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Accommodation for THREE HUNDRED VISITORS.
This highly favorite Resort is now open for Visitors—those who can appreciate grand scenery, pure mountain air, invigorating baths, large and well-ventilated rooms, good society, and good table. Terms, \$7 per week. For particulars apply to N. W. WOODS,
Proprietor of

Carlisle White Sulphur Springs. TOPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This delightful watering place having been purchased
fly the undersigned, he would inform his friends and the
gublic generally, that it will be open for the reception of FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Fig. 7 Der Weller in Grand and Scholars, which can be had at the Continental Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and the Union Hotel, Arch street.

Board, one week or less, \$1.50 per day; over one week, nor the season, \$7 per week. Children and servants half rice.
These terms are given with the assurance that the acommodations shall in every respect be equal to any

PEDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. AL QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,

URH HOUSE, ATHANTHO UILL, and with 1,100 feet of verands, fronts on the ocean, extending back, with its rear, 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 hotal within a short distance of the beach.

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

Additional improvements have been made, and the accommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any on the coest. on the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests, an THUREDAY, June 19.

jel6-86t

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA JOUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place summer resort, located directy on the line of the empsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Alleghany countains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 16th 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 families, rendering Cresson one of the most romantic 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 purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain scenery to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia, \$7.60; from Philadelphia, \$3.05.

\$7.60; from Pittsburg, \$3.04.

For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN,
jeb-2m Gresson Springs, Cambria co.. Pa E A BATHING.—Congress Hall,

Long Branch, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. Persons wishing to engage rooms will
please address WOOLMAN STOKES,
jy4-12t* Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
ODEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je28-6w* ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, (Mearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. Jarriages to Hire. dated on the most reasonable

OLUMBIA HOUSE. SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

je20-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.

A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifuly situated at the foot of Ponnsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the season.

1e20-2m

MANSION HOUSE,

MANSIUN HOUSE,

E. LEE, Proprietor.

E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and engaged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.

The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot churches, and jest office. The bathing grounds are un urpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. SEREL, of Philadelphis, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and rechoice brands of cigars. RAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC
CITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.
Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m

LANTIO OITY.—This well-known House, having then enlarged and renovated, is now open for the recognition of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with trooms en 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 colicited. No bar. je21-im JONAH WOUTTON, Proprietor. OTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIO
OTTY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few
choice Booms can be obtained by applying soon. The
Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his
cows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.
Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel
Tots for sale by
M. MOJLEWS,
je20-2m
Proprieter.

-66 THE ALHAMBRA." ATLANTIC OTTY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues,

will be open for visitors on and after June 22th. The rooms and table of "The Albambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Uream and Refreshment Selcon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

O. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, je20-2m

DEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIO OTTY, N. J.—At the termious 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. Charges moderate, Children and servants half price.

**Fraties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding Bouse, corser of YOBK and PAOIFIO Avenue, 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. ENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC
OTTY, 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 visitors this season.

F. QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

N. R.—Horses and Carrieges to Hira. is 20.1m.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. EA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," (formerly Virginia House,) YIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIO CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea.

[je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, U. D. SEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open, MOTELL, LUNG BRANCH, N. J., is now open, situated only fifty pards from the sanakore, central of the place; house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steemer leaves Murray street twice daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Ballroad. Address—

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Ballroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains.

MONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC OUNGARDS HALL, ATHAN ITO
OUTT, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the
United States three years ago.
The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly
Amproved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar-room, and
bath-houses are most excellently arranged and aptly appropriated for their respective uses. Uongress Hall is
now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth
bortion of the level beach. ion of the level beach.

portion of the level beach.

The subscriber avails bimself of the present opportunity to return his thanks to his former patrons of the "Bistes," and respectfully begs leave to say to all that the will be happy to meet them at Congress Hall, ON AND AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he

ill be ready to accommodate the public.

jel8-1m*

G. W. HINKLE, Lessee. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JAMES K. ROBISON, This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of slattors on Saturday, June 21, 1882, and will continue open until 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 reseave of the great.

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

Persons desiring to spend the sum are at the Sea Shore will find the accommedations at the UNITED STATES superior to those of any other house on the Atlantic Closet.

HASSLER'S CELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the season, and will be under the direction of the Mesers, Hassier.

Mr. THOMAS H. BARBATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Room, Tenpin Alleys, and Shooting Gallery.

The extensive improvements made two years ago, and those now in contemplation by the emers of this splendid n contemplation by the ewners of this splendie ont, are an supple guarantee of what the patron of the house may expect under its present management HENEY A. B. BROWN,

CUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD-TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a SUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Bailroad from Huntingdon. The House is one of the fluest in the interior of the State, handsomely furnfished. with all the requisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, delicious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a daily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelpta.

Philadelphia.
The Pennsylvania Bailroad will furnish excursion dickets through the season. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House

while in the morning can take too at the Mountain House the sume evening.

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

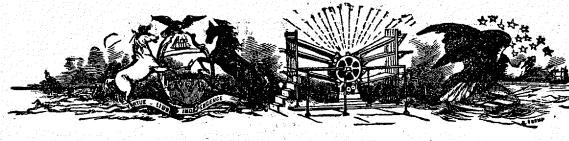
Wm. Gummings, Esq.,
Saml. Ossinery Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCanles, Esq.,
John Hartman, Esq.,
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TERMS HODERAFE. For further information, address

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jel2-tf Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Fa.

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UARPETINGS.
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CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are sow manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturer refer to their numerous patrons throughout sources refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their 1628-8m

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchaser have thereby, in many instances, been subje and imposition. FAIRBANKS' SOALES are manufac mred only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] In Camp on the James River, July2, 1862. THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY AT MECHANICSVILLE On the 25th of June the first of a series of conflicts, lasting over seven days, commenced near Mechanicsville, four and a half miles from Richond. On that day General Reynold's brigade was stationed near the village mentioned. The first intimation of the approach of the enemy was an immense cloud of dust rising over the trees. At 2 o'clock the third brigade, General Meade, was ordered to hold itself in readiness to support Reypolds. The order was received with cheers by the men, and in one hour we were on the march. We proceeded about one mile through a piece of woods, of the Pennsylvania Reserves fired volley after voland then across a level plateau exposed to a fire from a rebel battery on the south bank of the Chickshominy. We lost no men, however, keeping close together, and came to the front at five clock. Here the first and third brigades were engaged till night closed around us. This conflict gave the Reserves confidence in themselves, and hey acted splendidly for men who were under fire for the first time. We rested on our arms till one clock in the morning, when an order was given for us to fall back by the road leading by Dr. Gaines' house, and that a new line would be formed, with the left resting on the Chickshominy.

laston's battery had kept up a steady fire all night,

by the flashes of the enemy's guns.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY. At daylight, on the 27th, we were ready to fall back, and did so, one regiment acting as a rear guard. We brought all our ammunition train and artillery away with us, and marched in column without confusion. About eleven o'clock we came to the rear of Dr. Gaines' house, and took up our position, planting our batteries. Here we remained till four o'clock in the afternoon undisnrbed. Firing was then commenced by the enemy n our right and left, the rebels being in the woods. At half past four, the Second Brigade, under Gen. Meade, went into action with loud cheering. It was indeed an exhibarating sight. The firing had now become general along the line, and the 4th Regiment, under Col. Magilton, was placed in position on the right of Gen. Butterfield's brigade. and remained there a short time, when the 3d Regiment, Col. Sickels, from Bucks county, took their. place, and the 4th acted as a reserve. The 7th and 11th Regiments then took position in the rear of Col. Woodbury's 4th Michigan. The 7th was sent to Gen. Butterfield. Col. Sickels' regiment waited wo hours and a half under fire, till all their ammunition was expended. Not a man of them wavered or moved from his post. The first intimaon we had of any retreat, was a few companies falling back on the left. At dusk the whole line was withdrawn. Every prisoner we took said in ffect-"Why do you fight us? we have ten men where you have one, and we are sure to whip you." In crossing a small creek, where there was only a bridge eight feet wide, and the men being forced o wade through the water and marsh, the companies got pretty well mixed up. At this moment, Meagher's Irish Brigade came up, and I heard him say, "Steady now, boys; display the green flag." We received them with cheers, and immediately afterwards a report was circulated that McClellan was in Richmond, which caused an intense exciteent along our lines. Our regiments were rapidly reformed, and, as soon as it became dark the whole command was withdrawn over the Chickshominy by the Woodbury bridge. The last we saw of the 11th Reserves, Col. Gallagher, they were fighting, completely surrounded by rebel roops. Of this regiment, only one company has scaped. On the 28th, we went into camp one mile

from Woodbury Bridge. A NARROW ESCAPE. During the night, General McCall, attended by few side, rode up to a house that had been occusied as a hospital, and which they supposed was still in our possession. A sentry hailed them, and ecciving an answer that it was General McCall, fired his musket at the party. This was succeeded by a velley in the same direction, but the General

and his companions rode off unhurt. ON FRIDAY. We received orders to move again at daylight. Our wagon-trains were placed in order, and we took up our line of march for Savage's Station, on the railroad, which we reached in the morning. Here General McClellan passed through our lines, and was received with vociferous cheers. We finally bivouscked on the Charles City road, as White Oak

THE BATTLE OF WHITE OAK SWAMP The next morning we were notified to be in readiness for battle, and marched into an open plain and formed in line with our batteries in position. The men rested there till 12 o'clock, when we heard Hooker's and Kearney's Artillery opening, a long distance from us. At 4 o'clock the fight ommenced, previous to which I saw Generals Mc-Call, Hooker, Meade, and Kearney all collected ogether in consultation. At this time Rush's Lancers and the 3d Regiment were in our front, but they were soon driven in. Our artillery was quiet till

he enemy came within 200 yards of us, when we pened fire with great effect. They then attempted o make a flank movement, but we kept them in front of us continually. Finding our artillery playing on them with such effect, they halted one moment and then ran into the woods. The last man we saw was a color bearer, and strong efforts were made to bring him

lown, but he escaped with his flags. After a long delay we found that they were coming out of a ravine on our right, and the 7th was ent into the woods to head them off, but did not ucceed. At this moment the shells from the gunboats began to fly over our heads into the woods beyond—one of them fell short and killed seven of front. During this action, General Meade was f cur fire, even to the cannon's mouth. Then Gen. McCall gave the order for us to charge bayonets on them, and we did so, driving them like sheep. This bayonet charge I have described elsewhere. I saw three New York regiments at this time coming up the road on the double-quick, but where they went I cannot say. It was now dark, and the enemy had left us in possession of the field, and our weary

men lay down to rest not knowing how soon the conflict would be renewed. At 8 o'clock General Seymour said he would lead us against the enemy again, but in reality took us towards the James river. This order was

intended to revive the sick and wearied. As an instance of General Meade's coolness, I saw him fired much quicker than our men, and discovered that it was from their using Enfield rifles, in which the cartridge did not require to be rammed home or torn, but were sent home by striking the butt of the rifle on the ground. Nearly every prisoner we took was intoxicated, and many of them looked very crest-fallen when sobered. IN THE FRAY. I find it almost impossible to give you my imressions of this fearful scene. Our men had been vearied out by the incessant fighting of the last few

days, and the anxiety which attended the movements of the different divisions of the army. The amp was filled with rumors. Some said that Mc-Clellan had gone to Richmond; another that we had captured Stonewall Jackson, while the third gave us the gratifying intelligence that the whole rmy of Johnston and Lee had been captured. At the same time, there was a general feeling of dread and anticipation. The rebels, it. was said by all, were in overwhelming strength. Every sound that came over the intervening ground told us of rapid movements, busy reparations, and constant vigilance of the daily life of a multitude of men. General Reyolds' brigade was placed in reserve to support he brigade of General Meade, and the duty assigned to them was that of repelling the advance of the rebel army upon the main body of McClel-

The day was very warm, clouds of dust filled the night we had been alarmed by picket firing and interchange of hostilities, frequent orders to propare against surprise or form in line of battle. We took hurried breakfast and a scalding cup of coffee, and with the gathering hours of day the signs of a onflict became every moment more inevitable. Our men were formed in line of huttle and we stood in open ground. General Meade, accompanied by his sids, Lieutenant William M. Watlough and J. Hamilton Kuhn, was riding along the lines, coolly smoking a cigar, keenly observing he distant woods, and occasionally sending one of his aids to communicate some mysterious order to some distant part of the field. I may be permitted to state, on the authority of a well-founded rumor, that the cause of this movement, on the part of Major General McCull, was the reception of an order of General McClellan directing him to

uns unlimbered, the cannoniers waiting the signal, glistening bayonets and the movement of a line of black cans. Gen. Meade sends an order to the captain to throw a few shells into the ravine. A moment more and the sharp sound of artillery breaks upon the ear. This gives meaning to the scene, more particularly as we see that line of shining steel and black caps come up from the ravine, friend Baber, that an unconditional Union paper and out of the wood, moving up the hill slowly, shoulder to shoulder, step keeping step, and their

but restoration of the Federal laws:

The Constitution is to be a daily newspaper, published from the Republican Banner office, Nashville, Tennessee, by the "Cumberland Printing Association." The first impression will be issued on Saturday morning, July 5, 1862.

The Constitution is to be a daily newspaper, published from the Republican Banner office, Nashville, Tennessee, by the "Cumberland Printing Association." The first impression will be issued on Saturday morning, July 5, 1862. it seemed their fire was altogether directed upon the horses. Colonel Sickels was posted on the brow of the hill, the Colonel with his quiet, genial, imperturbable manner, which did not fersake him even amid the strife and carnage, moving around among the troops engaged and encouraging them. His horse had been shot, but, covered with grime and dust, he moved about sword in hand. The fire became incessant, rapid, and ceaseless the rebels drew nearer and nearer. That steady line n mercial.
Mr. George Baber, formerly of the Nashville Banner,
led by a competent assistant, will control the editorial
partment. We solicit a generous support from the ley, until the air seemed to be but an echo of reverberating sounds, and the heavens became black with the smoke. The carnage must have been fearful; gaps appeared in the advancing rebel line, only to be filled up by new men and the line steadily marched over ridges of the dead and dying. Sixty rounds were fired, and the regiment retired to obtain ammunition, while another regiment took its place. The rebels still came nearer, shots grew more and more frequent, men became wild with excitement, officers shouted, the wounded

to write this line. Still the long line came nearer, so near that I am confident that if I should meet with some of the faces I saw that day in gray uniform, my memory is distinct enough to enable me to recognize them. No time must be lost. General Meade rode up, saying, " Men, you have done nobly; you have covered yourselves with glory; you could not have pleased me better." He asked Colonel Sickels whether his regiment might not be relieved? whether his men were not badly out up?" The Colonel in his quiet way replied, "Well, the boys are good enough for another turn, vet." The General then asked the Colonel if he could not give them a bayonet charge. "I think we can," said the Colonel, "although we are very tired," and in a moment more the order was given "charge!" I can think of nothing to describe this scene. Like a flash of lightning—the twinkling of an eye—it was but a moment and all was over. Along the slope they ran, the men shouting; presently the steel

were hastily carried away—all this running to

and fro, and all this in less time than I have taken

grappled, a sharp tussle, a ringing, dull, and heavy ound, it sounded strangely in the lull of the musketry; a few more grosus of the wounded and dying, and the shout of triumph broke exultingly upon the ear. The enemy could not stand the strong arms of the Union soldiers, and they fell back in dismay, our men rapidly pursuing them. This was by all odds one of the most exciting, briefly-contested episodes of the battle, and the gallantry and coolness exhibited by those engaged in it deserve loftier praise than I could bestow.

THE RETREAT THROUGH THE WOODS. We had accomplished our mission. We had held the rebels at bay and prevented them from throwing their force upon McClellan's exposed column. Our grand old division was severely shattered, company, and regiment, and even brigade organizations were demoralized and extinguished, and we slept upon the field, and in the woods havend far advanced an order came from General Seymour to form in line and prepare to attack the enemy. As we all learned subsequently, this was a mere ruse, in order to get the men together to march beyond to the James river. It had the desired effect. Every man roused himself; the wounded rose, and, disowning their wounds, seized their muskets. Silently they marched along under the gloomy night, not a word being spoken, through the woods and by fields, and over dry and dusty roads, now through under brush, and among the tall, rank, swamp grass. Now and then we heard sharp musketry in our rear, and under the apprehensions of a rebel assault our column would halt and lie down. In some places, when passing by the field of Fair Oaks, we were compelled to pass over spots where was impossible for us to tell exactly where we were. Our leaders knew, and we were satisfied. Patient-

standard. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC A little farther on and we saw the encampment of McClellan's army. It presented a beautiful spirits as though it had not but lately passed through battles, harassing marches, and fearful centests. The river was just beyond, and the gunboats were steaming around in the stream, occasionally throwing a shell in the supposed direction of the rebels, and covering our army from any attack. As I went down the road, I saw General McClellan. He was on his wore that calm and self-possessed express on I have seen upon his face, feeling satisfied that he had

done his duty and deserved well of his country. As we passed by him, we gave vent to our feelings in loud cheers. WHAT WE DID. Let it be said, to the honor of McCall's division. that it brought every wagon and team from the field of its bivouse—that nothing was lost. Nor can I refrain from paying a compliment in this connection to Capt. Samuel Ringwalt, of Meade's brigade. A braver man never lived than the old Captain, and through all the perils and dangers of this our own men. The 7th was withdrawn from the | contest he stood to his post and did his duty. He carried his long line of wagons in safety, through everywhere at once. The rebels came up in spite | the enemy's country, and brought everything, from | if he commanded them. a tin cup to an ammunition chest, in safety to the

river bank. I last saw Gen. McCall on Sunday, the 30th, at 6 P. M. At that time he was not wounded. RUSH'S LANCERS

This regiment acted as videttes, and they did no bly. They are loudly praised. LOCHIEL. LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, Tonn., July 3, 1862. Fourth of July. In all probability, to-morrow there will be one of ecolly light a cigar while the shot and shell were the most hearty celebrations that ever occurred in flying all around him. I noticed that the rebels Nashville; and, despite the rebels, there will be a profusion of patriotic expressions within and without the city limits. In order to attract the fulks from the city, the leading Secessionists have been active in getting up a multiplicity of pic-nics, to take place in the suburbs but it is intimated that the companies at these places must conduct them selves a little like patriots, or something may transpire not in the programme. Your correspondents here will circulate freely, and, at the termination of the celebration, will immediately transmit a succinct description of Fourth of July in Nash-

ville, 1862, besides saying a word or two about the same date, 1861. THE WAR NEWS IN NASHVILLE. Upon the reception of the distressingly complicated report of the late battle before Richmond. which came to hand on Tuesday evening last, went up a hurrah from rebel groups. The rebels universally bailed the news as a great defeat to the Federal forces, and were most bitter and sarcestic in their conversation with Union men. It made me sick to witness the contemptuous exhibitions of those who are too wily to commit gross acts. The report of the battle was indeed a puzzle. It gave birth to grave apprehensions of tramendous loss of life, not of defeat; and I must confess the patriotic portion of the community awaited the eception of later news with feverish anxiety. With the news came a cheering editorial in the Louisville Journal upon the subject; likewise the Express, from the same city, was received conair, and I could imagine nothing more intolerable taining remarks editorially upon the late battle. or disagreeable than that Monday morning. All The loyal journal reviewed the disconnected news, but could not look upon it as a disaster; and subsequently received a despatch declaring the affair to be one of the most brilliant of the war. The article in the loyal Louisville newspaper was brief, high-toned, and unspeculative, and in absolute seeping with its patriotic antecedents. But the renegade Express "couldn't see it." "It was a great defeat of the Federal arms," was their construction, and later despatches confirmed their

> recognized—sometime. Certainly it will be recognized—as a great failure. A' NEW UNION PAPER When I came to Nashville in March last, one of

hilated." It was such remarks that produced the wildest joy among the Secessionists; and in a cer-

tain doctor's office, on Cherry street, bets were made that the Southern Skedadderacy would be

came its most bitter persecutor, and was marked in while the captain is anxiously looking for the ap- its efforts to sustain the Southern Contheeveracy. pearance of the enemy. Further below us is a ra- But the young editor informs me that he has revine, and sharp eyes think that they can see the | solved to come out unconditionally for the Union. George intends to establish a paper shortly called the Constitution, its columns to be devoted to a dignified and liberal discussion of the subjects ouching the re-establishment of the civil Government of Tennessee, and the restoration of the Federal relations of the State." I will quote the "Prospectus," but remark to my

> will admit in its columns no argument touching first impression will be issued on Saturday morning, July 5, 1863.
>
> The Constitution is to be a Union paper, and its comms are to be devoted to a dignified and liberal discussion of the subjects touching the re-establishment of the civil government of Tennessee and the restoration of the Federal relations, of the State. The subject will be attempted to be dealt with in a manner at once compatible with the interests of the Federal Union and spreciative of the true condition of our people. Partisan animosity and personal abuse are to be excluded from its columns. It chall be a paper which all may read without offence, despite the differences is popular opinion, its object being to heal rather than exasperate political dissension.
>
> The Constitution will furnish each day a summary of the latest intelligence of public interest, political and commercial.

> UNION MEETING IN DICKSON COUNTY. Mr. East, the Secretary of State, received yesterday, a letter from a party at Valley Spring, Dickson county, and considers it the choicest morsel of the times. The letter contained a graphic description of the change of sentiment, within a few months, and gave an account of the proceedings of a large Union meeting held at the Valley Spring Meeting House last week. Enclosed were the following resolutions, upon which there is no

MEETING HOUSE. We, the Union men of Dickson county, Tennessee, met at Valley Springs Meeting House, June the 21st, 1862, and adopted the following resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That we believe it to be the imperative duty of the Federal Government to put down the present 2. Resolved. That we believe it to be the duty of all oyal citizens to aid the Government in suppressing the said rebellion.

3. Resolved, That we are in favor of the leading rebels bearing the burden of the Federsl war tax.

4. Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of any person to any office whateoever whose loyalty is coulted.

counted.
5. Resolved, That we recommend to our brother loyal men throughout the State. to hold similar meetings, for the purpose of perpetuating the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That when it is made to appear, by the loyal citizens of any neighborhood or section, that certain persons from said neighborhood who are held as prisoners of war to the United States are loyal to the Government, they should be released, and restored to their families and friends. A. J. H. CROSON, President. G. W. SMITH, Secretary. Since the incarceration of several of the "minis

ters of the Gospel," Governor Johnson has been overrun by persons anxious to visit and caress the hypocritical traitors. A few moments ago some adies called upon the Governor, and endeavored to induce him to permit them to visit the Rev. "Armageddon" Baldwin, and take with them some of the "necessaries of life," such as cake, pudding, pies, preserves, pickles, wines, &c. Governor Johnson informed them firmly that no such acts could be permitted, and proceeded to refresh their minds in regard to certain persons of

Rast Tennessee, who are famishing in loathsome jails in the South from the effects of disease and starvation. "No. ladies," remarked the Governor, "they must be content with prison fare, and if you have a superabundance of the good things of this world, distribute it among the suffering mothers, widows. is intense suffering in our midst, and superinduced, if not absolutely caused, by those you now desire to visit. Ladies, my duty prompts me without hesitation, to permit them to receive no luxuries

which are denied the patric prisoners in East Tennessee." B. C. T. LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6, 1862. In the great multiplicity of facts which it was necessary to crowd in my letter printed this morning, I find I have overlooked one or two items of importance. First as to the siege guns. I never saw, and never saw any one who did see, any other siege guns in the army of the Potomac than eight the dead had been buried, and the odor was offen-sive and intolerable. The morning came, and it mounted in battery on the extreme right of the army, and all day, Friday, June 27, did splendid work in shelling the rebels across the Chickshomily and silently we had kept our weary way. At ny. These guns were all saved. I saw the whole ast we saw a battery. Perhaps it was a rebel bat- of them late on Sunday afternoon, five miles across tery, and some grew timid. Very soon, however, the White Oak Swamp bridge, on ground which we saw a small guidon fluttering in the air, and the enemy did not hold for forty-eight hours afterwith tearful eyes we recognized our glorious wards. They were rapidly proceeding towards the James river. Your readers may rely upon the

safety of these guns.

Then as to wounded relatives of people in the North. Every battle field and hospital which was sight, and seemed as fresh and buoyant and full of formed for the reception of its wounded during the formed for the reception of its wounded during the retreat, is in possession of the enemy. If a soldier was killed his body now lies on rebel ground. If he was wounded in such a way that he could not walk, there being no ambulances to remove any wounded men, he of course fell into the hands of the enemy. If he were wounded so that he could walk without help, or by the aid of a crutch, or by leaning on a friend's shoulder, even though his horse, conversing with an officer. As I passed, he weakness compelled him to rest at every half mile. mentioned "Sumper's corps" in a fragment of conversation, and laughed quite cheerfully. He gregate, marched very slowly, but ten miles in twenty-four hours, and these wounded men came straggling to the hospital boats at Harrison's house, during all my stay there, and no doubt they are straggling in still. From the nature of the wound, the safety of the men can be ascertained. As to well men, the mails will soon be opened, and they of course, at the first opportunity, will bring home letters telling their whereabouts. week's battles, and all did bravely. The troops

Every regiment in the army, with scarcely an exception, was engaged in one or another of the have the most perfect confidence in their generals, and they all deserve it; for a braver set of officers never commanded an army. The mon almost worship McClellan, and would do even impossibilities The troops, too, are united in sentiment on one other point: a firm belief in the inutility of Congressional criticism and censure of McClellan's

acts. When they are doing their best they cannot bear to be told that they could do better were they only to try. Pennsylvania troops, too, have at last wrung from unwilling pens in rival States a tardy acknowledgment of merit. The glorious conduct of the Reserves; the heroic bravery of every other Keystone regiment, and the sacrifice of life among their field officers, made without murmur or shudder, have immortalized the State whose sons were more numerous in the army than those of any other commonwealth. Pennsylvania, first in the Revolution the most hearty celebrations that ever occurred in to send her troops to resist invasion, has in this second revolution, founded on such unholy principles, proved how deeply lies the patriotism of her people. She has conquered prejudice, and

may now rest secure upon her merits. Affairs at Fortress Monroe,

ACTIVITY VIN THE ROADS-REREL PRISONERS-STATE PRISONERS—REBEL OPINIONS OF THE RECENT STRUGGLE - CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH. FORTRESS MORROE, July 3, 1862. The commissary's and quartermaster's transports are rapidly leaving the Roads, for a more convenient anchering ground, and where they can readily supply the troops. Everything is bustle and hurry, yet everything goes on smoothly. The storeship William Badger, Capt. Henry P. Carr, will soon leave here for Beaufort, North Carolina, to furnish supplies for our naval vessels there-

Fing Officer Goldsborough's visit to Fortress Monroe. vesterday, gave rise to quite a number of abourd rumors. none of which are worthy of record.

Among the passengers of the Nelly Baker were two officers and twenty-eight privates belonging to the rebel army, and a more villamous, cut-throat-looking set of pirates the world has never seen. On the arrival of the boat at the pier-trees worthies, in charge of a guard, were marchedito the office and handed over to Provest Marshal Lieut. Wm. E. Blake, who temporarily confined them in the guard-house in the fort until further orders.

The annexed is a list of prisoners of State sent to the fostering care of Provest Marshal Blake:

John Fisher, A. L. Fisher, M. F. Alleu, M. Ambles, Benry Sensiong, F. W. Bills, W. W. Bottomr, Geo. R. Bottoms. The entire batch were sent to the file Baps. One of the side of Major General McClellan, en route for Washington, also came down by the Nelly Baker, on business with the War Department. From him I learn many things which have not been made, public before. This gentleman states that on Saturday he saw a copy of the Richmond Examiner, which had a lengthy article on the battles that, had been, fught. The editor laments the Richmond Examiner, which had a lengthy article on the battles that had been fught. The editor laments the heavy loss of the Confederates, and seems quite desponding. While they claim that the rebels have driven our proops back from their strong positions, they do not even claim a victory, and admit their loss to be appeared. of twenty thousand. The article further states that the of twenty industrict. The article further places that the relief Secretary of War is very strict on the press, and allows nothing appertaining to the events of war to be There have been several arrivals hereto-day from Harbelief that "McClellan's army was probably anni-

There have been several arrivals hereto-day from Harison's Leading, the present headquarters of our army. A decided change for the better has taken place, and rest has sedded freeb physical and mental vigor to our troops. I am proud to say that even the enemy do not call our movement a defeat, or their gain of ground a victory. I have heard it istated by those who have seen very late Richmond, papers, that the rebels: put down their loss over 30,000 men. To them the capture of their capital secting, now more certain than ever, and despite our efforts, they do not see how it can escape falling into their hands, although they intend to resist to the bitter end. It is rumored that General Kenney is killed. Another statement says he is wounded and a prisoner. It is hard to tell just now the true state of our missing; but quite a number reported killed and wounded have since turned up all right.

FORTHESS MONROE, July 4, 1862.—This day was

corvette also flew our national emblem, but, being a smell vessel, did not salute. All the vessels in the roads are decorated with their bunting, and yet one would scarcely believe that it was the anniversary of the glorious old Fourth.

The State of Maine was here to day, but I am unable to get a list of the wounded on board of her. I, however, send you a few name, among them that of Col. O E. Pratt, who goes North to night. He is wounded in the face, a terrible wound. The ball has not yet been extracted. He is in excellent spirits, and only regrets that he is obliged to leave his command at this time. I learn to day that the Richmond papers put their loss down, up to Monday, at over 40,000. Magnuder is reported to be a prisoner in our hands. down, up to Monday, so over anyone ported to be a prisoner in our hands.

The enemy still find time and men to annoy us on the James river, and will try, if possible, to blockade the river below McClellan's headquarters. It is hoped that commodore Goldsborough is awake to this fact, and wil nake preparations to prevent it.

Col. J. J. Astor, Jr., aid to Gen. McClellan, arrived tere to day, en route for Washington, with despatches.

Their import is, of course, unknown to us. N. Y. H.

Matters in Fredericksburg, Va. CONTRADAND STAMPEDES-GEN PATRICK'S BRI-GADE—SOLDIER DROWNED — NEW BRIDGES-BROKE JAIL—WHO SHOULD BE HUNG, ETC. Early on Friday morning, the 27th ult., thirty-three contrabands came into town, and brought with them two yokes of oxen and two carts, and one splendid horse, all of which was the property of their masters. Later in the morning of the same day a woman with five small children, the youngest an infant only four weeks old, as the mother herself told us, came into town, having walked during the provious night and that morning upwards of twenty five miles, bringing in her arms her infant child. She stated that she and ther children had walked the whole distance entirely unaccompanied by any one. She seemed more determined to make her escape to the lend of freedem than any one we have yet seen. Truly, Secsesion has produced a negre axadus.

General Patrick's brigade arrived in the vicinity of Falmouth, Stafford county, opposite Fredericksburg, on the night of the 24th ultimo, after a long and tiresome chase in pursuit of General Jackson. It will be remembered that General Patrick was the first military governor of Fredericksburg, and that he and his command were, we believe, universally popular with the people of this community. We are pleased to hear of his return. On Sunday morning, the 29th ultimo, while Mr. Wm. Wilber; Company A; 30th. Resiment New Tork Volunteers, was bathing in the Bappabannock river, opposite Falmouth, about one mile above Fredericksburg, he was drowned. His body was immediately obtained and conveyed to his regiment. We heard some of the members of his company speak of him as a most amiable young man, and an excellent soldier. This is still auother warring to the soldiers who are in the habit of bathing in the Bappabannock river.

The Federal Government las commenced a wire sus-Early on Friday morning, the 27th ult., thirty-three

nock rive in the Bappabanusck river.

The K-deral Government has commenced a wire suspension bridge across the Bappahannock river, on the rains of the Ubatham bridge, which was burned by the Confederate army the morning it left Fredericksburg. This we hope will be proof against the highest freshets This we hope will be prove against the linguistic around that may come.

The Canal-boat bridge is again rebuilt, and is now used for the transportation of acidiers and citizens.

The railroad bridge across the Bappahannock river, at Fredericksburg, is again being rebuit with great expedition. It will be completed some lime during the present

across the river. We hope it will be completed as soon as possible
Robert E. Tackney, Neal McCollum, and one whose rame we could not get, all broke jail and made their secape last night (the lat inst.) Tackney had been dishonorably discharged from the 224 New York Begiment, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing and desention. McCollum belonged to Battery F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, charged with disorderly conduct generally. I be offence of the third, whose name we failed to obtain, we did not learn.
The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock river at Fredericksburg will be finished; and the cars will commence crossing either this (Wednesday) evening, or certainly by to morrow. The rain, however, is failing again, and the brises may all be swept away the third time. We can't tell. ngein, and the brices may all be swept away the third time. We can't tell.

We are told that a citizen of Fredericksburg said a few days ago, that he hoped to live long enough to see a party of men in this town hung. He may have the pleasure of living to see it done; but suppose that same party; should be so unfortunate as to live to see him hung; then, what?—Fredericksburg (Va.) Christian Ranner.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE - THE MPONTANT DIALEMENT OF THE METERS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE VISITS RALEIGH TO SEE HIS FAMILY, &c., &c. WASHINGTON, July 8, 1862

Dr. D. G. Oliver, formerly of Grant county, Wisconsin, war, and since the battle of Bull Run has been acting as assistant surgeon in the robel army, reached here to-day. He had persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the rebel Government, but was compelled to do so on Tuesday last. He was detailed in charge of twenty five ambulances, filled with wounded, to go to Lynchburg. Being possessed of the countersign, he determined to take advantage of the exed, to go to Lynchburg. Being possessed of the countersign, he determined to take advantage of the existing confusion to get away. He bribed a negre in Richmond to swap clothes with him, and after passing the pickets, by means of the countersign, he tramped to Fredericksburg and got into the lines of the Union army at that point. He has had a good opportunity to observe the condition of affers in rebeldom. He states that the entire white male population of the South, botween the ages of fifteen and forty, have been forced into the army. The conscription there is a reality. Numbers who are in arms are doing duty unwillingly, and would gladly get away from the tyranuy of the Davis autocracy. Dr. Oliver has been in Richmond for the last two months. The rebel ferce in Virginia is estimated at fully two hundred and fifty thousand. They admit a loss of twenty-five thousand in the recent battles. They are subsisting on what is termed half rations, by which is meant only the substantials, without any of the small stores. They have an abundance of bacon, rice, and corn, but no salt ror coffee, nor other small stores that go to make up a soldier's rations. Since the occupation of the Missisippi by the Federal forces, cutling off communication with Texas, their supplies of beef, are brought from Florida, where there is an abundance of wild cattle. The stock of whisky is pretty well exhausted. Dr. Oliver says the greatest depression he observed was produced by the intolligence that President Lincoin had called out three hundred thousand additional troops. The opinion prevailed that if these troops abould be promply farnished the rebel game would be ended. They have exhausted their resources for seldiers, and would be unable to contend against a fresh army of that size. Their only lope is that this call will not be promptly respended to by volunteers, but that there will be sofficient delay to afford an opportunity for foreign intervention before they are forced to give up. Dr. Oliver says the rebel plan of fighting is not sting confusion to get away. He bribed a negre in

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. MEBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

MEMPHIS, July 5, 1862.—Richmond despatches to July 1 and 2 attil claim that the rebels captured eight generals, 12 000 prisoners, all of McClellan's siege guns, and supplies enough for the rebel a my for three months. They represent the battle of July 1 as the most fearful and desperate of the entire war.

The latest despatch states that there were conflicting reports about the battles, and it was impossible to get official information. The precise situation of the Yankee army is not known.

Prisoners were arriving in Richmond all day on the 2d. 'It is claimed that Hooker and Summer were wounded, and that Summer was captured. The latest reports

ed, and that Summer was captured. The latest reports were less exultant. GENERAL HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Rebels Concentrating at Grahamsvil S. C.—Port Royal to be Attacked. S. C.—Port Royal to be Attacked:

Hilton Held, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.—Something of a flurry was caused here on Monday evening by reports, received from General Brannan, that the enemy in force variously, estimated from two thousand to four thousand, had collected at Grabausville on the mainland, about two miles in the rear of Port Royal Ferry, and were preparing to cross the creek for an attack upon Beaufort. It was understood that General Hunter immediately made a request to Commodore Dupont that a gunboat should be sent up Broad river and Whale Branch to operate round Port Royal Island, and destroy any raits or boats which the enemy might have prepared in the many small creeks and inlets permeating this swampy ground. An expedition is also about being fitted out, consisting of life-boats and launches, for the purpose of thoroughly scouring all the shallow waters in purpose of thoroughly scouring all the shallow waters i the vicinity of Port Royal Island, and destroying an preparations the enemy may be making for an attack. GEN. HUNTER PREPARING TO MEET THE ENEMY.

GEN. HUNTER: PREPARING TO MERTITHE EREMY.

It is believed by some here, that having become aware of the abandonment of James' Lidand, and with it the immediate prospect of an attack upon Oharleston, the rebels now seriously contemplate a concentration of their ferces in and around Grahamaville, where the creek dividing the island on which our soldiers are stationed from the mainland is narrowest. Acting upon this faith, General Bunter is reported to be now making preparations for immediately crossing over at Port Boyal ferry with such forces as he can collect from those withdrawn from James' I-land, in order to give the enemy battle before they can fortify Grahamsville, or collect there any such sufficient force as to be reriously threatening.

I think, however, from my best means of information, that the affair will end in smoke—the Confederates probably having made this demonstration in order to divert the attention of our troops from their operations looking toward the reduction of Charleston. This view is continued by the fact that within the past week strong recombiciting parties of rebels have penetrated down the Savannah river toward Fort. Pulaski and the adjacent slands—one company of the 48th New York, on picket duty at Dauluskie, having counted, on Sunday night last, as many as twenty five camp fires in the direction of our abandoned batteries at Bird and Venus Points. HARASSING THE SEACOAST. General Hunter, I am informed, is making preparations, in conjunction with the naval forces under Commodore Dupont, for a series of boat and gunboat expeditions, to harass the whole seacoast of Georgia and South Carolite, seizing every town and village accessible by water communication, and establishing thereat posts which will remain until a superior force of the enemy shall make retreat necessary. In this manner it is hoped that all loyal slaves of rebel masters within our reach may be afforded an opportunity of taking the benefit of the confiscation act, should that much needed measure receive the sauditon of the Proident. This course will

the confiscation act, should that much needed measure receive the sanction of the Provident. This course will also have the effect of compelling the rabels to keep an army of observation along the coast three or four times continuabeling the strength of General Hunter's command; for, with the guick facilities of water transit, 500 men can keep 5,000 busy in guarding any line to which gunboats or ship launches, carrying howitzers, can have REBEL DESIGNS AGAINST FORT PULASKI.

As for any rebol demonstrations in the vicinity of Fort Pulaski, they ment it little uttention—the swampy character of the country, intersected by innumerable creeks, rendering it almost wholly impossible that any ordnames ar ficient to reduce the fort should be transported to the banks of Lazaretto Creek from Savannah. The demonstration now being made as if to reconnoiter the works for a second bombardment are doubtless culy a part of the scheme for diverting attention from Charleston. Brigadier General Alf-ed H. Terry, of Connecticut, who is in command at Hilton Head and Pulaski, is confident of his abundant ability to repel any attack, with the garrison now under his command.—N. Y. Times. ENGLAND'S PET SHIP.—We read the tollowing

Major General Sherman's Defence. LETTER FROM GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN TO LIEU-TENANT GOVERNOR STANTON, OF ONIO-HE RE-VIEWS THE CRITICISMS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS. AND PUBLISHES MANY PACTS CONNECTED WITH

CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHEWALLA, TERE, June 10, 1862.

Lieutenant Governor B. Stanton, Columbus, Ohio:
Sin: I am not surprised when anonymous scribblers write and publish falsehoods, or make criticisus on matters of which they know nothing, or which they are incapable of comprehending. It is their trade. They live by it. Slander gives point and piquancy to a paragraph, and the writer, being irresponsible or beneath notice, escapes a merited pulsahment. It is different with men in high official station who, like you, descend to this dirty work. You had an opportunity to learn the truth, for I saw you myself at Shiloh soon after the battle, and know that hundreds would have aided you in your work had you been in search of facts. You never inquired of me concerning the truth of events, which you must have known transpired in my sight and hearing, but seemed to have preferred the "camp stories" to authentic data then within your reach. to have preferred the "camp stories" to authentic data then within your reach.

A friend, by mere accident, has shown me a slip of newspaper dated April 19th, 1862, styled "Extra," published at Bellefontaine; Orlio, and signed B. Stanton. I am further told you are the man. If so, and you be the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, I hold that you are my peer, and that of Generals Grant, Huribut, and Prentiss, all of whom you directly charge with conduct on the field of Shiolo which deserves a court-martial, whose sentence, if you have not borne false withous, would be degradation or death. The accusatory part of your statement is all felse, false in general, false in every particular; and, I repeat, you could not have failed to know it false when you published that statement. To prove what I say, I now quote the concluding part of your paper.

it false when you published that statement. To prove what I say, I now quote the concluding part of your paper.

Some descriptions have been made about the conduct of a few of the new regiments in this battle, including the 54th and 57th. It must be remembered that these are new regiments—that not only have they never seen any service, but that they never received their guns until they arrived on the Tennessee river, two or three weeks before the battle. So with Myers' Battery. It has not been more than six weeks since they have had their horses. And yet these regiments and this battery were put on the extreme outside of our camp, and were, consequently, first exposed to the enemy's fire. Add to this that our lines were so carelessly and negligently guarded that the enemy were absolutely on me in our very tents before the officers in command were aware of their approach. The wonder therefore is, not that these regiments were finally broken and routed, but that they made any stand at all. But the loss austained by those regiments, especially by Capt. Starr's company in the 54th, shows that they made a gellant and able stand, and that their ultimate retreat was not the fault of the men, but of the blundering stupidity and negligence of the General feeling amongst the most intelligent men with whom I conversed, is that they ought to be court martialed and abot. Yours, &c.

B. STANTON.

With Myers' Battery I have nothing to do as it was

most intelligent men with whom I conversed, is that they ought to be court martialed and shot. Yours, &c.

With Myers' Battery I have nothing to do, as it was in Gen Hurlbut's division, who has made his official report, which proves yours untrue: for instead of being hept on the "extreme outside of our camp," it was, at the beginning of the battle, more than a mile to the rear of mine and McClernard's and Prentiss' divisions. The 54th, Col. T. Kilby Smith, and 57th, Col. William Mungen, did form a part of my command. No one that I ever heard has questioned the courage and gallantry of the 54th, unless it be toferred from your own apology for the m. and I know that I speak the mind of the officers of that regiment when I say they scorn to have their merits bolstered up by your lame and impotent conclusions. As to their being on the outer line, it was where they wished to be, and so far from being surprised, they were, by my orders, under arms at daylight, and it was near 10 A. M before the enemy assailed their position. "This position was so favorable that Ool. Stnart, with his small brigade, of which the 54th formed a part, held at bay for hours Hardee's whole division, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

The 57th was posted on the left of Shitoh, which, I say, and in which Beauregard concurs with ms, was the key to the wile becaition. It was in the very front, the place of honer, to which Col. Mungen or his mon condinot object. Their front was guarded by themselves, and if negligence is justily obspeed, it belongs to the regiment itself. So favorable was the ground, that although the resiment lest but two officers and seven men, Colonet Mungen or his more could not object. Their front was guarded by themselves, and if negligence is justily obspeed, it belongs to the regiment itself. So favorable was the ground, that although the resiment lest but two officers and seven men, Colonet Mungen or his more could not object. Their front was guarded by themselves, and it negligence is justily obspeed, it be

understord. For days we knew the enemy was in our irone, but the nature of the ground and his superior strength in cavalry prevented us from breaking the cavalry prevented us from breaking the cavalry prevented us from schring the anticolor of the cavalry prevented at all times to see addition the cavalry prevented at all times to see addition the cavalry prevented at all times to see addition we were prepared at all times to see addition we were prepared at all times to see addition we were prepared at all times to see addition the cavalry prepared in Our broat. All our regiments of infantity, batteries of artility, and squardons of cavalry prepared, rode along the line of the prepared prepared probably the cavalry prepared, rode along the line of the cavalry and looking to a narrow causeway across the small creek by which the enemy see expected and did approtice hat the passing this regiment, I rode on to Appler's position, and beyond some five hundred yards, where I was fired on; and my Orderly. Thomas D. Holliday, recibions about Watstotone's Battery small distributed to the cavalry and should be prevented to the cavalry and control to the cavalry and cavalry and the cava

The French Princes in America.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE-THEIR BRAVERY-EN-GAGEMENTS IN WHICH THEY HAVE PARTICIPATED The Freuch princes who, have been among us since September last, left New York yesterday for Boston, whence they will sell to morrow for England. The interesting features surrounding the campaign of General McClellan induced them to remain in this country many whence they will soil to morrow for England. The interesting features surrounding the campaign of Goueral McClellan induced them to remain in this country many months longer than they at first intended. It is only the present mode is to fold up a hand-them to leave us at present.

Prince de Joinville arrived in New York on the 12th of September lest, with his son, Pierre-Philippo, Duc de Penthievre, whom he designed placing in the United States Naval Academy, near Newport, Rhode Island. The Prince has a passion for the invariant control of the Prince has a passion for the invariant commissions in the United States army, with the reak of capiain, on the 18th of September.

For the last inbe months these roys! princes have watched with peculiar interest the progress of the rebellem. The two young men being in mbers of McOlellan's staff, their uncle accompanied their whose or the army of the Petemas moved. While it was being organized they rendered valuable assistance to the General Commanding, and were frequently out on reconnoiseances in front of Washington. They have been often under fire, and the young Duc particularly, by reason of his restless activity and doe hing style, has met with a number; fadventures. The watched the organization and disapline of the army, and with impatient interest awaited: the opining first of the winter and them of the ipring campaign. They tode will Gen. McClellan and staff wherever they wont, figured in the grand, review, and after the vacuation of M. Inassas were present, at the marshaling of the Potomac army; in the vicinity of Tairfax Court House. The Prince accompanied McClellan and McCley when they visited the Bell Run battle-field, and participated in the universal interest which was felt on that considered in the universal interest which was felt on that considered in the universal interest which was felt on that considered in the universal interest which was felt on that considered in the singe of Yorktown, where they are they wonted they received the station. Accompanying cur army to Fortress Mennos, they followed hin its narches, assisted in the singe of Yorktown, where they are closely and the preliminary operations. At the battle of Lee's MHMI the grand reveals the men for which results are the construction of the residence of the preliminary operations. At the battle of Lee's MHMI the house of the preliminary operations are said to be considered in the single property of the preliminary operations. At the battle of Lee's MHMI they were unifer fire, and it is needless to remark that they conducted. move his whole division over to the banks of the BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the Banks & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the Banks, where a correct and durable Scales are required to the control of the Banks & EWING,

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themselves in the most gallant manner. That was the most picture que little action of the whole campaign, and the Prince, who devotes some leisure moments to sketching, has displayed his artistic skill in a beautiful and accurate representation of the battle.

After the evacuation of Yorktown, while the Prince accompanied General McClellan, his nephews went in the advance with Stoneman in pursuit of the retreating enemy. On the evening before the battle of Williamsburg the Duc was in command of a small detachment of dragoons, which went to the left to reconnoitre. Meeting a large force of the enemy, his small command took fourteen prisoners, among whom were three officers. He immediately advaced General Stoneman of the superior numbers of the rebels, and he was subsequently relieved by General Emory with a larger command. That night General Suzmer sent him with two companies of infantry for the purpose of attempting to capture a gun which had been lost from Captain Gibson's battery. He proceeded cautiously with his command into the abattle in front of Fort Magrader until he met the enemy's skirmishers, who fired at him as he was iding on the road. The enemy had brought up some horses and was dragging the gun out of the mod. Finding it in possible to recapture it, the Duc returned considerably disappointed. The Comte acted as aid to General Stoneman at the battle of Williamsburg, and, as well as the Prince himself, rendered valuable services. It was the Duc, it appears, who was the first to one communication between Summer and Heintzelman at the battle of Williamsburg. Then, in the subsequent opera-tions on the peninsula, they continued to take an active part. Biding with the General always, they accompanied

tions on the peninsula, they continued to take an active part. Bidding with the General always, they accompanied him on the field at the battle of Fair Oaks.

In the series of battles during the past two weeks they have had a great deal of experience. At the battle of Gaines' Mill, on Friday, the 27th of June, the Count and the Duc acted as aids to Gen. Fitz John Porter, who had immediate cowmand. With remarkable celerity they were seen dashing slong the line, conveying orders to officers. The Princs smiled in admiration over the pluck of the Orleans race, as his nephews flew through the storm of leaden hall. He is gratified with the experience they have had in our army. Once, at that battle, the Duc came near being killed or captured by the enemy. Near the close of the engagement, he had been sent by General Porter to order a regiment of cavalry to stop the strayglers, and endeavor to re-establish in their format position sems of our wavering troops. Returning more risurely to the point from which he had started, he perceived three regiments of infantry being drawn up in line near the hospital, where he had left General Porter. His keen see soon detected something strange in the appearance of the regiments, presently he perceived the rebel flags, and instantly, as he was turning his horse, a volley fired a him more forcibly convinced him that they were there rebel regiments he had encountered Happily he escaped unceratched, and the speed of his splendid horse was very perceptibly accelerated.

better. The Prince was particularly pleased, at the battle of Gaines' Mills, on the 27th ult., to see, after their companions had been shot down, two artillerists standing by a gun in battery, and working it with aimost superhuman energy in the face of a fearful fire from rebel infantry advancing fast upon them. The immense amount of labor in making roads, building fortifications and felling forests, which our troops have performed, inderendent of the hard fighting they have done, seems slmest incredible to foreign miuds. The prodigious difficulties we have overcome have been matters of much admiration to the princes. It will be no easy matter for them to convince European efficers of the fact that General McClellan successfully brought his army, with all its artillery and baggage, over one sirgle road, while changing his base of operations to the James river, and being pressed all the time, as he was, by an enomy having vastly superformablers. Their faith in General McClellan, which has been constantly increasing as they have watched the development of his plans, has been more firmly faced by his recoming modelsty, his uniting perseverance and energy, or his pure patricule motives, which have induced him to put aside all political and party considerations, and personal ambition, in order to crush the re-fellion. This is the third visit naid to this country by the Prince de Joinville, and the first by his nephews. His first visit was in September, 1841, when his father, Lonis more recent visit, previous to the present, to our shores, is well remembered by us all. He leaves us again with more cellightened and exalted opinions of America and Americans. When he and his newhews bade farewell to General McClellan and his army last Monday they were affected almost to tears. The Prince will leave his son with us to pursue his naval antidies, while he himself returns to England with his nephews. They have alroady sent in their resignations as officers in the United States Army. They leave with kindest wishes for the su of the Government and perfect faith in its ability in quell the rebellion.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Pennsylvanians at New York.

The following sick and wounded Pennsylvanians arved at New York on Sunday, from James river, on the

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Reger. Lieut. 6. 11, E. 34st.

New York, July 7.—The following sick and wor Pennsylvania soldiers are on board the steamer Sping, which arrived at this port this morning:
George Thompson, captain, 69th, gun-shot.
Joseph H-liv, corporal, 4, 69th, gun-shot.
Joseph H-liv, corporal, 4, 69th, gun-shot.
Joseph H-liv, corporal, 4, 69th, gun-shot.
E. W. Wood, lieut. colonel, 57th, fever.

W. H. Dunklee, drummer, 103d, theumatism.
John O. Austin, drummer. A. 103d, bronchitis.
Thomas J. Smith, corporal, B. 55th, sick.
Andrew J. Allis, 1, 101st. heumatism.
John R. Montgomery, G. 63d, hip.
John S. Hontgomery, G. 63d, hip.
John S. Taylor, cornoral, 4, 101st, rhe umatism
John S'anley, C. 101st, kidney.
John Woodrum, 1, 72d, rheumatism.
Pat McDermott, I. 60 b, leg
Sergeant S. M. Griswell, B. 103d, doat
Henry Bordeani, C., 101st, thermatism.
Adam Kirkwood, C, 101-t, fever.
Obas, J. Dehase, corporal, C, 101st, back.
Thos W. Malone, Sth. camp fever.
J. H. Longanecker, major, 101st, fever.
Wm. Lowers, B. 108d, consumption.
Sergt. Alex. Duncan. K. 103d, rheumatism.
Pat McBride, G, 103d, fever.
Harrisen Coe, band. B, 103d, fever.
Samuel Shoop, K. 103d, camp fever.
J. M. Taylor, A, 52d, fever.
J. McMillan, K. 85th, rheumatism.
Henry Harrington. A, 52d, fever.
J. McMillan, K. 85th, rheumatism.
Henry Harrington. A, 52d, fever.
J. M. Taylor, A, 52d, fev NEW YORK, July 7 .- The following sick and wounded ennsylvania soldiers are on board the steamer Spauld

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND—Governor Brafford, in his proclamation for additional troops in response to the President's call, uses the fellowing language.

Men of Maryland: I look to you with confidence to be smoog the foremest in responding to this call. There are reasons why you should be. You are, as it were, the patural body guard of the capital of the nation. If this diabelical rebellion ever makes, another forward movement, its first step will be upon your soil. In your very midst there lurks a comparatively small but very influential platting, determined, treasonable element, watching the first opportunity to pilot the rebellions host into your midst, and to give up to the desolations of waryour present peaceful firesides. Though such a probability may be remote, it behoves you to be ready for all contingencies, and prepared, by an ample and organized force, for the opic rebel and the secret trailor.

NEW METHOD OF GIVING OST AND AND ALL AT a recent needing of the Obsterifies. PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF