausibility. To this moment, I scarcely believe the version given by your first informants has been dissipated by the truth, as all connection between the army and the North, either by mail or passage, has been for days prohibited. A history of the ten days' work, however, so nearly correct as I can -give it amid the turmoil around me, may tend to fill the void and set you aright. THE REBELS CROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY AT MECHA

NICSVILLE. No point in all the former front of the army was more eagerly watched or strongly guarded than Mechanicsville. On numerous occasions I have told you of its importance. The enemy were equally with us aware of the great Federal advantage the possession of Mechanicsville gave, and General McClellan had long ago resolved to make use of their anxiety for its repossession in order to secure the safety of the movement across to the James river. Certain indications of an attempt at crossing were, therefore, hailed with delight, and every means resorted to to blind the rebels as to our real wishes, but at the same time to get them over. Union and Secession coquetted long at that pass, but Union at length triumphed, and on Thursday afternoon, June 26, at two o'clock, the enemy threw their bridges across the stream, and the first ranks cautiously passed it. The news of this was, of course, instantly telegraphed to General Mc-Ciellan, and ten minutes afterwards the extreme

left of the army was on the march to White Oak

swamp and the James river. The great movement had commenced. Finding the ground not near so hotly contested as they had expected, the rebels threw vast numbers across the stream, in order the more quickly to bear down our opposition. A brigade of General McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves met them and bravely fought for hours against a body of troops ten times their number. They fell back, however. as no bravery could withstand the torrent, until they came upon the balance of the Reserve division, two brigades, and a brigade of General Porter's corps, commanded by General Martindale. This was most welcome aid to the jaded troops who sought it. Rifle pits and some slight entrenchments also proved an additional means of defence, and Colonel Simmons' regiment, the 5th, with Colonel Jackson's 9th, were the first to rush upon the foe. Here the rebel advance, which had been made for two miles, was checked, and brilliant charges soon broke their columns. A few moments more and the gallant Reserves were driving Secession pellmell into the Chickahominy. At dusk they rested on their arms the victors of the field, a few artillery shots being the only sound of war, and in the silence of evening proceeded to the sorrowful task of burying the dead. Every regiment of the corps was terribly decimated. Colonel Simmons lay dead upon the field, where he and his regimen had so immortalized themselves. Dead and

wounded, Federal and rebel, lay all about, and with saddened hearts the brave Pennsylvanians proceeded to the task before them, placing each loved companion, who had that day scaled his pa triotism with his blood, in the rude but honored grave of the soldier. Rebel watch fires surrounded them, and the distant tramp of rebel reinforcements could constantly be heard. No man passed that

However, at two o'clock on Friday morning, June 27, these brave troops, who were effectually checking the rebel advance at the "Seven Miles to Richmond" cross-roads, received orders to retreat With great reluctance they started down the road to Gaines' Mills, four miles distant, knowing, as they did so, that they were leaving a position in which they could hold at bay a hundred thousand men. Slowly they came, making very short marches and very long halts, their way lighted by a vast pile of burning knapsacks, left behind by General Porter. The enemy soon discovered the retreat and poured along after, thousands to the rear, filling up the space which the advancing front left vacant. They deployed into the fields, skirmished on all sides, and

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neighboring highlands. Here the Grapevine bridge rosses the Chickshominy river, debouching in the midst of General Smith's forces on the Federal side of the stream, and if the enemy were to change heir minds and come across it, or, by sending a etachment across, were to attack General Smith and make a junction with their own forces just above him on that side of the river, it would jecpardize the whole army. So General Slocum's livision was ordered out at an early hour to guard this bridge. They marched to the flat at the exreme end, and Gen. Newton's brigade crossed, the thers bivonacking. When General Newton had onssed through the trees bordering the river, he aw the enemy enemy in full force on the hills above, and immediately returned to report his obervation. The division lay there until noon, when t was ordered to return towards camp, but one brigade was subsequently wheeled about whilst on the homeward road, and again halted on the flat. At noon cannonading commenced, from one side of the river to the other. General Smith's batteries

had several huge columbiads mounted, which played with splendid accuracy upon the rebels surrounding the Doctor's house. Every Federal gun which could be brought to bear was fired at them, and their artillery, of which they seemed to have but. few throwing shell, endeavored, but without effect, to silence these terrible batteries. General Porter, too, whose troops were now the opposing force, on their own side of the river, upon their approach sent shell after shell into them, all with the most telling results. At two o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the rebel line of battle commenced at the river's edge, just at Dr. Gaines' house, ran up the hill to it, then across and curving around the Federal troops seemed to bear away off back into the country. Thousands of their men were deployed on the hillsides, a Federal battery, taken across a corduroy road, above Grapevine bridge, firing into them with deadly effect. Skirmishers and picketers fought in the flat, and so it was all up the hill and back to the woods. Musketry rattled unceasingly, and the enemy seemed to be met strongly at all quarters. Porter's and McCall's troops lay on the hills bordering the Chickahominy, at Woodbury bridge, a mile or two below Grapevine, their horses grazing under the trees, and the men in line of battle. This fight was almost purely an artillery one, excepting among the skirmishers, whose rifles main-tained a constant cracking. Infantry, excepting as reserves or supporting parties, were but little used. There was some severe infantry fighting, however, but it was only a prelude to the great battle which gave that day such a bloody name. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Grapevine bridge and the one above it were destroyed, the 96th Pennsylvania and 3d Vermont breaking down the former. Trees were thrown in every way to obstruct a passage, and in a few moments such an impassable barrier was reared of logs and trees and brush, added to the streams of water and swamp, that no force of the enemy could have passed it in a week. Thus were closed these entrances to our lines, and by this destruction every passage way

across the stream was obstructed, from Mechanics ville down to the Woodbury bridge, a distance of fully six miles. The brigade then followed the other two, which had gone off towards camp at noon. But their read through towards the camp had not led into it. The whole of General Slocum's livision were taken across Woodbury bridge, and General Meagher's Irish Brigade, brought over from Sumner's corps, followed. They advanced to meet the enemy, and then commenced Friday's fearful contest. McCall and Porter, and Slocum and Mengher, drawn up in line of battle, awaited the enemy's approach. The former had fought him all day, and were wearied with their constant exertions. Still they did not lag. They held the field until reinforcements came, and showed the most heroic bravery. Then, with the order they retreated, Slocum and Meagher taking their places, and on a field already strewn with dead and dying recommenced the battle. They first confronted the enemy at five in the evening, a mile distant from the bridge. This was the bloodiest scene of the whole day's fight. The rebels were deployed on the hills, and our

troops brought up from the lowlands to check them had to do so under a furious storm of round shot and musketry. Charge after charge was made full to the enemy's centre, when they flanked us with a cross fire of round shot. We held our place, howon his back to load his musket, and turning over, or rising to his knees, to fire it. The enemy, at the end of the contest, did not reply to our volleys. Thus it remained until dusk, when we were ordered to retreat. At first, our artillerymen did good execution, but it is said that afterwards they murdered many of our own troops. Too high praise cannot be given to the noble

onduct of Gen. Sykes' division of regular troops during this day's contest. For six hours they bore the brunt of the battle, and some of the charges, most terrible to the enemy, were made by this body. They allowed no stain to fall upon the bright escutcheon of the regular army. The 95th and 96th Pennsylvania Regiments were also in the battle, and behaved most gallantly. The latter was the last to leave the ground, the brigade commander riding away after ordering it, but Col. Cake being reluctant to follow. A Federal battery was standing hard by, and on its commander being asked why he was preparing to leave, he said there was not a single infantry soldier to support him. " The 96th will do it," was the universal cry.

Col. Gosline, of the 95th, did his duty-bravely. He, with Major Hubbs, was wounded painfully. and I am sorry to say both have since died. The 96th had three officers wounded-Lieut. Ellerick, since dead, and Lieutenants Albert Saylor and Ernst Sauerbrey, though not dangerously. Every field and company officer of the 96th, with the above three exceptions, came safely out of the contest, and Lieut. Col. Town, of the 95th, is also safe. A thousand of our men must have been killed and wounded in that day's contest, and the loss of the rebels is beyond all calculation.

By midnight, on Friday, all our troops were safely scross the river, the killed and wounded. excepting the latter who managed to get over, being left in the enemy's hands. Woodbury bridge was a pile of ruins by daylight, and the railroad bridge, twelve miles from Mechanicaville, was the first unobstructed crossing below that town.

A PHILADELPHIA HIGH-SCHOOL BOY IN BATTLE. T cannot close my account of the contests acros the Chickahominy without sending you an humhis tribute to the worth of one of my High-School brethren, Lieutenant James F. McEihone, of company C, 14th Regular Infantry. Early in the action at Gaires' Mills he received a severe and painful wound, one which would have sent a less brave officer to hospital. The enemy were making most fearful onslaughts upon his regiment. Bleeding and almost exhausted he led his com pany upon them, rallying around the regimental

Volley after volley mowed down the brave troops, but still the heroic boy fought on. Half of his company were killed or wounded, but at the front of the battle his sword waved in the sunlight. a beacon to victory. The weaker he seemed, the stronger was his voice, and the more powerful his arm. He had but one object, to see the enemy defeated. A brave charge, he in the front rank, did t, when he sank to the ground, and amid a thousand plaudits was borne to the rear. The last I saw of my schoolmate, he was wearily journeying towards Savage Station. A soldier of his company, named McGrath, was by his side singing his praises and cheering his sorrowful way. Another laurel wreath is woven for the Philadelphia High School.

A HEROIC PICKET PARTY. Whilst one side of the Chickahominy saw so much blood and battle, the other was not allowed to rest quietly. During all of Thursday and Friday the most terrific cannonades rent the air. Our artillerists, aware of the evacuation they were so soon to make, knew that they could best cover it by fierce and furious shelling. In the midst of all this ball playing, on Friday, two Georgia brigades came upon four companies of the 33d New York and three of the 49th Pennsylvania, who were picketing in front of Fort Davidson, on the extreme right of our position. Our five hundred Unionists fought bravely, making scores of rebels bite the dust. We, of course, retreated, but it was in good order, and with flying colors. General Lamar, of the rebels, was killed, and a colonel and lieutenant colonel and numerous privates taken prisoners. The bravery of this skirmish, against vastly superior numbers cannot be sufficiently praised. The week was fall of noble deeds. THE EVACUATION PROCEEDS.

Friday night found every regiment in the army resting on its arms, momentarily expecting an attack. The retreat was to be made by first sending away the wagons, beginning at the left, and going around to the right, and then the troops from right to left. Saturday morning, June 28, the main bedies were sent off, picketers and rear guard alone remaining. All along the front demonstrations were made by infantry and artillery to blind the enemy. Marches, countermarches, feigned attacks, and every sort of military manœuvre were made with endless profusion. The bait took. The foolish enemy never for one moment suspected our real design, and, thinking these movements demonstrations against them, made for the purpose of weakening the effect their fancied turning of our right wing, con tipued concentrating their entire army on the Chickshominy, and sending tens of thousands of troops across it as reinforcements for the advancing column. Deluded rebeldom little suspected she was sending the flower of her army away from her enemies, and that the hundred thousand men she had across the Chickahominy had no other foe to fight but a few helpless men, lying in an old house pposite Woodbury bridge. Saturday commenced the evacuation of the right

wing, which was slowly, though surely made. White House, and all the stores there, which could not be carried away, were burned. Thirty thousand Federal muskets were thrown into the Pament of the black race of more importance than the happiness and prosperity of the white race. The opinions of this eminent foreigner will heard with interest at this time, and we may receive them so takes of as those of an enlightened and liberal citizen of the first plant and every skirmish with his forces gaining a ratiorate base that the east of the train passed over. All day the rear guard was march into an entire real citizen of the Kebel Gunboat Teaser.

The plant and the first plant as the colebrated cross-roads near tole for the Kebel Gunboat Teaser.

Forther landing is a rude wharf, some four or five milabore City Point, on the first plant as the colebrate as the first passed over. All day the rear guard was march into an entire real citizen.

In leaving the army of the Potomac, I must pass the first plant as the following the enemy, the first plant as the colebrate real ci munky. The mail came through that morning

Priday the rebels had come down to and were in All the sick and wounded who could walk were 'all possession of Dr. Gaines' house and all the sent along with the teams—the helpless had to thift for themselves. I enlisted that day in the squad who hunted up the sick and sent them away, and at night was with the extreme rear at Wood. bury bridge. Never in my life did an evening pass with such

> solemn grandeur as that one spent at Woodbury bridge. On the Federal side a solitary company of cavalry guarded the end of the destroyed bridge, and soldiers burned the few valuable articles which were lying about. Camp-fires were lighted as for vast army. Stragglers, tired almost to death, lay on the ground sleeping, each marked feature sunk into a perfect rest. A few wagons were still there. The vast plain, once filled with all the pageantry of war, was stretched out before me dotted all over with fires, but having, save that one cavalry company, not a single human being upon all its surface. Across the river, brightly reflected upon the clouds, were the lights of the rebel camp, and their forces, with no one to oppose them, no doubt were as they had been for many hours previously, under arms upon the bloody field which pore so many of their dead.

> > WOODBURY BRIDGE EVACUATED

At ten o'clock on Saturday evening, the last of

the Federal army had left Woodbury bridge, and were in full retreat for White Oak Swamp. The night was dark and cloudy, threatening rain. Thousands of straggling soldiers were mixed up with the wagons, and as we proceeded, regiment after regiment, from all parts of the right wing, joined us. Through a wilderness of wood and swamp, the close and damp atmosphere almost suffocating us, we went rushing over logs and stumps, the men running to keep up with the wagons, and the wagons jolting along in the most outrageous manner. Midnight brought us to Savage Station and here was the first horror of that night's journey. Savage Station was a large depot of commissary stores, and an immense hospital. Sheds and tents by scores had been erected, and were filled to overflowing with the sick and wounded, whom exposure and battle had rendered helpless. The poor soldiers, far too numerous to receive anything like proper care from the very few surgeous who were at their posts, lay on the ground in heaps, bugging each other for warmth. Officers and men, high and low, were all reduced to the same level that night. Each was waiting to have his wants attended to, and all, I am glad to say, amid the terrible scenes which surrounded them, bore their agonies with patience. This horror, however, was nothing to that which next morning saw. When the rear guard came up, the enemy pressing them on all sides, the entire hospital was turned out. Sick and wounded were told to shift for themselves as they best could, and those who could not get into the few ambulances which were there had to walk forward, or, if possible, persuade some surly teamster to carry them on his overloaded wagon. In gloomy squads the lame and halt limped off towards the James river, the grossis of poor suffering humanity almost stifling the words of encouragement which the slightly wounded gave. They shifted for themselves, and many did it by lying down by the roadside to die. When the enemy came there a few hours afterwards, even their barbarity must have been mollified by the terrible appearance of Savage Hospital. Dead and dying soldiers covered the ground. The ashes of a burning pile of commissary stores, blown about by the wind of that Sabbath morning, shrouded them, and the explosion of a railroad train, laden with ammunition, which was sent shricking through the woods, was the knell sounded for all. That railroad station will always be a sad spot in my recollection. For terrible sights and scenes, the world has not its

From Savage Station all the way to James river the retreat had to be conducted by a single road, which crossed the stream bordering White Oak Swamp by a rude log bridge, so embedded in mud that every wagon had to be assisted at the crossing. and many stuck fast. Over this one road, a vast army, with all its baggage, had to pass. The reader may judge of the confusion of the passage, when ten thousand wagons and twenty-five hundred head of cattle were two small items in the account. White Oak Swamp bridge is some six miles from the station, and from one end of the road between them to the other wagons, horses, soldiers, cannon, pontoon ceivable for the use of a moving army, were standing in a perfect jam. An officer at almost every step urged them on. Twenty rows of wagons stood side by side, teamsters swearing, horses baulking, and officers shouting. Babel was a second time seen on earth, and over all could be heard General Fitz John Porter as he urged his horse up a hill shouting to a wegoner not to stop up the entire road. On we came to White Oak Swamp, passed it, and a few miles beyond the party I walked with lay down on the ground com-pletely lagged out, and slept during the heat of the

WE PASS SAVAGE STATION.

day. Thousands of soldiers lay around, belonging to every regiment in the army. Maine and Pennsylvania went to bed together. New York forgot her exclusiveness in the embraces of little Delawars, and Michigan gathered leaves to shade the weary brow of many an Eastern soldier. Thus passed Sunday morning, and early in the afternoon I again started off on my weary tramp, amid confusion and haste, to lay my tired body in a fence corner and pass the night. THE REBELS ARE AFTER US.

The most prolific imagination cannot realize true view of this great retreat, and pen-pictures avail very little in its description. On Sunday morning the rebels discovered our retreat, and sent housands upon thousands of troops after us. our secrecy and strategy had gained us but the time between midnight and morning, and when each Federal soldier was tired enough to lie down anywhere in search of his so-much-needed rest, rebeloavalry and artillery came rushing after him, and ith weary step he had to wheel into line of The most heroic bravery was the rule hattll. throughout the army in battling against the rebel guerflue who infested our rear. Slocum fought until his men dropped down from fatigue, and Heinzelman relieved him. Hooker came to the rescud of Heintzelman, and the impetuous Kear. ney charged into the very centre of the rebel lines. In every engagement the enemy were soundly beaten, and our rear guard, first one army corps

and then nother, gathered, laurel upon laurel in the hundled skirmishes of that retreat. It was in this series of brilliant battles that Generals McCll and Meade were wounded. In Monday's fight the Reserves fought like tigers against the (nemy, and when they retreated, literally cut a pieces, from the field, General McCall was left ellind, wounded, and, no doubt, a few moments note saw him a prisoner to the enemy. General Rygolds was also taken, but, I am glad to say, ws uninjured. General Meade, though badly woulded, was borne from the field by his eneral Seymour now commands the rempant of that fine division, once the pride of

Pennsylvata.

The mash was fully protected. Not a single valuable nicle fell into the enemy's hands. Thougands of delars worth of property was destroyed because it ould not be carried, but the rear-guard kept behin the last wagon, not allowing a single team to fall into the enemy's possession. Food was bund, ammunition blown up, whisky and molassis briels broached, wagons, with horses dead by the wayside from sheer fatigue, were burn ed, or ladevery spoke and axle broken. Soldiers threw way their knapsacks, but attentive fatigue parties fild them in vast heaps, and their ashes mockedile rebels, whose utmost exertions were too feet to secure them. Muskets lying in ditches we bent and broken. Not a single ar ticle of Il thrown away by that grand army on its gran retreat could be useful to the rebels.

Fire and water, the knife and the axe did their work an did it well. Still the nemy pressed us, and through all the night the ded army with its baggage had to be urged on A vast herd of cattle passed me early on Monda morning, and, just after it, a drove of a thousand ebel prisoners. I started early, and again wittesed Sunday's fearful scenes. Wounded and sick liped along, many a one lying down to sleep his It sleep under the grateful shade of the readside vods. The same confusion of wagons and soldie and cannon, and the paraphernalia o war, block the passage; and, in addition to the rebels thusering behind us, and the long, weary, dusty wayefore, hunger and thirst began to stare us in the fe. Thousands had thrown away their haversack containing all their food, and not a bite anly the progree. Not a stream or a spring could be foundaywhere to quench the thirst of the poor goldiers They lay on the ground drinking from ditches led with mud and filth. Wells, dug with their has, sometimes furnished a scant supply. But was not one tenth enough for the army. Horses ed from thirst, and were left lying where they fe Everywhere could be heard the cry for water, iter, though above it sounded loudly the voices the officers, who urged every one forward. Nonday was far more terrible than Sunday. Hungand thirst came to the aid of Secession, in

the inition of deep and painful wounds upon the At o'clock on Monday I came in sight of the Jes river, away off in the distance, its muddy left, and the lower end of White Oak Swamp on the How my hailed with delight that glorious river tokened the end of our weary, terrible journ The hill-top was lined with gazors who feastcheir eyes with the sight of the glorious stream The halt we made, however, was a very short e, and after a dusty march of four miles we'rened Turkey Landing, on the river. Here I witned the most frantic glee on the part of the troops Soldiers would rush down the hill-side and plungate the stream in a perfect frenzy of delight. Lany whose thirst had been most excruciating foours before, standing neck deep in the water ank to their heart's content. The horses, too, w relieved-their wants were cared for, cond month, and we were just where the former left us—still before Richmond, but no nearer its capand thungry soldiers were the only ones left who

and judgment of its owner. Otherwise it had peither beauty nor attraction. Low and flat, burned almost to a circler by the heat of the sun, it seemed the most uninviting spot in all Virginia. To the tired troops, however, it was a paradise. Here they were allowed to encamp and find that rest of which they had been for days deprived. The sick and wounded crawled to a strip of wood, and there, after long delays, some surgeons attended to their wants. The strugglers were picked up by the Provost Guard, and sent to their regiments, and quietly and speedily order seemed to come out of the terrible confusion which had reigned supreme for forty-eight hours.

REBEL ATTACKS.

The enemy, finding that their boldest efforts made no impression upon our slowly-retreating rear gward, but that, on the contrary, they only resulted in defeats, and capture of cannon and prisoners, on Monday conceived a new design. A vest column was sent down the bank of the James river, on the City Point road, with the intention at first of checking our advance to the river bank, or if too late for that of flanking our rear guard and cutting it off. The movement was discovered early in the day, and gunboats went up above Turkey Landing to shell the rebels so soon as they were within range. Along came the column raising a terrible dust, and a half dozen gunboats, aided by the signal corps, at once set to work to check it. From three o'clock until evening, they kept up a constant firing, every shell falling among the rebels. Thousands must have been killed and wounded, and a hasty, disorderly retreat ended the hopes of any early achievement of the wishes of the commander of that column. Monday and Tuesday I spent at the landing, the army steadily passing me on its road down to Harrison's and at midnight, on Tuesday, I recommenced the weary tramp which was being made by so many of my soldier-brethren. At daylight, I reached Rarrison's, just below City Point, which is on the opposite side of the river. This was the point chosen for the encampment of the army. and its gradual restoration from the excessive fatigue it had undergone, and is to be General McClellan's future source of supply. The hundreds of vessels, loaded with commissary stores, which once congregated at White House, were there when we came, and everything was in readiness to pro-Wednesday morning, July 2, was ushered in by

vide for the wants of the almost famished army. a severe and unrelenting northeast storm, which converted everything into mud and mire. As the weary troops arrived they were forced to pitch their little shelter tents upon this disagrecable surface. Rain fell in torrents. The sick and wounded granted a short rest at Turkey Landing, had again been inhospitably turned out, and were feebly and slowly tramping through the mud, to lie down in it. the rain heating upon them, whilst they waited for the hospital boats. There is always humanity in the army, and never did I see nobler instances of it than on the plain near Harrison's wharf. Whilst the poor and helpless men were lying in the mud listlessly wandering about with despai in every feature, regiment after regiment of troops had their hearts touched and generously gave up their tents for the wounded to creep under. Two hours raised quite a little town around the head of the wharf, and many a deep sigh showed the gratitude of the soldiers, who had given health and strength to their country. The rain fell faster and mud grew deeper. One could scarcely walk and Wednesday night lowered down upon us, perhaps the most sad and dreary since the army enter ed the field.

On Wednesday and Thursday, every one labored at shipping the wounded and landing commissary stores. Steamboat after steamboat passed down the river, filled to overflowing with troops, only too glad to get into a comfortable resting place. Craft of all kinds landed food, which was at once sent to the regiments and brigades to feed the hungry. The rebels, too, attacked us, but we captured no merons prisoners and a battery, and they at length concluded to allow us to encamp in peace. The rain did not stop until Thursday at noon, and. of ourse, the mud became worse and worse. Sunset. on Thursday, however, was clear, and we could safely prophesy better weather. The rain had stopped the forward march of the rebels, even if it were at the expense of our comfort, and the Fourth of July found us in good condition, protected by gunboats and earthworks, and prepared to check any attempt made against us.

THE RESULT OF THE MOVEMENT life and preperty, it is plain that General McClellan's movement has been a grand success. He has changed his front and source of supply. By the former he has rendered entirely useless a series of rebel earthworks built at an immense expense, and securing an impregnable position. By the latter he has released thirty thousand troops from the duty of guarding his railroad connection with White House, a hody of men never useful in the stege of Richmond, but who now can be employed with great effect in every operation enemy. His present position is a strong one. White Oak swamp flanks it on the right; the James river, sided by the gunbonts, on the left.

The distance between cannot be more than eight miles. He is rapidly advancing up the Peninsula, being to day beyond Turkey Station, and within twenty five miles of the rebel capital. The result in our immediate operations against the enemy has also been most flattering. No one can conceive of the immense slaughter we have made in their ranks in the constant battles from Friday, June 27, to Friday, the 4th of July. Our course was to fight the enemy all day and retreat at night. Thousands of them were killed and captured. Every one of our battles was a Federal victory. The contest at White Oak Swamp was one of the bloodiest battles on record. Four lines of rebels were drawn up in front of our cannon. The second urged the first upon the sea of flame and smoke at the point of the bayonet, but it was of no avail. Scarcely a man survived to tell the

tale in either line, and the third and fourth, defying all the curses of their officers, thinking only of the misery they wished to avoid, broke and fled, and left us masters of the field. Musket shot, and cannon ball, and gunboat shell poured constantly into rebeldom for a week. It almost sickens me to write it, but Napoleon never caused more blood to flow than has streamed from the rebel army during this grand retreat.

But the saddest story is the one which tells our own losses. Millions of property were destroyed. Forty pieces of artillery, broken, of course, fell into the enemy's hands. These, however, would have been sacrifices easily made could they have prevented any loss of life. I regret exceedingly that my duty compals me to tell the truth with regard to this matter. Thirty thousand soldiers, and there is the highest military authority for stating it, were killed or wounded or captured by the enemy in that one short week's retreat. The constant battles brought their too rich harvest o dead and dying. Hospitals containing theusands of wounded were given up bodily to the enemy. Sick and wearied soldiers, too tired to proceed a step farther, would crawl into out-of-the-way places, b overlooked by our rear-guard, and only wake up from their sleep to be captured by the enemy Ten thousand sick and wounded were sent to hospital down the James river. Our loss has been fearful; but thank God! General Shields' troops who are hourly arriving as reinforcements, go

great way in filling up the void.

MISMANAGEMENT. I cannot close this letter without expressing my firm belief in the mismanagement of things among subordinates in the army of the Potomac. The dovernment and country provides everything on the most ample scale, and hundreds of officers are appointed, especially in the medical department, to carry out its wishes. This retreat was a great emergency, and showed the utter incometency of that department. Scarcely an ambulance could be found to carry a wounded man, yet there were enough somewhere to carry all. Not one physician in twenty was at his post, and the poor soldiers screaming with the agony of their wounds, went for days without having them dressed. Thousands sick and wounded, who should now be safe in hospitals at the North, have fallen into the enemy's bands, through the neglect of popinjay surgeons. Many have died because their wants never were cared for. And even now, hundreds on the hospital boats are moaning and groaping with festering wounds, which have not received the slightest attention. A searching investigation and prompt punishment of those men who have violated the honor of their cloth in thus neglecting the afflicted, will do much to restore the confidence and also ity of the troops. STEAMER JOHN A. WARNER,

ON THE JAMES RIVER, July 5, 1862. This morning, at 10 o'clock, when I left Harrison's house, General McClellan's furthest advanced post was within twenty-five miles of Richmond, and ie was rapidly pushing them forward, driving the BLAIR, chairman of the Military Committee of the enemy at all points. His army had completely recovered from the fatigue caused by the retreat, and he had been strongly reinforced. Gunboats accompanied his advance, shelling the woods, and scattering the enemy, and his main forces were following at safe supporting distances. His position was one which could not be flanked by the enemy. on the river were amply sufficient to secure fall supplies of everything needed by the army. The river was full of transports, loaded with am munition, and the genial weather-neither extreme of temperature holding sway—will prove the best reinforcement General McClellan could wish. The capture of Richmond, from this position, The capture of Richmond, from this position, will very likely be a tedious operation, requiring great skill and an overwhelming force. The Federal army has twenty five miles of rebel country to overcome, and it may take as long a time as it did to cross the Peninsula from White House to Mechanicaville. On May 11th we entered White House; a month passed, and we were just capturing that burned up town on the Chickahominy; a second month, and we were just where the former left.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, July 5. Address of General McCletian to his Army, on the 4th of July. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE

Potomac, Camp near Habrison's Landing, July 4th, 1862. SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations, by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your gues, except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day af-

er day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skilfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of numbers, and neessarily of position, also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enermous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated mies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belong to the army of

the Potomac." You have reached this new base complete in or ganization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you. W are prepared to meet them. I have personally

established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your Government is strengthening you with the sources of a great people. On this our nation's birthday we declare to our

focs, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so called Confederacy, that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved. cost what it may in time, treasure, or blood. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,

Major General Commanding. Sick and Paroled Soldiers. According to an army order, just issued, whenver sick men, paroled prisoners, or others, under ircumstances entitling them to their descriptive lists and accounts of pay, clothing, &c., are sent away from their regiments, or being already separated from their regiments, are discharged from any hospital, or moved from point to point ina body, they will be put under charge of a trusty officer, or non-commissioned officer, to be selected: f possible, from their own number, who will exerse command over the party and conduct it to its destination; and to the officer, or non-commissioned officer, will be confided the descriptive lists of all, for the safe keeping of which, until properly turned over with each soldier, he will be held strictly accountable.

The paragraph of the order of June 12th, which authorizes the discharge, when requested by them, f paroled prisoners, is rescinded. No more furloughs will be granted to paroled risoners. All furloughs heretofore given to them re hereby revoked, and all prisoners now at large on their parole, or who may hereafter be paroled by be rebel authorities, will immediately repair, if pelonging to regiments raised in New England and the Middle States, to the camp of instruction, established near Annapolis, Maryland; if belonging to regiments raised in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; if belonging to regiments raised in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, to the camp near Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; and report for such duty, compatible with their parole, as may be assigned to them by the officers in command of said camps; and all, whether officers or soldiers, who fail to comply with this order within the space of time necessary for them to do so, will be accounted deerters and dealt with accordingly The commanders of the different camps of intruction, to which paroled men are sent, will

have them organized into companies and batteries, keeping those of the same regiment and same State s much together as possible, &c. Brigadier General PRINCE, United States Voluneers, is relieved from duty with the army of Virginia, and will report to Major General McCLEL-

The artillery officers of the graduatin West Point, excepting those retained for the summer on duty at the Military Academy, will repair without delay to headquarters of the army of the Potomac, and report to Major General McClel-Brigadier General Stungts is ordered to report o Major General Pope.

Prizes Captured. The schooner Beauregard has captured the English schooner Lucy, from Havana, for endeavoring to run the blockade on the Florida coast. The steamer Somerset has captured the schoone Curlew, off Cedar Keys, Florida. She was from Havana. The same vessel surprised a steamer in Dead

Man's bay, loading with cotton. Before she could be reached, she was fired and destroyed by her crew. Her anchors, cables, &c., were marked The steamer Montgomery, off the Rio Grande, has captured the English schooner Will-of the Wisp, loaded with kegs of powder, concealed in fish barrels and in bags, percussion caps, thick shoes, and

large cases marked clothing. The United States steamer Bienville captured off Cape Fear the schooner Morning Star, from Nassau, heading for Wilmington, N. C. She was loaded with salt, acids, cigars, &c. Convalescent Soldiers.

A large number of the military invalids, heretofor brought to Washington, are now con scent. The mortality is small. The desire is wid the thousands of petients in this city to Y recover and rejoin their respective regiments utmost confidence in and the stronges ent to all the general officers of the Army of the P are as patient in suffering as they were heroic in the field. Gen. Fremont's Staff.

The special order dated the 1st of July, disc the staff of Mejor General Fremont, is suspended until further orders. This fact is officially proclaimed by the War Department. Miscellaneous Commodore Dupont, under date of June 28th

encloses another interesting report from Lieutenan Commanding RHIND, of further operations in North Edisto, saying: On the 21st inst, with the Crusa der, the Planter, and piloted by Robert Swall, he ran up the North Edisto river into Wadwillan Sound, as far as Simar's Bluff, which is on the main land. The rebels had a camp there and some artillery

but made no use of the latter. A few broadside from the Crusader dispersed the enemy, and Lieut. Commanding RHIND, on landing with a company of the 53d Volunteers, under command of Capt. Ben-RETT, met with no resistance. About thirty tents and some cabins used as quar ters were fired, and a few muskets, brought away We had no casualties. Colonel WHITE, of the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment, is commanding the post there, and his officers and men co-operated with the expedition.

Yesterday morning, 345 prisoners of war were sent from the Old Capitol Prison, under a strong guard, to Fort Delaware. The prison now contains less than 75 prisoners. Secretary SEWARD has returned to Washington Agreeably to a programme made a year ago, the rince DE JOINVILLE, Count DE PARIS, and Duc

DE CHARTRES are about to leave for England, to attend the World's Fair. Hence their separation from the army of the Potomac, where, as members of the staff of Gen. McCLELLAN, they have participated in every battle before Richmond, up to and including Monday last. E Col. JANES S. JACKSON, a member of the House of Rangesentatives from Kentucky, has not been confirmed as brigadier general, but undoubtedly

will be. He was chief of cavalry in Gen. BUELL'S command, and that officer considers him one of the hest cavalry officers in the Western army, and recommends him as brigadier. As soon as Congress adjourns, which it is supposed will be in the course of a week. Col. JACKson will return to his command, whether it be a regiment or brigado. Upon the call by the President for three hundred thousand additional troops, Colonel FRANK P.

House of Representatives, was to-day requested by the Government to proceed at once to Missouri and raise a brigade. The request was promptly responded to, and Colonel BLAIR leaves for St. Louis as soon as he

can close up important business now before his In the meantime Colonel BLAIR has committee. telegraphed to efficers at St. Louis, whom he is authorized to select, to raise companies and regiments. Colonel BLAIR offers to raise two brigades, the com-JACKSON, of Kentucky.

### NAVAL AFFAIRS. Capture of a Fort at St. Marks, Florida.

WASHINGTON, July 6 -The Navy Department ins been officially informed that on the 15th ult. Lientenant Commanding Howell, in the gunboat Tahoma, accompanied by Lieutenant Commanding English, in the Somerset, crossed the bar of St. Marks river and drove out a company of artillery, with four or five field pieces, from a fort near the lighthouse, afterwards landing and burning the fort, with the buildings used as barracks. This was good service against a nest of rebels who had cap-tured two of the Kingfisher's boats, and were pre-

## FROM WASHINGTON FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. H'CLELLAN

ALL QUIET.

THE ARMY IN GOOD SPIRITS. WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Advices from the army

### of the Potomac up to last night indicate that all is quiet and the army in good spirits. AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

Conintu, July 5 .- From a former employee of the Mobile and Chio Railroad, who has arrived here, viz Tupello, we learn that two gurboats and one ram are in Mobile bay. There are 10,000 troops stationed below Mebile. The fortifications around that city, which were

commenced a month ago, are completed, and the inhabitants are sanguine, believing that Mobile cannot be taken. He says that General Bragg is in command at Tupello with 45,000 men. Breckingidge had left there with thirty thousand men. All the troops were short of clothing and provisions. They have bacen twice a week, but no coffee nor salt. The rebels say they came to take Corinth, and the rebel impressions generally are, that a majority of our troops have gone East.

serters that no rebel troops, except cavalry, have gone East. CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

It is the unanimous testimony of scouts and de-

THE MISSISSIPPI FREE. NEW MADRID, July 5.-Vicksburg is ours. No

#### FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY. Brilliant Cavalry Affair at Booneville,

particulars have yet been received.

Mississippi.
Corinth, July 6.—To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Official reports have been just received of a brilliant affair of our cavalry near Booneville, Mississippi, on the 1st instant. Colonel Sheridan, of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments, comprising seven hundred and twenty-eight men, were attacked by parts of eight regiments of rebels, numbering some forty-seven hundred men, which he defeated and drove back after seven hours' fighting. Our loss was forty-one killed, wounded, and missing; that of the enemy must have been very great, as he left sixty-five dead on the field. The official reports will be forwarded by mail. I respectfully recommend Colonel Sheridan for promotion for gallant conduct in H. W. HALLECK, Major General. battle.

CORINTH, Miss., June 24, 1862. Everybody and everything seems to be waiting for the railroad to open. It is confidently expected that the train leaving here to-morrow merning will reach Mem-phis to-morrow night, that road having been fully repaired, with the exception of one bridge, which will be

paired, with the exception of one bridge, which will be completed by to-morrow noon.

The forces of Brigadier General Quinby, working scuth from Columbus, and the forces of Major General McGernaud, working north, have met at the large bridge or art Trenton, Tennessee, and it is expected that will be completed, so that the train leaving here on the morating of the 20th, will be able to go through to Columbus, where there are large numbers of cars and several tocomotives. The cars are mostly all those ordered by Gon. Fremont, at St Louis, lest fall.

A few days since 1,200 or 1,500 rebel cavalry made 3 and den desh and tore up the track of the railroad and dostroyed a portion of the telegraph line between Tuscombia and Juks. A few moments after an engine ran off there, completely disabling itself, at least until necessary materials for the renairs of engines and cars are received from St. Louis. As soon as those are received a repairing shop will be started at Jackson Inn, where numbers of machinists from the ranks will be emplayed. It is estimated there are some 2,000 mon in our army here who have been emplayed in some capacity on railroads, and are only waiting for a chance to display their skill.

Major General Ord has taken command of the town of Major General Ord has taken command of the town of Major General Ord has taken command of the town of Corioth.

The people and soldiers here in town are suffering some trechvenience from the secretic of water. The wells are drying up very fast, and what few remain in good surply are in danger of drying up from the large drain. The troops suith of us are not trivibled, but have several splendid artesian wells furnishing about fifty gallone are hour each.

Colonel Berd, of the 15th Iowa volunteers, has discovered a farmer near here, whose name is not mentioned, formerly employed in the cimiseary department of the rehel army, under Colonel Polk, chief commissary. He told Colonel Red where some papers of that department had been buried. The Colonel recurrected them, and found complete returns of the army up to Abril I. The rebel army at that time numbered between thirty-seven thousand and thirty-eight thousand. This mass says he saw the papers showing that there were asven.

e had no resson to doubt the truth of this sta N. Y. Tribune. Jeff. Thompson's Proclamation. St. Louis, July 5 .- The following proclamation to the planters and citizens of Pauols and De Soto countres Mississippi, has lately been issued:

months' rations for the entire army at Grenada. Missis sippi, the principal depot of surplies. Colonel Reed as sured my informant that everything the man had tole

im, so far as the Co

## LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian off Cape Race. MORE TALK ABOUT INTERVENTION IN AMERICA, A FRENCH FLEET FOR AMERICAN WATERS.

CAPE BACE, July 5.—The steamship Ribernian, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Londonderry on the 28th, ssed this point this morning. The steamship Bohemia, from Quebec, arrived a iverpool on the 24th. The steemship Persia arrived at Queenstown on the

The steemship Persia arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 150.000 bales. The market was much excited and prices have advanced lelight per lb.

Bread-tuffs are quiet, but stoady.

Provisions are very dull.

Concids for mony are quoted at 91% coll.

The stramship City of New York, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th, and reported only one of her beliers working.

The steemship Hansa, which was to have left Southsmpton on the 25th, was compelled to put back to Bremen, owing to an accident to her machinery.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 25th were unimportant. The flouse of Commons was engaged on the bill relative to the government of the "Inne of Court."

The case of Edwin James was incidentally referred to, and it transpired that he refused even to have his friends with him at the investigation of his case, so that it was impossible for him to complain of the secrecy of the tribunal which condemned him.

The Morning Herald finds it impossible to account for the inactivity of McClellan. Possibly, it says, after the battle of Fair Osks, and the breaking up of Beauregard's army in the Weat, he does not see his way clearly, and may feel himself outnumbered by the onemy, in a position which is impregnable, and from which the enemy may fall upon his lines and works at pleasure.

If so, he is likely to meet with a disaster which may change the whole aspect of the war, for a reverse to MocClellan involves the ruin of his army and of the hopes of the Federal Government.

A meeting has been held in London relative to the African slave trade, presided over by Lord Brougham.

American securities are dull, with a downward tendency. dency.

It is asserted that Napoleon has resolved to send sufficient troops to Mexico to force a way to the capital against all obstacles.

Admiral Jules de la Graviere will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war-vessels in the American waters, which concentration, the Patrie says, is justified by what may arise out of the American wat and Mexican affairs.

The London Herald urges intervention in American states.

affairs.

The steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 25th. From California. SAN FRANCISCO. July 1.—The steamer Pacific brings news from British Columbia to the 27th and Oregon to June 25th, and about \$6,500 in gold. Both the Cariboo and Salmon-river mines appear over-crowded with thousands of adventurers scatsearching for new mining regions and meeting many discouragements. tering over that hitherto unexplored country many discouragements.

Much suffering was anticipated. The emigration northward is considerably checked by the discouraging accounts. The very considerable arrivals of gold at Portland and Victoria, however, furnish positive testimony of the existence of some cold discours.

gold diggings. Fires at Chicago. Chicago, July 5.—The alcohol works of J. H.
Low were burned yesterday. The loss amounted
to \$8,000, which was insured.
During the afternoon, the buildings from No. 220
North Clark street to No. 236 were also burned.
Loss \$7,000, which was partially insured.
At about the same time a fire broke out at the
corner of Ontario and North Wells streets, destroying that and the adjuining building. Loss \$6,000.
Insured.

The Kangaroo off Cape Race. St. JOHNS, N. F., July 6 — the steamship Kangaroo passed Cape Pace at 9 o'clock last night. Her advices are unimportant and mainly anticipated. Sick and Wounded Arrived at New York

New York, July 6.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived with a large number of sick and wounded soldiers, from Harrison's Bar, James river.