LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This delightful watering-place having been purchased by the undersigned, he would inform his felends and the public generally, that it will be open for the reception of visitors on the
FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT. FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

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

Board, ene week or less, \$1.50 per day; over one week,
or the season, \$7 per week. Ohildren and servants half price.

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

TIPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

DEDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. ALLEN respectfully informs the public that this celefrated and fashronable WATERING PLACE is now open and fully prepared for the reception of visitors, and will be kept open until the lat of October.

Persons wishing Bedford Mineral Water will be supglied at the following prices at the Springs—viz:

For a barnel (Oak). \$2.00

"half-barrel". \$2.00

Parties wishing rooms or any information in regard to the place will address the "Bedford Mineral Springs Tompany." my28-6w

QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, 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 hotel within a short distance of the beach. A good Band of Music has been engaged for the season. The Billiard-room and Bowling Allers will be under the charge of Mr. RALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia. Additional improvements have been made, and the accessional distance of the season. ditional improvements have been made, and the ac-addations will be found equal, if not superior, to any

commodations will be spened, for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, June 19.

16.86t

1. BENSON, Proprietor. CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—This delightful and copular place of summer resort, located directly on the line of the consylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegheny Pennsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, twenty-three bundred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June till the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds thave been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erseted for the accommodation of families, rendering Crosson 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, Saths. &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, 57,60; from Pittsburg, \$3.05.

For further information, address

, \$3.05, tion, address G. W MULLIN, Oresson 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,

SEA BATHING. OUEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je26.6w* ISBAEL LAMING, Proprietor. STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, Terms to suit the times je20-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J. BY DAVID SOATTERGOOD. A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautiful-

y situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the season. je20-2m MANSION HOUSE, ATLANTÍO CITY, This House having been thoroughly renovated and entarged, is new open for nermanent and transfeut boarders. The MANION HOUSE is convenied to depot, churches,

arget, is new of the Market is convenied to depose on the ManNAION HOUSE is convenied to depose and) est office. The barbing grounds are un urpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. 2818L, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and A G L E HOTEL, ATLANTIC

CITY, is now open, with a

LARGE ADDITION OF BOOMS.

Board 87 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m

IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIO OITY.—This well-known House, having been enlarged and renovated, is now open for the recordion of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light-House Cottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A continuation of the parconage of his friends and the public is solicited. No bar. je21-1m JONAH WOUTTON, Proprietor. COTTAGE RETHEAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Bearders. A few choice Rooms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his grows, and fresh vegetables from his farm. Cows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel

Lots for sale by

M. McULEES,

je20-2m Proprieter.

SOMHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY." N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIO and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after Jue 22th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Gream and Re-

DEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIO OITY, 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 Oity. Oharges moderate. Ohildren and servants half price.

AP Parties should keep their seats until the cars arive in front of the hotel.

1520-2m private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PACIFIC Avenue, Atlentic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open of the season. The accommodations are sand to others on the Island. e season. The account of the season. The season of the Island. Prices moderate,
J. KEIM, Proprietor.

LENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC DINTUURI THOUSE, ATTACKED OF THIS CONTROL OF THIS CONTROL OF THE REAL OF THE CONTROL OF THE REAL OF THE CONTROL QEA BATHING .— "The Clarendon,"

(formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the ach, and from every room affords a fine view of the [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CEA BATHING.— UNITED STATES HA BATHING.— UNITED STATES
HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N J., is now open, situated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the place; house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Bailroad. Address
Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Bailroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains, in the control of the

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC ONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC
OITY, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the
United States three years ago.
The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly
fmproved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar-room, and
bath-houses are most excellently arranged and aptly approprieted for their respective uses. Cloagress Hall is
now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth
portion of the level beach.
The subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity to return his thanks to his former patrons of the
'Sates,' and respectfully begs leave to say to all that
he will be happy to meet them at Congress Hall, ON
AND AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he
will be ready to accommodate the public.

jels-lm*

OND AFTER JUNE 2.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., JAMES K. BOBISON,

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

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 bleaurer of the great. sure of the guests.

reons desiring to spend the sum ner at the Sea Shore
find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES

rior to those of any other house on the Atlantic HASSLER'S CELEBRATED BAND has been en-HASSLER'S CELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the seeson, and will be under the direction of the Messrs. Hessier.

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

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

HENRY A. B. BROWN, jel2-lm

CUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD-

Philadelphia.

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

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

Wm. Cummings, Esq.,
Saml. Castner, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCanles, Esq.,
G. Albert Lewis, Esq.,
John Hartman, Esq.,
Richard D. Wood, Esq.,
TERMS MODERATE. For further information, address John McCanles, Esq.,
John Hartman, Esq. Richard D. Wood, Esq.
TERMS MODERATE. For further information, addr.
JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor.
JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor. jel2-tf Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

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E M.P.O.R. IUM,

NO. 1036 WALNUT STREET,

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PHILADELPHIA.

Buller's Department of the Guif extends no farther



PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

The Press THURDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

VOL. 5.—NO. 290.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG.

Our Naval Squadrons in the Mississippi.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

Movements Up the Mississippi River— Preparations for the Bombardment of Vicksburg.

Special Correspondence of The Press 1 The U. S. steam sloop Brooklyn received orders o leave Baton Rouge, and proceed up the river to reconnoitre, and await the arrival of the flagofficer and Porter's mortar fleet, for the coming attack on the city of Vicksburg. At Bayou Saya, situated on the river about half way between Natchez and Baton Rouge, we found a population early equal to the latter city. The Brooklyn landed a hundred and fifty sailors, making four very respectable companies, under the command of Acting Masters Nells and Stafford, Midshipman

Bartlett, and Masters Mates, Low and Beardsly,

the entire force under the command of R. B.

Lowry, executive officer of the Brooklyn. The marine guard, numbering some forty welllisciplined soldiers, were under the control of Lieutenant James Forney, marine officer. The object of the expedition was principally to seize and destroy the telegraph instruments, and cut the wires: also, if possible, to sever all communications from the interior. After this mission had been complished, the marines and sailors formed in our ranks, and marched through the streets of the own to the lively tunes of Dixle and Yankee Doodle. One woman, or lady, evidently frightened, out not knowing the reason why, cried out: "Why, just look at their impertinence; they are actually playing Yankes Doodle." The inhabitants, of course, had their fears on our first arrival, but soon learned that our mission was morely military, and fell back into their former habits. These people have lived on without ever allowing strange visage to come in their midst, and now, the loud laugh of Jack, as he chaws and snits his tobacco. the martial tread of our brave soldiers, the rattle of the drum, the shrill notes of the fife, may have destroyed their equilibrium for

The important places on the river to be fortified are Elisson's Cliffs, eight miles from Natchez; Grand Gulf Cliffs, between Vicksburg and Natchez, and Natchez Cliffs. These should all be fortified by troops, or a gunboat stationed off to prevent fortifications being erected by the foe. If fortifications are allowed to be erected, it will be a great and

dangerous annovance to our fleet. Two weeks were passed at Grand Gulf by two gunboats, the Itasca, Lt. Commanding Guest, and Mississippian, Capt. Recamp. While lying at anchor off the town, they were fired upon about four o'clock in the morning, and before they could reover from their surprise, had received some ten or fifteen shot, the enemy having calmly, at pleasure, taken their bearings, and then let them have a full charge. The gunboats soon brought their guns to bear, and succeeded in driving the gunners from their batteries. They then landed a party, under command of Lieut. Potter. In a few hours all the property of the noted rebels was destroyed, with every other article that benefited the scoundrels. The town of Grand Gulf, two short mouths ago, was a prosperous place—it is now desolated and woe-begone. The inhabitants fled, God knows where. It is a warning to those who dare raise an arm against the flag of their country. So much for

treason at Grand Gulf. VICKSBURG, MISS., AND THE PREPARATIONS FOR ITS ATTACK. The city of Vicksburg is four hundred miles from New Orleans, and three hundred and fifty from Memphis. It is forty-five from Jackson, the capital of the State, with which it is connected by rail. The Jackson and Vicksburg, Warrington and Vicksburg Railways are the most prominent. The history of the city is well known. The population, by last census, amounted to 4,500. The people onstitute, or are composed of, a desperate set of oraggarts, gambters, and thieves. With such peonie have we now to deal. The city is situated just below the Walnut Hills. in a bend of the river, or kind of pocket. Directly opposite, the water is very deep-fifty fathems, or three hundred feet. In times of peace Vicksburg exports a great amount of cotton, and the vicinity is particularly

noted for fine cotton crops, and ships about 200,000

bales annually.

The women and children have nearly all left the city. The rebel troops number 20,000, under command of the notorious street contractor and army renegade, Major General Lovell. A large steam oat landing occupies a great space of the levee in front of the city. The batteries around the city are well fortified, placed upon high hills and cliffs. The highest commands the river for a number of miles—fifty guns of large calibre are mounted upon this cliff, a great number of them rifles. The steam sloop Oneida, Capt. Lee, took her position around the slope of the river, and had a full view of the city, four miles distant. The principal object to obtain was the exact range, and she fired from her heavy pivot gun upwards of eighty shots. The only damage observable, was the setting fire by the shells of a large river boat alongside of the steamboat wharf.
As a number of the shot and shell went into the city, the damage must have been considerable. Since the firing of the Oneida the rebel flags have not been seen. A white flag has taken their place. It may be, as it indicates, a token of surrender; or it may be a web, only drawn to seduce our ships under their batteries. The United States steam sloop Brooklyn was going up to make a reconnoissance in force, when the arrival of the Harriet Lane and ferryboats Westfield and Clifton, towing a portion of the mortars, detained her. The Octorora, Porter's flag-ship, with the Miami, arrived soon after with more mortars. Ellisson's Cliff, as I expected, has become a very troublesome place to our vessels. The Octorora and Harriet Lane, while encumbered with mortars, were fired upon with field pieces and musketry from the cliff and bushes. The steamers immediately opened their starboard battery, and succeeded in driving the guerillas from their works. At a plantation below a number of rebels fired musketry on the Harriet Lane. She then threw eight or ten shell. A contraband came from shore and said that the shells had killed seven or eight of the guerillas, and driven off the entire party. Porter's flag-ship, the Octorora, carries an excellent battery-two fifty pounders fore and aft, and one hundred-

pound Parrott rifle amidships. The answer of the military commandant, Brigalier General Smith, second in command to Lovell, to Captain Samuel Philips Lee, on the demand to surrender the city, was "Mississippians know not how to surrender, and know not how to be taught, and that there were not ships enough in the Mississippi river to take their works." Now that Farragut and Davis are hemming them in on all sides, the bowie-knife Vicksburgers begin to lose confidence in their strength, and the papers call upon the people to remain firm when the Federal fleet appears in front of their city. "Be true to your colors, and above all, as true, loyal Southern citizens, do not degrade yourselves so much as to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. Beware of this above all other things. Rather rot, be incarcerated in their vilest prisons, than commit such a transgression against the rights and principles of your own Government."

The Octorora, Harriet Lane, Miami, ferry-boats Westfield, Jackson, Clifton, towed a number of mortars in position. The mortar practice was excellent. It was merely to draw the fire of the enemy's batteries. A number of the batteries returned the fire briskly for a while; they made good firing, one of their shots striking very near our foremost gunboat, a distance of three miles and a half, if not more. They soon guessed our object and ceased firing, excepting when a gunboat came in full range. I took notice that when the rebel guns were fired, the curl of the smoke was very black and dense, denoting that the powder was bad; on the other hand, the smoke from the mortars was of TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a SUM MER BESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Railroad from Kintingdon. The House is one of the finest in the interior of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the requisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, delicities pring water, romantic scenery, and everything to reaching the city without much exertion, although it was not the intention to fire into the city. In the convenience—pure air, delicities pring water, romantic scenery, and everything to restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a flaily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Epilladelphia. from twenty-two to twenty-three degrees elevation, and makes excellent firing. After firing, the gun recoils, and drops naturally back to her original position. The attack on the city will not be commenced before the arrival of Flag Officer Farragut. Major General Butler, or his fighting man, Brigadier General Williams, will take a more important part in this expedition than the one on New Orleans All the troops that can be possibly spared are to be sent up in the transports Laurel Hill and Ceres, probably from 6,000 to 10,000 under the command

and mortars, constantly shelling the country around

of General Williams, so as to attack them by land

at the same time it is made by water. Our ships

dispute whether Farragut or Davis shall take the naval command. Davis, at last accounts, was two hundred miles below Memphis; he has sent a porion of his fleet up the Azer river, where one of the rebel vessels escaped, and a ram of very formidable character, before he proceeds any farther down the river. The city of Vicksburg, and even Memphis, should have been in the possession of the Bulf squadron one month ago, but, owing to the delay of the mortars, which were scattered at Ship Island, Mobile, and other places, it was some time efore they could be collected.

After the fall of the Crescent City-when the cople were panic-stricken and running wild, destroying their property—then was the time to fol-

Speaking of the mortars, reminds me of a very nteresting letter I saw published in one of the apers, from Captain Porter to a Senator of the Inited States. In describing the iron-clad Louiiana, be says: "That vessel was four thousand ons—two hundred and seventy feet long, and had sixteen heavy rifle guns, all made in 'Secessia' She intended to take position that night, when she would have driven off all the fleet, for, as a proof of her invulnerability, one of our heaviest ships laid within ten feet of her, and delivered her whole broadside, making no more impression, on her than if she was firing peas. The Lauisiana's shots, on the contrary, went through and through the above mentioned sloop of war as if she was

Being there at the time, I can rel to the full particulars. On the morning of the 24th of April, after successfully combating with the forts, the Brook. lyn came abreast of the iron-clad steamer Louisians, moored in among the bushes, near Fort St. Philip. Lieut. Lowry, executive officer, said to Capt. Craven, pointing to the Louisiana, "There is a water-battery, sir; shall I fire?" The captain replied in the negative. But the Brooklyn blazed away, her guns loaded with grape and canister. The Louisiana fired a number of shots at the Brook. lyn, damaging her considerably. Capt. McIntosh, the commander of the Louisiana, says that when the Brooklyn got abreast of him he went up into the gallery, plated over with thin iron, used for the benefit of the sharpshooters, and called a number of them up, just as the Brooklyn was firing her second broadside of grape and canister, tearing off the thin plated iron, one of which struck Captain McIntosh fair in the breast, knooking him difteen feet, breaking his two legs and right arm, and injuring the cap of his knee. Several of the grape went into the ports, killing and wounding a hundred of his men. The grape and shrapnel made no impression whatever on the ship itself. On the other hand, McIntosh says that his shots went through and through the Brooklyn, and he swears he saw her go down with his own eyes. I merely mentioned this as an itom, to give the Brooklyn the credit due her. If the Hartford or Pensacola had

been the above mentioned ship, the public would have been detained long without hearing the full particulars. JUNE 22d .- The river boats Empire, Parash, and Fox arrived, bringing in tow more mortars. Everything was quiet below. Capt. Davis is pursuing the right course; his progress down the river is slow and sure. From four white refugees that sought protection aboard the Brooklyn, we learned that he was one hundred and twenty five miles above the mouth of the Red river, seeking after rebel vessels; one of the latter had been sunk in the middle of the river, and her guns planted on shore. He soon silenced the battery. Another rebel gunboat was aground soon came down to us, and the orders were, "go up the Arkansas river. The Ram had sought back to your former anchorage," (Newbern.) first choice. refuge up the Yazoo river—her machinery | Nothing more was required, and our vessel was is the only part iron plated. She mounts 16 broadside guns, two rifles fore and aft. The White river is two hundred and fifty miles from Vicksburg. The Azor river twelve miles. At Vicksburg, the battery is not so formidable as first reported; it mounts twenty guns of small calibre, two columbiads, and one nine-inch Dahlgren. Between Vicksburg and the White river the coast is free,

excepting a small three-gun battery (five minutes work to take) at Little Rock. The officers and men of the squadron are in a folerably good state of health—the intense heat disagrees with some. The thermometer, yesterday in the shade was ninety-two, and considered cold at that. The health of the army is not so good. The gunboat Katabdin leaves as convoy to the river boats Empire, Parash, and Fox, and taking advantage of an opportunity which may not occur again, I will send my letter. When next you hear from me the stars and stripes will have become quite familiar to the eyes of the people of Vicks-

burg. Mississippi River, June 25. At last the arrival of Flag Officer Far-regut is announced. The Hartford lies, in all her proud dignity, right in front of the Brooklyn. Mr. Ellet, a cadet surgeon, with only three men, passed through the enomy's country, with communication from Colonel Ellet, commander of the ram flotilla, to Flag Officer Farragut, stating that he was above Vicksburg with six rams, and to know if he could co operate with the squadron on the attack of Vicksburg. These rams possess no guns, and depend entirely upon their iron prows, and will not be of much service to our fleet. There are no powerful rebel vessels to cope with. Cliffs and hills cannot be rammed down.

The Mound City, with Colonel Ellet's ram flotilla, constituted the expedition up White river. The rebel steamer, the Mariposa, commanded by Lieutenant S. Pry, landed her guns and formed a very strong battery. The fight between the Mound City and battery was small, but much destruction of life followed. The Mound City, although ironclad, received a shot through her port hole, exploding in her boiler, which caused the bursting of the latter, killing and wounding all on board but sixteen. The troops following than attacked, charged, and captured the battery, with some less -I am unable to say how many. Fry, commanding the battery, was wounded and captured. Dr. Ellet returns back through his perilous route this

morning
The rebel vessels still at large, and officers commanding, are as follows: The Lady Polk, commended by Lieut. Carter, up the Yazoo river; Lisne Store, Lieut. Whitte commanding, up the Yazoo river; the Pontchartrain, Lieut. Warrington, Arkansas river; the Arkansas, J. H. Brown, Yazoo river; the Mariposa, Lieut. J. Fry commanding, up White river, and sunk at St. Charles to prevent falling into our hands.

U. S. STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN, June 28, 1862. I have only a few seconds to write. All hands were called at two o'clock this morning, to attack the batteries and city of Vicksburg. The first gun

was fired at one o'clock. The firing was intense. The Hartford, Richmond, and the gunboats have passed the batteries at the city without silencing The Brooklyn received orders now to pass a battery without silencing it. She remains below.

Casaalties. Hartford-One man killed and eleven wounded. Richmond-One master's mate killed, and six wounded. This is all I have to send, and close in good spirits.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY,

God bless you!

NEWBERN, (N. C.,) July 5, 1862. In my last, I wrote that the corps d'armée of this department were about to make a demonstra-

tion. The intelligence was correct, as far as some of our divisions were concerned. The object of the movement was a grand one, and had our orders not been countermanded, instead of writing this correspondence from this place, we should have been giving you sketches from a point to which not only the attention of the North is turned, but that of the combined nations of Europe. But we shall speak more of this subject in the closing part of this letter, and shall now devote our attention to the details and incidents of the expedition. Orders from headquarters were received on the 1st of July, at the different regimental headquarters, to prepare to march at eight hours' notice, and on the afternoon of the same day the order came to break camp at 2 P. M. and then march to the vessels. On the evening of the 1st, a general the occasion, while the troops seemed determined, if they could not spend their Fourth of July at home, they would, at least, celebrate the lat incamp. The scene of revelry was continued until a late hour, and the men grew wearied and "turned n," to sleep until awakened by the "reveille." On the morning of the 2d the tents were struck, and at an early hour the camp equipage of the different regiments was on the way to the vessels in the river. Soon after, regiment following regiment wended their way in the same direction, and embarking upon steamboats, were taken out and transferred to the vessels lying off the city and

some two miles down the stream. A heavy shower

of rain commenced to fall soon after, and, the decks

than Natchez. It would never do to quarrel as te what it rained, and it is a sign of good luck." Not who shall hold the place, Halleck or Butler, nor | having a large amount of ballast aboard for rough weather, and there being unmistakable signs of a rough time in the sound, one timerous individual suggested to the captain the possibility of a rough trip, and inquired whether the vessel would not roll a great deal. "Oh, no," remarks the Captain. "We intend to ter the bottom of the ship after the rain ceases."

Greeny thought that would prevent very fast sailing. "Oh, not at all. We then put a coat of taxlow over the tar to make her slide." The men yelled, but the poor fellow could not see the joke. He may have been satisfied, but was not convinced. At three c'clock in the afternoon, orders came to weigh anchor, and proceed to the mouth of the river; but when the anchor was catted, it was discovered that the Recruit, the vessel the representative of The Press was aboard, was in close affinity to the bottom of the river. The Philadelphia tug Alert came off our quarter, and bendng on a cable, endeavored to tew us off: but after parting her cable, she gave it up, and with a scream of her whistle, left us to stick. The Cossack next came alongside, and failed. Orders were then sent for the Pioneer to make fast to us. which they did, and the tide having risen in the neantime, she soon had us once more affoat. • Wo

then followed in tow, the vessels of the squadron steering down the river, the Pioneer, Recruit, and Restless bringing up the rear; the weather still being very heavy, with a smart rain, and, as the captain aptly remarked, the prospect for a dirty night very favorable. At nightfall, we all dropped anchor a few miles above Slocum's creek to wait for morning. Rain showers fell in quick succession, and a very unpleasant night was passed. All hands were well, satisfied when daylight appeared, and we prepared to move on.

After the anchor was up, it was ascertained that the Pioneer had fouled her propeller by getting the cable wound around it, and before it could be cleared, the rest of the squadron was hull down in the horizon, and she and her two consorts were left far to the rear. Soon after starting, and every prospect of making

up for lost time, a small white steamer was discorned bearing down to us. As she neared us, it was ascertained to be the Alice Price, and she signalled for the commanding officer to come abourd for despatches, which purported to be that Richmond was taken, Jackson killed, and we were to anchor and await further orders. "D-n red tape," says one fellow; "it's nothing but further orders all the time." If we had a little more canvas and less "red tape," it would be better at present. Affairs were now at a stand. The men grouped themselves about the decks earnestly discussing the probabilities of remaining where we were for some period of

longer or shorter duration. Some mounted the ropes to the crosstrees, watching the retreating despatch boat, until it was lost to view in its pursuit after the remainder of the vessels. Each one had a different opinion as to where the expedition was destined to make its grand entree. Some mentioned Wilmington, North Carolina, while a large party stuck out for Richmond, but one single individual, who took a matter-of fact view of affairs, says, "I'll bet two to one we go back to Newbern." He was laughed at, but stood to his opinion, and simply remarked, "just wait." We all, therefore, waited. Anchor was let go, steam blown off, and the men lounged, while officers looked through their glasses, all waiting further orders. They came at last. The steamer Allison

though not without considerable grumbling on the part of the men at this unlooked-for event, and sudden changing of programme. Shertly after we had commenced to run up the river we passed the gunboat Picket, which saluted us by dipping the flag; we returned the compliment and continued on our course. Some ten miles below the city, a small steamer was discerned, apparently stranded; her decks and upper works were crowded with men, and as she

turned about, and was soon on the home stretch.

was stationary we discovered, on a near approach, that she had run on a sand shoal and was stuck fast. As we came within hail one of the fellows in the crosstrees hailed them with-

"What are you doing there?" "Made a run on this bank and got stuck." "Good joke," says Crosstrees.
"What party is that?" hailed one from the pilot house of the steamer.

"4th Rhode Island."

"51st Pennsylvania," came from the crosstrees. "Where have you bean?" "Up to capture Richmond, and are just gerting "Yes, I know," says Rhody. "What are you Rhode Island fellows staying

there for ?" "We are waiting for further orders." "Good morning." "Good morning," and our vessel passed out of hailing distance.

About an hour before nightfall, the Pioneer and her two consorts dropped anchor, a short distance below Newbern, and next morning the troops were disembarked, and returned to their former camping grounds, all considerably nonplussed as to what the trip meant. The expedition sailed under scaled orders, which were not to have been opened till arriving at the entrance of the sound; they were then to make as quick time as possible for Hampton Roads, where they were to report for further orders; but by some very queer freak of some one the orders were countermanded, and the expedition returned to where it embarked from. JOHN PHIENIX. JR.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] On Board Steamer Farren,

OFF HATTERAS, July 7, 1862. We are penning this correspondence off this much dreaded Cape; but even Hatteras sees some quiet weather, and this is one of the days when this circumstance is really experienced. There is just enough sea rolling to give the letters and sentences an unmistakable twitch, as if they were affeeted by sea-sickness; but as we wish to mail this letter at our next anchorage, we think the means will justify the ends, and send it as it is. Orders were received on Saturday, July 5th, to prepare to move. At an early hour on the following morning, and on Sunday at 5 A. M., the troops were aboard the vessels, and shortly after the squadron dropped down the river, the Highland Light, with the respective generals and staffs, leading the way. As she passed the different vessels she was saluted by sounding the steam whistle, which she returned; after which each vessel fell into its position, and made the best time possible towards the mouth of the river. Passed the blockade in the Neuse at 10½ A. M. It was a quiet summer Sabbath morning. All Nature looked beautiful, and while our friends of the North were attending Divine service, a band of men, armed in a holy cause, were hastening as fast as steam and sail could carry them to the assistance of their brethren, who were actively engaged in an undertaking which, if successful, will bring peace once more to our land.
We passed Slooum's Creek at 3 P. M. Wind fair, and weather clear. Arrived at the mouth of the river at nightfall, and stood out into the sound. At 10 anchored for the night. Steamed off at 4 A. M., and stood off for Hatteras, which we reached shortly after 10 A. M. And we are now engaged in getting the Cossack afloat, she having struck on the bar in crossing. After backing, towing, and manœuvring for over two hours, we have gotten her over, and we are now off up the coast. The captain says we shall make Hampton Roads by 9 A. M. to-morrow by running all night, and if the weather continues fair. I shall write as soon as we drop anchor.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. HEADQUARTERS GEN. SLOUGH'S BRIGADE,

BEYOND MIDDLETOWN, July 1, 1862.

Recent Army Changes. If an earthquake had in the twinkling of an eye swallowed up the whole of the Federal army in this vicinity, it would not have produced any greater sensation than did the announcement of the recent army changes. The first intimation we had of the said changes was by the receipt of the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers on Friday evening. All suspected that the call of General Pope to Washington was for the purpose of placing him in some command, and it was generally given out that he was to have the command now held by Major General McDowell. But when the announcement was made that he was to have supreme control of the armies in this valley it greated surnrise The news spread like wild-fire throughout the camp, and officers and men sat in groups discussing it during the whole night. No one doubted the military ability of General Pope, but that he should be placed over the head of men superior in rank to him, such as Fremont, Banks, and Sigel, was passing strange, and I need not say that it produced some indignation, especially among the German soldiers. General Fremont, on being officially informed of the appointment of General Pope to the chief command of the forces in this valley, sat down and telegraphed to Secretary Stanton, asking to be re-lieved of the command of the "First army corps of the army of Virginia." Secretary Stanton telegraphed an answer back relieving him of the comof the vessels being crowded with troops and but mand, and ordering him to report at New York. Fair Oaks, he also did gallant service. He is a poorly sheltered, no small inconvenience was the During the night the General and his staff were Tennessean, and served in Mexico, where he was cesult, but the men joked and laughed, and reengaged in settling up his affairs, prior to his demarked, "Bornside never made a move yet but arture in the morning. vices in the Florida War.

When the morning dawned it found several generals and subordinate officers with the Pathfinder, desiring to bid him good-bye. The German element predominated, and many of these officers applied epithets more expressive than neat to those who had removed General Frement. DEPARTURE OF GENERAL FREMONT.

The General left his headquarters, at the old mansion lately occupied by Gen. Cooper, and described recently in The Press, about eight o'clock, and was accompanied by the members of his staff together with several generals and colonels visiting Generals Sigel and Banks. He started for Winchester, and immediately took the cars for New York, where he is expected to arrive to-morrow evening He was accompanied by a large portion of his staff. General Fremont had complete control, until his supersedure in command, of the armies in this valey, and it was expected that as soon as his forces were sufficiently recruited he would be able to march and defeat Jackson.

GETERAL SCHENCK. General Schenck, the senior brigadier, is in comnand of General Fremont's army until a successor s appointed.

BANKS AND SIGEL. It is generally rumored that both Generals Banks and Sigel, who are the seniors in rank to Reneral Pope, will resign, but it is not generally

Four rebel prisoners, captured by Major Divins, of the Maryland Cavelry, a few miles south of Strasburg, were examined before Provost Marshal Mayer, of Gen. Sigel's division. By permission, I was present at the examination, and learned many facts that may be of interest to your readers. One belonged to a Virginia, one to a Louisiana, and two to a Mississippi regiment. They were the neatest dressed and most intelligent rebel prisoners I have yet seen. They were in the best of spirits and seemed to be rather communicative, although they would not disclose anything that would be of use to our army in hunting for Jackson. One of the Mississippiani was born in Vermont, and his parents are now living there. He seemed the nost bitter in his denunciation of the Federal Government, and is willing to fight it out to the bitter end. They were sick at Strasburg when Jackson moved backward, and, not knowing that their troops were retreating, they were left behind, and before they could get out of the place our pickets had entered it. They concealed themselves in a farm house a few miles out of town, and a scouting party, led by Major Deems, of the Maryland Cavalry, came across them and made them prisoners. The prisoners have confidence that no matter what force opposes Jackson, he will defeat them, and drive them out of the valley. They do not

does, it will be after an immense loss of life on both Gen. Butler's proclamation has, it is said, stirred up more ill-feeling with the South than anything else, and in consequence recruits are coming in in droves.

believe McClellan will take Richmond, but if he

They state that the most of the people ought New Orleans was impregnable, and its capture by our forces produced the utmost consternation. They believe that Charleston is so well defended by Fort Sumpter and other fortifications, and large bodies of troops, that it can bid defiance to any force brought against it. The prisoners, much as they desire peace, say

that they do not want it brought about, unless it be by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that they will light for that event to the bitter end. They seemed anxious that the question should be decided by an equal force on each side, and they would take Mississippi troops for their

A man who was caught within our lines without a pass, and who pretended to have come there for the purpose of giving us information in relation to the movements of Jackson, was examined. He states that Jackson is at Mount Jackson, and he has thirty thousand men who are all anxious to advance and give our forces battle. The man pretends to be a farmer, and he wore a rather idiotic look. He will be held as a spy until further order. ARREST OF AIDERS AND ABETTORS

Several citizens, living to the west of Newtown, have been arrested near that place, on the charge of furnishing aid and comfort to guerillas. GENERAL KING.

P. S.—Just as I am about closing, I understand

that Brigadier General Rufus King, commanding a division of McDowell's corps, has been appointed to the command of Gen. Fremont. This change gives even more dissatisfaction than the previous one, and numerous officers threaten to resign. As Gen. Fremont's corps is, for the most part, composed of Germans, it was expected that Gen. Sigel would be ap-pointed to the command. If this had been done, thousands of recruits would have been gained, and the men would have been well acquainted with the one they wished to follow.

By this appointment Sigel is left in command of

two brigades, and will have to obey the orders of an inferior in rank. You need not be surprised if you hear of the resignation of Gen. Sigel; indeed, I have it from a reliable source that he has already done so. Nous verrons. J. M. C.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. [Correspondence of The Press.]

WILLIAMSBURG, July 4, 1862. General McClellan is in the best spirits, auxious only for more men. I have just seen two officers who dined with him on board the steamer Canoni. cus, in James river, the day before yesterday, and found him very cheerful, in good humor with every one, and very confident of success. He looks ten years older than he did a year ago, and his hair is getting sprinkled with gray. With the lead of physical and mental toil which he has undergone, any one would age, and his temperate habits alone have pulled him through the trying time he has had.

The belief here is, that he means to cross the James river and get in the rear of Fort Darling, (its proper name is Drury's Bluff,) and so on to His recent strategic movement was executed with remarkable coolness. Nothing more orderly occurred during the whole war. The confidence

of the men in McClellan is very great. They give him credit, always, for knowing what he is about. Our loss has been great, but the enemy must have lost two to our one, for the gunboats were shelling them, with terrific effect, for a considerable The gallant Pennsylvania Reserves did their

duty most manfully, and suffered greatly. The loss of officers has been unusually great—great beyond all precedent or proportion. This is easily to be accounted for. They are men who do not say, "Go there," but cry out, "Follow me," and they face danger as if they loved it. -The battle at Charles City Court House, on Tuesday, as I karn from one of our sergeants who was accidentally present, and escaped with a bayonetprod through his bridle arm, was a most bloody affair. Charles City Court House is quite close to a bend or corner inlet of the James river, and a road runs thence to Jones' Bridge, over the Chickahominy river. Our troops were commanded by Generals Couch and Abercrombie, Couch commanding the division and Abercrombie the brigade. This last mainly consisted of Pennsylvania regiments or what remained of them-namely, the 23d, 31st, and 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers. These, in full numbers, should have been 3,000 men, but war and sickness reduced them to 1,076. There were 650. instead of 2,000, from two New York regiments, so that, instead of 5,000 men from five regiments, General John J. Abercrombie had only 1,726. Civilians who read of a man's commanding five regiments do not understand how, at times, these do not consist of as many fighting men as two whole regiments. This very brigade I am summing up

counted 4,000 fighting men when it left Washingnumber. The haitle on Tuesday was commenced about seven in the morning, by the rebels, who wanted to drive Couch's division out of Charles City Court House, which is the key of our position now. All our managures were executed under the rebels' fierce shelling. General Howe's men and Griffin's Battery soon came up. At noon the engagement became general—a regular pitched battle. As long as Griffin's artillery had ammunition it did

essential service, mowing down the enemy in ranks. The enemy, be it admitted, showed determined bravery, but we beat them. Griffin's guns retiring from want of ammunition, their place was occupied by a battery attached to Kearney's division, which steadily kept up a constant and deadly fire. Then the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers and the New York Chasseurs were ordered to advance, which they did with cheers, just in time to dash, under personal command of General Aberorombie, at the enemy, then charging against our battery. He drove them back beyond their lines, and not only peppered them with musketry, but brought about a dozen cannon to bear upon them. There was no further attempt to charge us, but the enemy kept up a constant fire until dusk, when our troops fell back, without confusion, led by Couch and Abercrombie, to the position they had occupied in the morning, not losing one wagon or any commissary stores. That terrible charge made by Abercrombie was a stinger. We lost about 130 men: the enemy, which was thrice our number, lost about a thousand. It is singular that exactly on that day year, (July 2, 1861,) Abercrombie had successfully led the advance brigade at the battle of Falling Waters, and

whipped "Stonewall" Jackson. At the battle of Fair Oaks, he also did gallant service. He is a

wounded at Monterey. He was breveted for ser-

We are making preparations, here at Williamsburg, to celebrate the Fourth of July as it de-The mail has just arrived, bringing in many letters and fewer newspapers than we expected. One tenth of the newspapers posted for the army in Virginia never reach them. The Press, as usual, is in great demand—for its reliable news. T.

M'CLELLAN'S NEW BASE.

ITS TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES—WHY IT IS CALLED "CLASSIC GROUND" AND "SACRED SOIL"—THE POSSES-SORS OF THE LAND ONCE RICH NOW POOR, &C. Sors of the Land once rich now rook, &c.

Directly opposite "the old Harrison Mansion" lives, or did live, Edmund Buffin, Jr., son of the old Buffin who "fired the first gun" at Fort Sumpter. Ruffin junior had a beautiful place when I was there some years ago, surrounded by a best of forest-trees upon the bluff, which is eighty or a hundred feet above the river, which is here about a mile wide. The view from the top of the house was a beautiful one, overlooking the river and the old Harrison plantation, and several others. From the same spot there must know be a panoranio view of Gen. McClellan's camp; and if the rebels are allowed the opportunity to erect batteries upon Ruffin's farm—entirely masked as they would be—shells could be easily dropped upon the lower ground on the east side.

The Ruffin farm is a very large one, having some 700 acres in cultivation. The wheat crop, when I knew tha place, averaged 230 acres a year, and produced from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. The crops ranged from 2,600 to 4,700 bushels an acre. The crops ranged from 2,600 to 4,700 bushels an acre. The crops ranged from 2,600 to 4,700 bushels an acre. The crops ranged from 2,600 to 10 to 20 bushels an acre. The crops ranged from 2,600 to 4,700 bushels an acre. The crops ranged from 2,600 to 6,700 bushels. If its stores of corn and wheat, meat, vegetables, and fruit are applied te the uses of our army, one robel will have to pay a fair proportion of his 'war tax'.

on intuitines. It its stores of corn and wheat, meat, vegetables, and fruit are applied to the uses of our army, one robel will have to pay a fair proportion of his "war ax"

There are many other large farms along the west side of James river, from City Point, though generally hidden from the river by high bluffs and forcets, which will undoubtedly be infested by guerillas who can annoy vessels as thry did last year on the Potomac.

Thirty miles below City Point there are immense plantations, owned by the Harrison family, for more than two hundred years. I rode six or seven miles through cultivated fields all in one enclosure.

Below the Harrison plantations lies the "Orgain estate," inherited some years ago by Wm. Allen, who then became the greatest landowner in Virginia. There were 14,000 acres in the home farm, and 26,000 acres beside, including James Island and "Old Jamestown," and "Be kley," the General Harrison place, where the army is now encamped. He took with the land some seven or eight bundred slaves, but as they could not work a quarter of the land it has grown up to forest.

The object of his ancestor was to drive off all white propulation; to accomplish which he bought all the small farms surrounding him, and made a desert of them. That is real elaveholding policy. Republican policy would be hencestly applied in using the crops of this place for present needs, and in reconverting the land to the use of men, instead of wild beasts.

Directly opporite lies the great "Sandy Point estate," formerly owned by Robert H. Bolling, of Petersburg—a very wealthy, intelligent, good man. He sold it to Richard Baylor, a very large slaveholder on the Rappainn-nock, below Frederickaburg.

The Sandy Point plantation embraces the point between the James and Chickaheminy, and contains 7,000 acres, and, when owned by Nr. Bolling, had 2,700 acres under cultivation, of which had not ripide at the change of ownership, nor would they weep to see their present master's great crops devoted to the use of a Union army.

This

upland is stiff clay, and travelling in a wet time is not done for pleasure.

President Tyler had a good wheat farm of eleven hundred acres—six hundred and fifty cleared—but it was in a wilderness, without a near neighbor except overseers and "poor white trash." The road toward Richmond, in those-days, was simply horrible, and the county seat, at Charles City county, five miles northward, where the Ex-President did his court business, was like many of the capitals of Virginia counties—a capital without houses. It had but one
Before parting from the dead lion I will give him one kick, by copying and applying to himself an epitaph which I found spon the monument crected to the memory of his faithful old horse:

"Here lie the bones of my faithful old horse, General, aged 25 years, who in all his hung service never blan-

"Here lie the bones of my faithful old horse, General, aged 25 years, who in all his hug/service never blandered but once. Would that his master could say the same."

"Berkley," the place where the army is now encomped, is about a dozen miles from the Tyler place. There are some good farms in the country back from the river, but the great bulk of the land is forest, the country between there and the Chickahomiuy comparatively level, clayer soil, with bad roads, and inhabited by a miserable-looking people.

The church which served as a place of wor-hip for the first Harrison family still serves the gentry of that neighborhood. It is a most woe-begone-looking edifice, outside and in, or was when I attended it a few days ago. If it has improved any since, it has done more than I ever

side and in, or was when I attended it a few days ago. If it has improved any since, it has done more than I ever heard of any other old church in Virginia.

The next plantation above "Berkly" is called "Westover." All plantation above "Berkly" is called "Westover." All plantation above and the sawell known by name as towns at the North

"Westover." was the residence of a Col. Byrd, whose fomb is in the garden. He built an expensive house of English brick, more than 130 years ago. There was one mantelpiece that cost \$2,300. The house was beautifully located upon the bank of the river, which was walled with brick, and the lawn enclosed with a brick wall entered by massive iron gates.

The Byrd estate was extensive, but, after being reduced to an urea of 1,900 acres of woodland and 500 acres arable—and that run down to starvation point—it rassed from the heirs into the hands of John Selden, one of the most improving farmers upon James river, who renovated the land and made it productive and heautiful. If he still owns it, I shall regret his fate as that of a perion al friend. It seems hardly possible for such a mah to be a "Seceeb rebel."

Between Berkloy and Westover there is an extansive parch.

a person al frierd. It seems hardly possible for such a man to be a "Secesh rebel."

Between Berkloy and Westover there is an extensive marsh, which Mr. Selden tried to reclaim by dyking out the tide and di'ching, but unsuccesstuly. That will be a line of defence upon that flank, against all enemies but motquitoes, which it will preduce up the ship load.

"Westover." is named as the second plantation settled in Virginia. I found here the tomb of "Oaptain William Perry," a companion of Captain John Smith Eight miles above is another of the "old places"—seats of former opulence and grandeur—called "Shirley," built by a man of the name of Hill, whose tomb records his death in 1700. When I was there it was owned by Hill Carter, one of the branches of the original stock.

The buildings here are very extensive, all built of English brick, cornisking of four large houses, beside storehouses and barns and negro houses. There were 900 acres in cultivation in wheat and corn, and 6,000 bushels of corn a year fer sale was common, beside the wheat crop. The land is clayey loam, with a surface gently undulating, and with roads to Richmond, about 23 miles, such as I never wish to travel again just at the commencement of winter.

Such are some of the souroundings of the present location of the aumy of General McClellan. It will be a healthy one until about the lat of September. It will be severely sickly then till froty nights. It is surrounded by a country capable of affording a good deal of food for man and beast, if its commander does not consider rebei property too sacred for such a purpose. We shall see.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. ARMY-WHAT FOSTER SAYS OF HIS TROOPS-BURNSIDE AS GENERAL, COMMODORE, AND LEAD-ER OF THE VAN-TRANSPORT FIRED INTO-BAT-TERY SILENCED-NEGROES SET TO WORK, &C. BURNSIDE AS GENERAL, COMMORNE, AND LEADER OF THE VAN—TRANSPORT FIRED INTO—BATTERY SILENCED—NEGROES SET TO WORK, &c.

JAMES RIVER, July 7, 1862

The veteran forces of Burnside have formed a junction with the beleaguered army of McGlellan.

General Burnside has made all his preparations for an advance inland from Newbern, and, on Tursday last, the command to advance was to have been given. But on that day despatches were received which changed the complexion of things. They announced the result of the series of battles before Bichmond, and arged General Burnside that he should send a part of his fores to General McGlellan. There was not an hour lost in answering the call. Orders, hastily written, were carried by mounted aids and orderlies in hot haste. Freight was discharged firm some vessels, malls from others, the armament. from others, and all were coaled, watered, and provisioned at once. Camps which had been struck and repitched were struck again, and cooked rations were served out to such brigades and divisions as were detached for this special service.

On Wednesday all were aboard ship, and that morning, at daylight, the flag boat Alice Price, with the general commanding and his staff on board, steered down the Neuse river. But another bearer of despatches was met after the boat had gone a few miles, and the signal was given for the fleet to put back. A swift boat was immediately sent to Fortress Monroe, by way of the canal, to convey Capt. Biggs, chief quartermaster, with letters to the commanding general.

The answers being received in due time, anchors were again weighed, and, led by the general himself, the fleet again sailed for Hattersa. The Alice Price first ran up to Roanoke Island, and then, steaming southward, passed safely over the treacherous bulkheads of Oregon Inlet, and thence to her point of destination. Such a pleasant trip as this has been, so smooth a voyage by sea, was surely never made before; and one's enjoyment of the fresh breezes, the bright sunshine, the quiet sea, was hightened

he was the supreme military head, and assumes the place of a subordinate under McClellan. True, he ranks next to him, but such an idea as that of counting whether he would rank second or sixtieth probably never crossed his nind. All he cares to know is that the country needs him on the James river, and knowing this, he leaves all and answers the call.

FORTRESS MONROR, July 7, 1862.

The steamer John A. Warner, from Harrison's Landing, which place she left at 9 o'clock this morning, arrived at her usual hour, having made the passage in five hours. About seven o'clock this morning the United States transport Juniata, lying agroued with troops on board, about three miles below the Landing, was fired on by several pieces of artillery, planted on the left bank of the river, at a distance of a few hundred yards. A considerable portion of the baggage and a quantity of munitions were thrown overboard taget the boat affoat, but ere this was done, however, she was struck several times, and three men were wounded. The gumbosts in the neighborhood coming up, the rebel artillery made off from their masked position, not, however, till it had been made too hot for them to stay longer.

The Warner was convoyed some distance down the river by a gumboat, and no further molestation was attempted.

Gen McClellan is pushing forward the work on his The Wapper was convoyed some distance down and river by a gumboat, and no further molestation was attempted.

Gen McClellan is pushing forward the work on his entrenchments with great vigor. Yesterday he personally impected the line and works, and wherever he appeared be was vociferously cheered. The troops are rapidly improving in condition, although since the recent battles they have done a great deal of work in the arenches. I understand that Gen. McClellan has sought the services of a large body of negro laborers from Gen. Burnside's commend, and their arrival is daily expected. He cutdle get them nearer home. Large numbers of negroes have come into our camp, and are employed by officers and men as servants. Should its number increase, as it doubtless will, they will be organized into working gangs to relieve our soldiers. The ground on which our troops are encamped, which, when they first occupied it, was little less than a rea of mud, has become dry, and the samy is beginning to realize a degree of comfort unknown while in the swamps of the Ohickabominy.

First Officer Goldsborough has transferred his fing to the Bakota, and gone in the Jamesriver to take personal command of the naval force now co-operating with McClellan. Capit Chase, of the Minnesota, accompanies the field officer.

Our lines extend between four and five miles from the

the fleg officer.
Our lines extend between four and five miles from the

river, in a semi-circle, both flanks resting on the James. The rebel lines are some four miles beyond, circling in a similar shape. A balloon reconnoiseance was made this morning, and a large number of tents were to be seen in the direction of Fair Oaks. Quiet prevails along the whole line, and active operations are not expected at The whole line, and control by the Maratanza is the present.

The rebel gunboat captured by the Maratanza is the famous Teazer. She had a large amount of submarine cable on board, besides a balloon, and sundry "fixings." From papers found on board, the precise location of infernal machines placed in the river for the purpose of blowing up our gunboats, beside plans of the obstructions in the river, were ascertained.—N. Y. Tribunc.

TWO CENTS.

Rebel Account of the Battle of Tuesday, July 1st.

PERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBELS ACKNOW-LEDGED—BATTLE ON HILL CARTER'S PARM—THE REBELS REPULSED THRICE WITH GREAT SLAUGH-TER—THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS—TERRIBLE EF-FECTS OF OUR SHELLS-MAGRUDER'S ARMY HORS DE COMBAT, &C.

The battle of Tasaday was perhaps the fiercest and most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts that have signalized each of the last seven days. We have already sidverted to the part played in the action by Gen. Jackson and others, but, as yet, have made little mention of the operations upon the occasion of Gen. Magruder and the troops under his command. We now promise to give such particulars as we have obtained on the operations. tion of the operations upon the occasion of Gen. Magruder and the trops under his command. We now propose to give such particulars as we have obtained on the field after the battle.

Early on Tue-day morning the enemy, from the position to which he had been driven the night before, continued his retreat in a southessterly direction toward his gunboats on James river. At eight o'clock A. M. Magruder recommenced the pursuit, advancing cautiously, but steadily, and shelling the forests and swamps in front as he progressed. This method of advance was kept up throughout the morning, and until four o'clock P. M., without coming up with the enemy.

But between four and hive o'clock our troops reached a large open field, a mile long and three-quarters in width, en the farm of Dr. Carter. The enemy were strongly entrenched in a dense lorest on the other side of this field. I held a distribution of the first profits of the minutes before five o'clock P. M., Gen. Magruder ordered his men to charge across the field and drive the enemy froin their position.

Gellantly they sprang to the encounter, rushing into the field at a full run. Instantly from the line of the enemy's breastwolks a murderous storm of grape and canister was hurled into their ranks, with the most terrible effect. Officers and men went down by hundreds, but yet, undanted and unwavering, our line dasned on until to-thirds of the dictance across the field was accomplished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's combined artillery and musketry was dread.

complished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's combined artillery and musketry was dreadful.

Our line wavered a moment, and fell back to the cover of the woods. Twice again the effort to carry the position was renewed, but each time with the same results. Night, at length, rendered a further attempt injudicious, and the fight, until 10 o'clock, was kept up by the artillery on both sides. To add to the horrors, if nor the dargers, of the battle, the enemy's gunobact, from their position at Curl's Neck, two and a half miles distant, poured on the field continual broadsides from their immense rife guns.

mense rifle guns.

Though it is questionable, as we have suggested, whether any strious loss was inflicted on us by the gunboats, the horrors of the fight were aggravated by the monster shells, which tore shricking through the forests, and explicit with a comparing which the stricking through the forests, nonster shells, which tore shricking through the forests, and exploded with a concussion which seemed to shake the solid out hitself. The moral effect on the Vankees of these terror-inspiring alice must have been very great; and in this, we believe, consisted their greatest damage to the army of the South.

It must not be interred from the above account that the slaughter was all upon our side. We have the best reasons to know that the well-directed fire of our cannon and musketry, both before and subsequent to our efforts to storm the enemy's position, fell with fatal effect upon his heavily massed forces.

At 10 o'clock P. M. the last gun was fired from our side. Each side held the position occupied when the fight began, and during the remainder of the might, each was busily engaged removing their wounded.

The rumble of the cheeny's ambulances and wagons, in rapid and hurried motion, did not cease even with the dawn. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday m raing they were still busy, and discontinued their labora, not because their woundes had been removed, but for fear of our advance. Our wounded were carried from the field directly to the farm houses in the neighborhood, whence, after their injuries had been examined and dressed, they were brought to this city.

During the morning the enemy ovacuated his position

their injuries had been examined and dressed, they were brought to this city.

During the morning the enemy evacuated his position and retreated, still bearing in a southeasterly direction, and appearanty not attempting to lessen the distance between him and his gunboats.

The rattle-field, surveyed through the cold rain of Wednesday morning, presented scores too shocking to be dwelt on without auguish. The woods and the field hefore mentioned water, on the western side, covered with before mentioned were, on the western side, covered with our dead, in all the degrees of violent mutilation; while in the woods, on the west side of the field, lay, in about equal numbers, the blue uniformed bodies of the enemy.

Many of the latter were still alive, having been left
by their friends in their indecent hasts to escape from he rebels
Great numbers of horses were killed on both sides, and the sight of their disfigured earcasses, and the steach pro-ceeding from them, asded much to the loathsome horrors of the bloody field. The corn fields, but recently turned

by the ploughshare, were furrowed and torn by the iron missiles.

Thousands of round shot and unexploded shell lay upon the surface of the earth. Among the latter were many of the enormous shells thrown by the gundonts. They were 3 inches in width by 23 in length. The ravages of these monsters were everywhere discernible through the foreses. In some places long avenues were cut through tree-tops, and here and there great rees, three and four feet in thickness, were burst open and split to very shreds.

In one remarkable respect this battle-field differed in appearance from any of the preceding days. In the track of the enemy's flight there were no cast-away blue greatcoate, no blackets, tenis, nor stores. He had evidently, before reaching this point, thrown away everything that could retard his basty retreat. Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wou ded Yankees, and their guns and knapsacks. THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS FROM THE YANKEE BATTERIES.

The battle of Tuesday evening has been made memorable by its melaucholy monument of carnage, which occurred in a portion of General Magruder a corps, which had been ordered, in very inadequate force, to charge one of the strongest of the enemy's batteries. There are various explanations of this affair. The fire upon the few regiments who were ordered to take the enemy's battery, which was supported by two heavy brigades, and which swept the thin lines of our devoted men, who had to approach it scross a stretch of open ground, is said to have been an appalling sight.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

FURTHER REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE BATTLES.

We continue our extracts from the Richmond Examiner published on the Fourth of July:

"It will be recollected that it was stated, with great precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last, we had brought the enemy to bay on the south side of the Chickshomliny, and that it only remained to finish him in a single battle. Such, in fact, appears to have been the situation then. The next morning, however, it was perceived that our supposed resources of generalchip had given us too much o nidence; that the enemy had manged to extricate himse f from the critical position, and having massed his forces, had succeeded, under the cover of the might, in opening a way to the James river.

"Since this untoward event, the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy have bren to follow the fagitive enemy, through a country where he has had admirable opportunities of concealment, and through the swamps and forests of which he has retreasted with a judgment, a dexterity, and a spirit of fortitude, which, however unavailing they may be to save his entire command, must shallenge our admiration for his generalship

"The glory and fruits of our victory may have been seriously diminished by the grave mishap or fault by which the tenmy was permitted to leave his camp on the southfield of the Chickehominy, in an open country, and to plunge into the dense cover of wood and swamp, where the best portion of four or five days has been consumed in bunting him and finding out his new position, only in time to attack him under the uncertainty and disadvantage of the darkness of night. But in spite of delays and embarrassments which have already occurred. We would not deprecate results already accomplished because of errors which, if they had not occurred, would have made our victory more glorious and more complete. The siege of Bichmond has been raised; an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men have been pushed from their strongholds and fortifications, and put st flight; we have erroyed the celat of an almost dai

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS-NEGLECT OF THE AU-THORITIES.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS—NEGLECT OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The future historian of this war, if he does justice to any feature of its progress, will present the saddest picture in all his narrative when he tolks how our wounded soldiers are treated. He will be compelled to give c-edit to the philanthropic attentions of those of our citizens who have devoted their whole time and energies to searching them out on the battle-field, and tenderly handling and convoying them to the city; and also to those who have freely opened their houses and filled them with the poor sufferers But, alse! what shall he say for those who are in authority, whose business it was to have made proparations for several thousand wounded (for the most short-sighted knew that they would be numbered by thousands,) when he tells that so incomplete were the arrangements that the houses prepared for hospitals were not capable of accommodating one-fourth of those requiring attention; that others had to be opened after the rufferers had been brought to the doors of hose houses alroady crowded; and, were of all, that scores of wagons filled with men who have suffered in defence of the capital of the Confidency, have been driven about from one place to onfidency, have been driven about from one place to onfidency, have been driven about from one place to onfidency, have been driven about from one place to onother, semetimes for two or three hours, valuly endeavorand, were or sit, that scores of wagons filled with men who have suffered in defence of the capital of the Confideracy, have been driven about from one place to another, semetimes for two or three hours, vainly endeavoring to find room in which to bestow their loads. Nor is there any excuss for this. Not even that which is so often offered for the shortcomings of those who control many of our government departments—tynorance.

Lust night we could hear, from the room in which we were writing, the drunken should of rowdies proceeding from a negro serenading in a theatre on Franklin street. A little further from these indecent and grating sounds might be heard the grosps of the dying. Why might not this building, a resort of libertines, the sounds from which mecked last night the solemn and appalling scenes of death, have been made a hospital for the wounded? Why, too, while gamb'ers and libertines have been permitted to reserve their halls of amusement, have deandy preachers, the suffling "bon hussee" who preach charity and the godly virtues, been permitted to initiate the solishness of the two wounded and dying soldiers?

Distinguished Prisoner.

From a reliable source we are assured that General number is wounded and a prisoner in General Jackson's camp. His condition, it is said, will not ellew of his being brought to this city.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 109

copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club MP Postmasters are requested to act as THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. His ines constitute a square.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS IN TOWN Testerday northing some half dozen men, who came into Echemond (supposing it to be in the possession of McClelfon) for the propose of setting the nestvee up in the business of sutlers, were arrested and paroled by Prevost Morshal Griewold until 10 o'check A. M. Some important facts; in the meantime, being alleged against them, an order for their re-arrest and lodgment in Castle Goodwin was issued, but up to a late hour last night the merchants had not been caught. THE CENTRAL ROAD OPENED AGAIN.

THE CENTRAL ROAD OPENBO AGAIN.

By a notice posted up in the hotels yesterday, the public that go in and out are informed that trains for Charlottesville, Staunton, and oth r points, are again running from Richmond on the Contral road. An accommodation train runs to Ashland delty. Only hand baggage will be received from passengers, on the through trains. The opening of the road will prove a great convenience to the public, as well as facilitate the reception of provisions in the market.

BATTLE-FIELD MEMENTOES:

BATTLE-FIELD MEMPINTORS:

The ordinary number and varieties of relies and mementoes taken from the battle-fields and Yanki e camps in frost of Richmond are appearing in the city, the holders exhibiting them with great gusto. Some of them have been sold to souvenir-hunters at fabulous prices—a broken set of cards, illustrated with the portraits of Yankee generals, tringing as-high as ten-dollars. Cabinets of 'curiosities of the war' will be the rage for generations to come.

BRINGING IN SUPPLEE:

nerations to come.

BRINGING IN SUPPLEES.

The friends of the wounded coming into the city to administer to their wants have, in most instances, shown the landshle forethought to provide and bring with them good quantities of country produce—butter, eggs, meats, vegetables, &c., to supply their wants in the hospitals and elsewhere. This is an excellent method of getting searonable supplies for the wounded, and should be adopted by all coring into the city.

TANKERS AT LARGE. adopted by Al corden into the city.

YANKEES AT LARGE.

It was intimated yesterday that Yankee stragglers from McClellan's army are straying within our lines, and may now be in the city in the gulss of Confederate soldiers. Two were captured yesterday near the suburbs.

Good News from the Southwest: GRN. CURTIS PRONOUNCED OUT OF DANGER-HINDS MAN BUNTING UP GUERILLAS REMOVAL OF THE AREANSAS REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Brother A. D. Bichardson sends the following interes ng special despatch to the New York Tribune: rug: puchal despatch to the New York Tribune:

MEMPHIS, July 6, via Caino, Tuestay, July 8, 1882:
The Little Rock Gazette says that Gen. Curtis hascrossed Black river, and is coming to the Mississippi
Gen. Hindman issues an appeal to the people of Arkansas to engage in guerilla warfare.
Gen. H. S. Hempstead, of Little Rock, is dead.
The Arkansas Etate Government has been removed toHot Springs.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

A LINE OF BATTLE.—This expression often occursin referring to the order of troops on the battle-field, and, it is doubtless the opinion of many that the two armies stend in two lines; but it is not so.

The army is divided into divisions, and there are often. The army is divided into divisions, and there are often great gaps between the divisions. They are posted in positions, or in commanding places—that is, on hills, or in woods, or on the banks of streams, in places where they will be best able to resist or attack the enemy. The divisions are usually so placed that they can support one another. You can understand a line of bottle p etty well by imagining a regiment here on a hill, another down in the valley, a third in a place of woods, with artillery and cavalry placed in the best positions. If you want to make it more real, when you are out in the fields or pastures, with the bills all around, just imagine that the enemy jis over youder hill, with ten thousand men, and twenty pieces of artillery. You are a general, and have an equal number. The enemy will come down that road, apread out into the field, or creep through the woods and attack you. You can't exactly tell how many men he will send on the right, or how many on the centre, or how many on the left; so you must arrange your forces to support each other. Then, to shift it, you are to attack him. You don't know how his troops are arranged, for he keeps them concealed as well as he can. You don't want many of your men killed, but do want to win a victory. Now there is a chance for you to try your skill in planning a line of battle. You must place your artillery where it will do the most damage, and receive the least from the enemy. You must move your infantry so that they will not be cut off by the enemy before they get mer enough to cut them up in return. Youses that it is no small thing to be a general. These are great responsibilities. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE CARS.—The wo-AMERIOAN WOMEN IN THE OARS.—The woman, as she enters, orags after her a missbapen, dirty mass of battered wireworks, which she calls her crinoline, and which adds as much to her grace and comfort as a log of wood does to a monkey when tied to the animal's leg in a paddock. Of this she takes much heed, not managing it so that it may be conveyed to the carriage with rome decency, but striking it about against men's legs, and heaving it with violence over people's knees. The touch of a real woman's dress is in itself delicate; but these blows from a harpy's fins are louthsome. If there he two of them they talk loudly together, having a theory that modesty has been put out of court

by women's rights.

But, though not madest, the woman I describe is feroclous in her propriety. She ignores the whole world around her, as she sits with raised chin and face flatteced by affectation; she pretends to declare aloud that she is positively not aware that any man is even near her.

* * * But every twist of her body and every tone-of her voice is an unsuccessful falsehood. She looks square at you in the face, and you rise to give her your seat. You like from a deference to your own old consquare at you in the face, and you rise to give her your seat. You like from a deference to your own old conviction, and from that courtesy which you have ever paid to a woman's dress, let it be worn with ever such hideous deformities. She take the place from which you have moved without a word or a how. She twists herself round, bunging your shins with her wires, while her thin is still raised, and her face is still flattned, and she directs her friend's attention to another scated man, as though that place were also vacant, and necessarily at her dispocal. Perhaps the man opposite has his own ideas about chivalry.—A. Trol'ope.

NEW YORK HOTELS —E Receiping a beta!! is New NEW YORK HOTELS .- "Keeping a hotel," in New west. The President Hotel failed, and was then restarted as the Groton, and failed again. The Pacifio Hotel, previous to its present ownership, failed several times. Lovejoy, the patriarch of the combined lodging house and restaurant, got rich, but in his latter days lost all and did poor. Ben Bathbun, after his mi-fortune in Buffielo, and his five, ears' detention at Auburn, opened a flourishing house, known as Judon's Hotel, and did well for a time, but moving up town he encountered new difficulties, and his splendid establishment, the Bravoort House, was sold out by the sheriff. The Astor House opened with great prettige, and is said to have cleared \$17.000 in one year from the bar alone Coleman & Stetson, the lessees of the Astor, made enough for half a dozea fortunes and then failed. The American Hotel was a proud-looking affair fronting on Broadway, but was in due time under the sheriffs lays. The Washington Hotel failed, and Stewart bought it far the site of his great marble store. The St. Chartes failed and so d.d the Atheneum, to say nothing of others of less importance which shared the same fate.

RAISING THE FEDERAL FLAG AT THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.—A correspondent at Lunenburg. SCOTIA GOLD MINES.—A correspondent at Innen-burg, N. S., writing about the new gold mines of that re-gion, relates the following incident: At the Ovens, on'

gion, relates the following incident: At the Ovens, on one of the pleasantest sive overlooking the bay, is situated the cottage of "the Messachusetts Gold Mining Company," occupied by Wm. M. Miller, of Newton Centre; Mr. Wise of Malden owns the crusher and valueble sites, and daily over their heads floats the Star Spangled Banner we love so well. The first day it was raised, a mobicollected and ordered it down, but falled in their object. Lord Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, while on a recent visit to Lunenburg, was accosted by several Nova Scotians wissing his sanction in pulling down that flag. "No!" replied bis lordship, "I rejoice to see it there. I love to see all nations respect their flag."

RETURNING CONSCIOUSNESS—The former editor of the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Expositor, a strong Se-

RETURNING CONSCIOUSNESS—The former editor of the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Expositor, a strong Sectission newspaser, publishes a card in which he frankly acknowledges that he has been mistaken, and that the best thing, for all Teonesseans to do is to render the Federal Union allegience, not only from the lips, but from the beart. He says: "Like hundreds and thouseads of others residing in Tennessee, I was led to believe the calling cut of troops by Mr. Lincoln was an evidence of his determination to overthrow the institution of slavery. And thus thuking, I thought it my duty as a Tennessean, as a man born here, as a man whose interests were all identified with the Southern prople, to resist him. In this I now see that I was mistaken I see also that the attempt to form a Southern Confederacy has proved a complete failure."

BARNUM OUT DONE.—A woman named Perry, and a Dr. Perkins, both of On ida, N. Y. together with a New York. The w.man was to be exhibited as one whose skin had for four years been turning to charcoal. But she was shown to several celebrated physicians for the purpose of getting certificates of the fact, and the application of a pair of sciasors to a crack near one of the ancles, revealed the fact that the supposed epidermis was made of woven cotton, into which charcoal mixed with gum had been worked. After being thus prepared it had been gummed on to the fair creature's limbs. The woman in was at once removed to the Bellevue hospital, where the false skin is boing removed with as little pain and inconvenience to her as possible.

AN AWFUL EXISTENCE.—The Belvidere (Illinois) **
**Standard relates the following instance of hman misory : AN AWFUL EXISTENCE,-The Belvidere (Illinois)

AN AWFUL EXISTENCE.—The Belviders (Himois).

Standard relates the following instance of hman misery:

Mr B. C. Amsden, who has been suffering unspeakable
torments from a gnawing cancer on the face for years
rast, while in a fit of delirium caused by his intense auffering, last. Saturday, made an attempt to end his days
by cutting his throat with a razor. The attempt was not
successful. Mr. Amsden's case is truly distressing.

Having expended hundreds of dollars in New York and
elsewhere for dectoring, with the effect apparently of
only increasing the virulence of the cancer, it has at
length approached a stage which must shortly result in
death, as it has eaten away nearly all of his face, and PARROTT GUNS —The cost of the smallest Parrott gus—6-peundar—is \$200; for 200 pounders \$2 000 each, which is said to be one-tenth the cost of the Armstrong gun. The charge of powder is one pound to every ten of the ball, and the cost of powder and shell for every discharge is nearly \$10. The weight of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than any helf of the 200-pound Parrott is little parrott in the 200-pound Parrott in the 200-pound Parrott in a reliread train at full speed
RICH SOUTHERNERS SENDING THEIR PROPERTY TO RUROPE.—A letter from Liverpool, in the London Daily News, gives this interesting place of information. At a late hour last evening, (June 18th.) the steemship E. Hawkins arrived in the Mersey from Havana. &c. This vessel brings in specie 433,000 dollars, and 1,627 bales of cotton on freight. The E Hawkins, we understand, although halling from Havana, comes from Matamoros, a port on the banks of the Bio Grand del Norte. It is generally believed here that the specie brought by this vessel is comprised of shipments made by wealthy Southerners, who may be desirous of saving what property they have from confiscation.

A QUIET REBUKE .- The St. Paul (Minn) Press

A QUIET REBURE.—The St. Paul (Minn) Press says that, "on Sunday morning last, two gentlemen of Chicago called at the residence of Edward Stimson, Esq., and sent their names up to the Hon. Edward Everett, wishing to pay their respects. The honorable gentleman returned an answer that he could not see them, as he was preparing to attend Divine worship. What gives the rebuke a point, is the fact that the two gentlemen who called are prominent members of the church themselves. reduce a point, is the fact that the two gentiemen who called are prominent members of the church themselves.

A CANADIAN VIEW.—The Toronto Globe takes a candid view of the recent movements before Richmond, and regards General Modelland's change of base as a great advantage gained. The reduction of Fort Darling is the only serious obstacle in the capture of the rebeit capital. apital.

NEW NAME FOR SECESH —The Southern Confe-

NEW NAME FOR SECESH—The Southern Confederacy seems to be losting its English backers of late. Shoreesfor these creatures, and to deny their velvet-biored churches to the use of the government as hospifor our wounded and dying soldiers?

DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.

Tom a reliable source we are assured that General near is wounded and a prisoner in General Jackson's p. His condition, it is said, will not ellow of his prought to this city.

NEW NAME FOR SECESH—The Southern Confederacy seems to be obsign its English cavaliers. The London Times of the 18th of May calls the robols the "Transatlantic dregs of the English cavaliers."

A TURK.—A young man named Andrew Lewis, living near Chatham, England, has been committed for trial for stabbing his sweetheart, Kate Duthall, whose only offence appears to have been that she had danced with another man at a wedding party.