## SUMMER RESORTS.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA. Accommodation for THREE HUNDRED VISITORS. Accommodation for THREE HUNDRED-VISITORS.

This highly favorite Resort is now open for Visitors those who can appreciate grand scenery, pure mountain good coriety, and good table. Terms, \$7 per week. For sectionary and; to N. W. WOODS, Proprietor of Carlisle White Sulphur Springs.

jy4-12t EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, This delightful watering-place having been purchased by the andersigned, he would inform his friends and the public generally, that it will be open for the reception of visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

For particulars, please refer to direculars, which can be had at the Continental Botel, Merchants' Hotel, and the Union Hotel, Arch street.

Board, one week or less, \$1.50 per day; over one week, or 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 

URF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,

N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 800 feet in length,

and with 1,100 feet of veranda, fronts on the ocean, ex
tending back, with its rear, to the railroad. It possesses
the most advactageous 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 Alleys will be under the

charge of Mr. RAPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia.

Additional improvements have been made, and the aciditional improvements have been made, and the ac-modations will be found equal, if not superior, to any

commodations will be opened, for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, June 19.
jel6-36t H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. RESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA RESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA
OUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place
of summer resort, located directly on the line of the
Pennsylvania Railroad, on the summit of the Alleghony
Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of
the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June
still the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds
thave been greatly improved and beautified, and a numther of Cottages have been erected for the accommodatien of families, rendering Cresson one of the most
commanic and attractive places in the State. The furnisture is being thoroughly renovated. The seeker of
pleasure and the sufferer from heat and disease will fine
attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard
Tables, Tenpia Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the
purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain
scenary to be found in the country.
Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia,
87.60; from Pittsburg, \$3.03.

6. W MULLIN.

.60; from Pittsburg, \$5.09.

For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN, Oresson Springs, Can Long Branch, New Jersey, is now open for the re-ception of visitors. Persons wishing to engage rooms will please address. WOOLMAN STOKES, iv4-12t\* CEA BATHING.

OUEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISTAND, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je28.6w\* ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor. OTAR HOTEL,

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

COLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY.
SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, Opposite the Surf House. Terms to suit the times. 1820-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

BRIGANTINE HOUSE,
BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.
Now open for the season. The Buthing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.
Bonts will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.
Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City.
H. D. SMITH,
Proprietor.

jy4-fmw2m SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC
OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifuly situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season.

je 20-2m

MANSION HOUSE, ATLANTIO OITY,

E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been theroughly renovated and enlarged, is new open for permanent and transfest 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. ERIEL, of
Philadelphia, who will keep superior winos, liquors, and
scholes brands of cigars.

E AGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC
CITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.
Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m

IGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LIANTIO CITY.—This well-knows House, having been enlarged and renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light-flours Cottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A continuation of the particle of the interval the public legicity. fronage of his friends and the public is solicited. No bar je21-1m JONAH WOUTTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice R.oms 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 Lots for sale by M. MCULEES, je20-2m Proprieter.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIO and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors or and atter June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Uream and Betreahment Salcon attached to the house. Terms moderate. Terms moderate.

G. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, proprietors.

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommoda-tions equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges mo-CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This

private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PAOIFIC 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.
je20-2m J. K. H. M., Proprietor. IZ ENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC OUTY, N. J.—This comfortable and convenien new house, located on KENTUUKY Avenue, opposit the Surf House, one square from the best bathing on the beach, has been fitted up for visitors this season.

F. QUIGLEY, Proprietor. N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire.

EA 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 ch, and from every room affords a fine view of the [ie20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, cl. D. EA BATHING.—UNITED STATES

HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open, situated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the place; house froating 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. Ballroad, Address

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

CONGRESS 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 Amproved. A new office, billiard salcon, bar-room, and Gath-houses are most excellently arranged and aptly appropriated for their respective uses. Congress Hall is now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth portion of the level beach.

The authorither avails himself of the present opporportion of the level beach.

The subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity to return his thanks to his former patrons of the "States," and respectfully begs leave to say to all that the 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.

jel8-lm\*

G. W. HINKLE, Lessee.

TNITED STATES HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JAMES K. ROBISON,

JAMES K. ROBISON,
Superintendent.
Superintendent.
This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of
visitors on Saturday, June 21, 1862, and will continue
topen until September 15.
Since the last season many handsome improvements
thave been made, both to the house and the grounds,
adding still further to the comfort, convenience, and
bleasure of the guests.

Persons destring to spend the sum ner at the Sea Shore
will find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES
superior to those of any other house on the Atlantic
Coast. past. HASSLER'S CELEBRATED BAND has been My. TROMAS H. BARRATT, late of Cape May, will bave charge of the Billiard Room, Ten-pin Alloys, and Shooting Gallery. noting Gallery. The extensive improvements made two years ago, and

those now in contemplation by the owners of this splendid establishment, are an ample guarantee of what the patrons of the house may expect under its present management.

HENRY A. B. BROWN, ie12-lm

CUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD-UMMER BUAKDING.—BRUAD—
TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a
SUBMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops
of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania
Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Baliroad from
Huntingdon. 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, delicious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to
restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a
faily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Baliroad will furnish excursion tickets 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

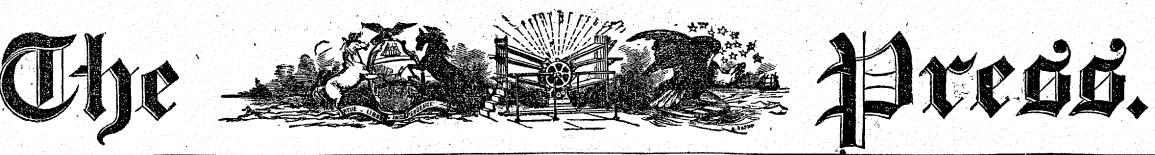
The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the Eollowing gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the Mountain House:

Win. Gummings, Esq.,
Sami. Gastner, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCanles, Esq.,
John Hartman, Hsq.,
John Hartman, Hsq.,
TERMS MODBRATE. For inriber information, address

JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor.

JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor.

JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor.



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.

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

ALTEMUS & COZENS. NO. 241 CHESTNUT STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREEN & DANIELS' CELEBRATED IVORY-FINISH

SPOOL COTTON, Pronounced one of the best and cheapest Spool Cottons in the market. A full supply on hand. je24-1m\* WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SWISS WATCHES,
JEWELEY, AND SILVEBWARE,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOS. H. WATSON.

my29-2m REMOVAL.

J. C. FULLER Having Bemoved from No. 42 South THIBD Street to No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, 2nd Floor, (Opposite Masonic Temple,)
Now offers a Large and Desirable Stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. ROGERS & BROTHERS' SPOONS AND FORKS.

FINE JEWELRY,
To which the attention of the trade is invited. "AMERICAN WATCH COM-GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES. FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. COMPANY'S SALESROOM. No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, Second Floor, (opposite Masonic Tompie.) I. B. MARTER, Agent.

YULCANITE RUBBER JEWELRY A beautiful line of GENTLEMEN'S VEST OHAINS, LADIES OHA-TALAINE OHAINS, THIMBLES, OROSSES, ETUDS, BUTTONS, &c., J. C. FULLER, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, Second Floor,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

(Opposite Masonic Temple.)

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb20-tf

REFRIGERATORS AND COOLERS. THE "DR. HAYES' REFRIGERA-TOB." These are, beyond doubt, the most scientific and efficient REFRIGERATORS use, being WARRANTED to KEEP PROVISIONS LONGER,

WITH LESS ICE, THAN ANY OTHERS. RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Also, a large assortment of the most approved WATER COOLERS. J. S. CLARK.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. CHAS. L. ORUM & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO OLDENBERGH & TAGGART. Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNISHING GOODS, No. 146 North FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OHAS L. ORUM. ALEX. M. THOMPSON, je5-1m TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIBTS,
Which he makes a speciality in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SOOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STON No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, ja9-tř Four doors below the Continental LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON, SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD. & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Mortheast Corner FOURTH and BACK Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF white lead and zinc paints, putty, &o.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZING PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASM.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-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 & OAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIORS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manuscruers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Unien, who are familiar with the character of their work.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
B M P O B I U M,
NO. 1035 WALNUT STREET, iell-foly BELOW BLEVENTE, PHILADELPHIA.

MAUTION.—Owing to the popularity AUTION.—Owing to the popularity
and complete success which our PATENT SELFADJUSTING OLOTHES WRINGER has met with,
other parties are endeavoring to sell their inferior machines, by adopting our name of "SELF-ADJUSTING"
as a means to deceive the public.

We, therefore, give notice that our name will be plainly
stamped on each Machine manufactured and sold by us,
and none others are genuine. Any one using our trademark will be dealt with according to law.

Mr. L. SNOW, corner of FIFTH and OHESTNUT
Streets, Philadelphia, is our SOLE AGENT for Pennsylvania.

HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN.

The Committee of the Son

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Pennsylvania Reserves in Battle-Meade, Reynolds, Seymour, Sickels, pated.

Harvey, the Bucktans, &c. Special Correspondence of The Press.] HARREON'S POINT, JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1862. July 4, 1892. ]
In consequence of the many contradictory reports in regard to the battles that were fought between the robel and the Union forces, and without any disposition to gratify military ambition, or attempt to dispose of the laurels won by others, l hall proceed to state facts as they occurred, to which I was an eve-witness, and from such reliable nformation as I believe to be correct. Being atached to the 2d Brigade, McCall's Division, and occupying an arduous and responsible position afforded me an opportunity which few possessed. The Pennsylvania Reserves arrived on the Chickaominy river on the 18th of June, and located in he segment of a circle forming the basis of operations of General McClellan's army. We occupied what we believed to be near the centre, the right resting on Mechanicsville, and the left on James river. Our encampment occupied the ground va-cated on the same day by General Slocum's division, who had been threatened and fired into by the hells of the enemy. From the 18th to the 21st the regiments and the trains composing the 2d Brigade were on the ground nearest to the enemy, the pickets being so close that a conversation was frequently kept up between them. We had no ange of batteries to return the fire of the enemy and therefore submitted to the music of the shells onstantly thrown in and exploding among us. It was deemed proper on the evening of the 22d to remove our encampment three-fourths of a mile. An order to that effect from General Meade was executed with the promptness and alacrity for which his brigade has been so distinguished. An icipating an attack at Mechanicsville, we were uner constant orders to be ready at a moment's warning. The troops, in a manner, slept on their arms and before "the purpling of the dawn" every norning were ready to perform the different evo-

preparatory to the great struggle that awaited them, and from which, up to this writing, they have so gloriously emerged, leaving one half of their number slain and wounded on the field. The 26th day of June dawned upon us with a fore boding of the great struggle. The transportation train of the division was directed to make prepa ration to cross the Chickahominy river and encamp near the headquarters of General McClellan. Leaving with the army the ammunition and an bulances, the 1st brigade, commanded by General Reynolds, occupied the right, resting on or near Mechanicsville. The remnant of the egiment, comprising the gallant Bucktails, being the outside pickets. The third brigade commanded by Gen. Seymour, being well supplied with artillery, occupied the centre, while the seond brigade, commanded by General George G. Meade, was held as a reserve. The pickets, being the Bucktails, were driven in at about 2 o'clock. and the ball was fiercely opened. They were driven in on their own regiment, which had already been reduced from eight hundred to two hundred and fifty men, having held conspicuous positions and rendered important services in all the bloody conflicts in Virginia. Although urged, they refused to recede from their dangerous position without orders from their commanding general, and report says that a number were taken prisoners. The kind nterposition of the gallant Col. Simmons, of the 5th regiment, only saved the balance. The first brigade met the enemy in glorious style, and convinced them at the onset what kind of spirits they

had to encounter. The engagement became geneal, McCall's division nobly withstanding the shock of the overpowering numbers marshalled against them. The battle raged and continued until 9 o'clock, the heroic Pennsylvania Reserves still holding their position, General McClellan having ioined them about 6 o'clock P. M. The right wing of General McClellan's army being its weakest point, and a rumor prevailing, which was next day onfirmed, that General Stonewall Jackson had arrived with his forces, induced General McClellan to fall back several miles on the Chickahominy river. Reinforcements from General Porter were sent next day to meet them, in case they advanced on a somewhat more open plain, as the enemy evinced an evident desire to be protected in dense forests. They have invariably shuddered and retreated when the cold steel of the Union soldiers was pointed at them. The loss of the enemy must have been very considerable, as our artillery was very effective, and mowed them down, and our loss, although exposed to their firing, was, comparatively, astonishingly small. We maintained our position the enemy drew off, renewing the attack at break day on the 27th inst., when, after several hours of hard fighting, we were ordered to fall back. Our brave soldiers supposed the order was given from fear of being overpowered, and begged that it might be countermanded, which was refused, and they yielded with reluctance. The strategic movement of General McClellan was not understood by his officers or soldiers, and still less comprehended by the enemy, until they discovered, too late, that

his great object was to reach James river, by crossing at Savage's Station, having put his whole force from the White House in motion to effect this grand and desirable object. The transportation train of McCall's division was seriously menaced by the shells of the enemy before they reached Duane's bridge, on the Chickahominy, part of the train rossing at Woodberry's bridge. The battle of the 27th commenced between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. Meade's Brigade supported the artillery, and when the engagement became general were thrown forward into the woods to assist several regiments already under fire, which positions they held until compelled to fall back by overpowering numbers. The slaughter was immense. The valor of our troops was unequalled. The enemy was repulsed, and advanced four different times. Capt. Easton,

of battery A, was killed ; Capt. Kearns, of battery , of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillory, was seriously wounded. The 11th regiment, of Meade's Brigade. entered the field with nine companies, nearly all of whom were either killed or taken prisoners. The 3d Regiment, commanded by Col. Sickels, maintained their position under a galling fire for one hour and a half, and until their ammunition was entirely expended, when they retired in admirable order. Col. Sickels' horse was shot from under

portation had left Savage Station, was commenced and followed up in the rear of our train; the road and adjacent parts were strewn with the dead and the dying. We succeeded in getting a greater wamp on the night of the 29th. The fatigue, enlurance, and loss of sleep for several nights, was | bad been driven off the cars by their inhuman and

그들 마이는 등 사람이 보면 이번 그는 내내 생물이 나를 살았다.

submitted to with a will unprecedented, and with savage comrades. No surgeon, no nurses, were atout a marmur. I know an old man, on the wrong | ending them. They had had no water non food

days and two nights, without closing an eye-lid, pretty actively engaged in bringing up a train of sixty teams, who beheld the gray morn on the 30th of June and thanked his God for sustaining him with strength to do his duty, when deprived of one of the greatest blessings (sleep) vouchsafed to man. Most of the soldiers engaged in this day's conflict had neither slept nor rested for several days and nights. Nothing short of the spirit of the Lord and the righteous cause in which the men were engaged could possibly have brought Graphic Description of the Heroism of them through the scenes in which they partici-

On the same day, five miles from White Oak Swamp, on the New Market road, a terrible onslaught was made by the enemy about three o'clock P. M. The Pennsylvania Reserves were again brought into action, extending along the whole line amid the roar of cannon and rattle of musketry, from that point to the gunboats in the James river, a distance of six miles. The firing was terrific, the shells flying and exploding among the wagons in the train; a panic was strongly apprehended, and the stoutest hearts engaged to keep the men cool and firm. It was in the rear where this firing comvania boys, composing the Reserves, were so awfully and signally displayed. The enemy fought with a desperation unknown; in some instances, with a column of eight men deep, they came forward and captured some of our artillery. In return our men charged on them, and by beating the brains out of their heads, would recapture their comrades. It was here that the Second brigade held the advance, and gained their unfading and undying laurels. It was here where General Meade, while gallantly leading his advancing columns, was wounded in his arm and another ball passed through his groin. He was carried off the field disabled. It was here where Captain E. C. Baird, Assistant Adjutant General, led the 7th regiment, commanded by Colonel Harvey, to triumph and glory, among a shower of bullets and shells, unscathed. He came to the headquarter teams next morning, exhausted and sorrowful, deploring the sad fate of his general and associates of the staff. It was here that the noble Lieutenant J. H Kuhn fell while leading a column of the brave 3d regiment, with his horse's leg already shattered. It was here that Lieutenant William N. Watmough was wounded in his arm while waving his swore and rallying the men. Without pretending to disparage or discriminate between different brigades and regiments, the evidence stands out in bold relief that the Second brigade were in the hottest of the fight, performed their duty, and came up to the highest expectations of their friends. That all did

umphs, we mourn and weep for our comrades slain in battle, deeply sympathize with the afflicted and bereaved, and commend them to the tender mercies of an overruling Power. Gen. Averell to Command the Cavalry. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 10, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS No. 194 -- Col. Wm. W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, is hereby appointed acting Brigadier General, and is assigned to the command of all the cavalry serving in this army, and will proceed to concentrate it, without delay. He will detail to the different corps such mounted force as may be required for orderly duty; will be held responsible for the proper performance of all outposts and other duty appertaining to cavalry.

nobly none will deny. As we exult over our tri-

In general engagements he will assign to the dif-ferent portions of the army such cavalry force as may be necessary. He will report direct to, and receive his orders from the General commanding this army. Cavalry serving in the different corps will report to General Averell without delay, at Westover Land.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj. Gen. The New Commander of Cavalry. A year or more ago a regiment of cavalry was raised in Philadelphia, called Young's Kentucky Cavalry. It was taken to Washington, and after various difficulties that need not be referred to Young. A lieutenant in the regular army, named William M. Averell, was made colonel of the regiment, and its name was changed to that of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. Col. Averell im-mediately went to work training it for duty, and in a few months it became one of the best-drilled and a few months it became one of the best-drilled and most efficient cavalry regiments in the army.

For some reason or other, the cavalry force on the peninsula has not lately performed the service expected of them. What the difficulty has been is not made public. But General Philip St. George Cooke, who commanded the regular cavalry, was ordered to the rear after the recent battles, and was again ordered to Washington, where he now is, with his staff. General Stoneman, who had command of all the cavalry, is also in Washington, and his place has been filled by the young colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, who has been appointed acting brigadier general by General McClellan. All the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac are ordered to report to him, and he is to have entire command of them, under the orders of the commanding general.

ordered to report to him, and he is to have entire command of them, under the orders of the commanding general.

So sudden an elevation to a responsible position would turn the heads of most young men. But Gen. Averell has proved that he is not likely to be disturbed in that way, and he has done all his duties so well that there can be no doubt he will be fully equal to his new and more difficult duty. He is a native of New York State, and is less than thirty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1855, and was appointed second lieutenant of the Mounted Rides, with which he was on active duty in New Mexico till the rebellion broke out. He distinguished himself in December, 1857, by surprising and capturing a party of Kiowey Indians, and was in numerous conflicts with other of the savages, in all of which he showed himself possessed of the best qualities of a cavalry officer. He was in the battle of Bull Run, as aid to Gen. Porter, and there also distinguished himself. His regimental rank now is only that of first lieutenant. But he is an acting brigadier general, in command of all the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac.—

Eventing Bulletin.

Beauregard's Retreat from Corinth. A REPLY TO HIS RECENT CARD.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, July 4th, 1862. To the Editor of The Press : Sin: I have read with mingled feelings of surprise and regret, a communication, signed by G. T. Beauregard, addressed to the Mobile News of the 19th ultimo-surprise that facts, so patent and so easily susceptible of proof, should be denied by him; and regret that so weak, wicked, and unholy a cause as is this cursed rebellion should have rendered utterly false and unscrupulous a man whom for fifteen years I have always associated with-all that was chivalric, high minded, and honorable. The pursuit from Corinth I led with one brigade of my cavalry and a battery, leaving Farmington at noon on the 30th day of May. On the evening of the same day I came upon the rear guard of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted in the bottom of Tuscumbia creek, eight miles south of Corinth. The next day this rear guard was driven

it was impossible for him to take them. The two thousand sick and convalescent found by Colonel Elliott were in the most shocking condition. The living and the putrid dead were lying side portion of our transportation across White Oak | by side together, festering in the sun on platforms, on the track, and on the ground, just where they

side of sixty, who remained on his horse for two for one to two days, and a more horrible scene could scarcely be imagined. Colonel Elliott set his own men to removing them to places of safety. They all were so removed before he set fire to the depot and cars, as can be proved by hundreds. General Beauregard states that "the burning o two or more cars is not enough to make him frantic.12 The exact number of the cars destroyed by Colonel Elliott is as follows:

clothing, subsistence stores, harness, saddles, &c., making a total of twenty-six cars, besides three pieces of artillery and one locomotive. This, of course, does not include the platform and depot, which were filled with provisions and stores of every description. The nine men of Col. Elliott's command taken prisoners were a party who had taken a hand car, and gone up the track a mile or two to destroy a water tank. It is presumed they were surprised by some of the skulkers who were menced, that the valor and courage of the Pennsyl. | afraid to approach Booneville while Col. Elliott was there.

officers' baggage.

of truth. To convict himself of inhumanity, treachery, and deception, in almost every word subalterns and men, especially those who have fallen into our hands as prisoners, and the large numbers who have deserted his sinking cause. I am, sir, your obedient servant, G. GRANGER, Brig. Gen.

Contrast-The Celebration of the Fourth-The Procession-Speech of Governor Johnson.

the flash of rockets, while the reports of hundreds of guns awoke the echoes of the night artillery, the pomp of military parade, and the ringing of bells. During the day there are seen thousands of flags unfolding the stars and stripes, from the broad banner that spans the street, to the diminutive emblem that clusters in a lady's neck tie-they rise from the dome of the Capitolthey stream from the windows of business houses and dwellings-they wave from carriages-they float from the hands of men, women, and children on the sidewalks, thick as the leaves of the forest. lowing order:

Gen. Dumont's Body-guard.

11th Regiment Michigan Infantry, Col. Stoughton.

51st Regiment Ohio Infantry, Col. Matthows.

74th Regiment Ohio Infantry, Col. —.

1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry, Col. Gillam.

Citizens on foot.

Citizens on horse.

cipal streets to Cedar street, thence to the Capitol. There the crowd was immense. The spacious Representative Hall was filled to repletion—the galleries being occupied by ladies and gentlemen, and the hall nearly entirely by the ladies. The speakers' stand was decorated with the historic banners of the State. Over the speaker's head was an eagle of white marble, with outspread wings, and beneath the eagle was a shield of blue and gold, with stars representing the States of the Union. I could notice many other historic and national emblems, but have neither the time nor space. The military officers were invited to the front of the speakers' stand.

The ceremonies of the occasion were opened with

a devout and appropriate prayer from the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon. Gov. Campbell being absent on account of sickness, the reading of the Declaration of Independence was omitted. Washington's Farewell Address was introduced by Russell Houston, Esq., with pertinent, patriotic, and well-timed remarks, and read with great clearness and force. Then music; and then the crowning feature of the day, the oration, by Col. Jordan Stokes, of Lebanon, Tennessee. Col. Stokes is a man of splendid ability; one of the most eminent lawyers of the State; of great political influence and position, and a thorough, consistent Union man, who has passed through the ordeal of Secession in this State unscathed and undaunted. His oration was listened to throughout with fixed and marked attention, and frequently, very frequently, with the liveliest demonstrations of ap-

During the afternoon the streets were filled with ladies and gentlemen, mest of whom gave proofs of patrio ism by wearing badges of many descrip-

discharges of fire-crackers and pistols, while from the tops of a number of private residences were ascending sky-rockets. In the evening a large concourse of people of both sexes swayed to and fro in front of the Capitol, who had been drawn thither by the announcement that Neil S. Brown would deliver the closing speech of the day. About nine o'clock a letter was read from the ex-Governor, who could not attend on account of

severe indisposition. None of the people departed, however, but called loudly for Colonel Campbell, of Ohio, who is provost marshal of the city. Colonel Campbell soon made his appearance, and spoke several minutes. SPEECH OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

short and a half, and mill think as got the section of the section

have obtained it. They talked hypocritically. A zettlement of dufficulties was the very last thing that these rebel Senators wanted.

I bim a slave owner mysslf, not by inheritance, but by hard labor, and they not only robbed me of my negroes, but turned my wife and little boy into the streets, and converted my dwelling into a hospitul and barracks. The Southern chivalry have been the greatest rebbers and enemies of the rights of the people that the country has ever seen. And if this war goes on through the folly and wickedness of Southern robels, slavery is at an end, for it has no protection and no gaurantee outside of the Union. With the death of the Federal Union dies slavery. The Abolitionist and Secessionist, on this polut, occupy the same stand; there is no difference between them. The Abolitionists, such as Wendell Philips, Garrison, and others, denounce President Lincoln as worse than Jeff Davis. From the hands of there incendiaries on both sides the people must rescue the Union. There is a great middle party between these two extremes who must maintain the Government.

Are you, intelligent freemen, dependent on the arm of a leader 1 Aro you incapable of acting for yourselves? If so, then you concede the very thing for which the Tories of the Routh are contending, and admit that you are unfit for self-government. Cast off this unmanly and degrading feeling. This is the people's Government. They received it as a legary from Heaven, and they must defend and preserve it, if it is to be preserved at all. I am for this Government above all earthly possessions, and if it perish, I do not wish to survive it

I am for it, though slavery should be struck from existence, and Anica he went from the balance of the viction of slavery—its not be swept from the balance of the viction of slavery—its not guarantee, but if you persist in forcing the issue of slavery—sist in forcing the save of the person of the 5 cars loaded with small arms loose ammunition fixed "

The charge of burning up five sick men in the depot and handing down Col. Elliott's name to infamy. I must confess is only in character with General Beauregard's previous statements. He knows better! He knows it is false. The rebellion in which he is a prominent leader must have imbued him with more credulity than reason : a spirit of malicious exaggeration has taken the place set, and deed, he has only to take the combined and concurrent testimony of thousands of his own

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

Special Correspondence of The Press. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 4, 1862. In this city, one year ago to-day, no banners were hoisted, no martial music was heard, no reading of the Declaration of Independence, no oration, no thunder of capnon, no display of fire-works, no demonstrations of joy. The Mayor, by proclamation, ordered business to be suspended, and merchants and other business men to close their doors. The city seemed to be in mourning; or, at least, observing one of Jeff Davis' fast days. There was a mule race at the race track, one mile from Nashville. This was the celebration of the natal day of our independence, by the rebels, while in power. Now they have departed; they have fled "into the mountains of Hepsidam;" the patriots are in the ascendant.

The evening of the 3d (yesterday) closed with This morning was ushered in with the roar of The procession formed at 10 o'clock, in the fol-

Gen. Dumont's Body-guard.

Citizens in carriages. The procession moved through many of the prinstand, the city authorities occupied the space in

After sunset the streets became noisy from the

Wounded, &c.

Fortress Monroe, July 8.

The game of firing upon our James-river steamers promises to be increased if our flag officer does not bestir himself and keep the flotilla in constant motion, and punish them at any attempt to amony us.

The President arrived here at an early hour this morning, and, after a brief conversation with Gen. Burnside, he proceeded up the James river to confer with Gen. McCleilan. The President designs seeing for himself the position of affairs, and how Little Mac desires to act.

Flag Officer Wilker is here this morning, and rumor says that he is to relieve Fiag Officer Goldsborough. This would be the signal for active work in the North Atlantic Blocksding Squadron. It contains the officers and men who are able, willing, and anxious to do something beside slying at anchor all the time, while other equadrons are daily adding laurels to their already heavy crowns. Bad we a Dupont or a Farragnt here, we, should have plenty of naval news to record; but now but little is done, and that by subordinate officers. Give us a goahed flag officer, and then times will alter in these waters.

Provider of the proper authorities, all civilians are to

done, and that by subordinate officers. Give us a goabrad flag (fficer, and then times will alter in these
waters.

By order of the proper autherities, all civilians are to
leave this roint to-day. Quite a number who were senoff the other day have returned, and now find comfortable lodgings in the guardhouse. At the time Lieutenant
Davoll and his assistant were taking the names of all
who were to leave under this rule, the greatost excitemont prevailed. The sutters are in a complaining mood,
but dare not talk so deflautly as heretofore.

I learn this afternoon that Flag Officer Wilkes is to
take entire command of the James river flottla, and
that Flog Officer Goldsborough will return to Norfolk and
to the Minnesota. The flag officer is troubled with the
gout and needs quieft, which is so necessary to one of his
temperament, and his flores struggle with the scarcory
of Hampton Roads about used him up. Flag Officer
Wilkes is a man of energy and of consumnate skill, and
will make a mark in these waters. His coming will be
hailed by the officers of the fletilla as a God-send, and
things will go ahead now, you may be assured.

The tuneral of Lieut. Brooks, who died yesterday from
wounds received in a late engagement, took place to-day
under a proper military escort. His remains were placed
upon the Baltimore steamer, and will be sent to his parents. He was a gallant member of Gen. McClellan's
staff, and died bravely performing his duty.

Most of the sick and wounded from the army of the
Potomac have arrived, and been sent to hospitals in different parts of the country. There are quite a number
yet to come, however. Lists of nearly all have been forwarded; the balance it was impossible to obtain.

I append a list of wounded men who were saved by Dr.
Bradlee, and brought from below Cumberland Landing,
Pamunkey river, on the John Tucker, July 8, 1852:
Henry F. Jackson, F, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry.
John C. Morry, F, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry.
John Geompbell, O, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry.
John Geompbell, O, 5

men, and the latter will surpass the former at least ton to one. Who own many of your public buildings, railroad stocks, bank stocks, and other property? Northern men. Yet you who clamor about your Southern rights can coolly defraud your Northern friends of millions of dol-

Governor Johnson paid an eloquent tribute to the loy-

Governor Johnson paid an eloquent tribute to the loy-alty and fidelity of the East Tonnesseans, who, undor the crusbing weight of oppression, still remained faithful to the Union. The conduct of many of the rebel women, he remarked, was astonishing. How dare you breath treason and insult the flag of your country? Hold up your hands in the light of heaven—gaze steadfastly on them, and see if they are not red with blood! Yes, the blood of your own husbands, brothers, and sons, whom your wretched infatuation drove to treason and a rebel's grave.

blood of your own husbands, brothers, and sons, whom your wretched infatnation drove to treason and a rebel's grave.

I have enlisted for the war, and will not go back. I expect to receive in the future, as I have received already, much obloquy and abuse. I know that I am assailed with fiendsh malignity. Even to-day, I received a despatch from one high in authority, warning me that a band of assassins are on my track. How or where they mean to strike, I know not. They are a craven, dastardly set, who cannot look you in the eye, and who do thoir work from behind your back, or in the dark, or by poison. Some wretch, even now, may be skulking in this crowd awaiting a chance to do the deed to which his master had bribed him. I defy all this venom and malignity. Suppose the assassin succeeds, what then? What have they obtained? What signifies one life, when the life of a nation is at stake? Even from the blood of the martyrs will become the seed of the church. In vain the threat of the assassin's danger or the poisoned bowl, for patriots, unintimidated, will press forward to freedom and victory, or, falling, will be blessed by posterity. Awake to your duty, Tennesseans! Come up to the glorions work of saving your country. Let us take a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and our country shall stand forth regenerated and redeemed, and peace and prosperity sgain shall bless our borders.

Everything throughout passed off pleasantly, and many patriotic hearts will beat with fervor for a

many patriotic hearts will beat with fervor for a

repetition of the joy connected with the celebration of the National holiday in Nashville, 1862.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Firing on Our Boats in the James River-Vi

sit of the President to McClellan-Flag Of-

ficer Wilkes-Return of the Flag of Truce-

How it was Outraged by Rebels-Return of

DESCENDANTS OF THE BOUNTY MUTINEERS. The descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty have just been visited at their Norfolk Island settlement by Sir John Young. They number two hundred and sixty-eight persons, and very favorable reports of their condi-tion are given tion are given.
COST OF THE SECRET SERVICE.—As one of the features of these extraordinary times, it may be men-tioned that the appropriation of \$150,000 for secret ser-vice, one of the items of the army appropriation bill, has been increased in the Senate to \$600,000. TWO CENTS.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,

ABOVE VICKSBURG, MISS., July 1, 1862. respondence of The Press.] This has been a happy and a glorious day with the jolly tars. To day there has been a "Union of the fleets" under Flag Officers Farragut and Davis, the fleets of the "Gulf," and tho fleets of the

'River." On the 28th of June, Vicksburg was passed by a portion of the fleet of Commodore Farragut, viz. the Hartford, Richmond, Iroquois Oneida, and four gun boats, which anchored above the city, and today the fleet from above has joined them. We are now only awaiting the arrival of the army from above, when the rebels in Vicksburg will be driven from their cliffs and batteries and rifle pits which are so numerous.

The rebel troops from Corinth have fallen back

upon Vicksburg and Jackson, the capital of Mis-

sissippi, forty-five miles from Vicksburg, and connected by railway and telegraph. The hills and cliffs of Vicksburg are heavily fortified with columbiads and rifled guns, but Secessia is " weak in the knees." and there is a hale in his pocket, and his breeches are torn. In short he going to the degs, dog as he is. Yesterday we had a sick soldier on board the H. rem Vicksburg. He represents that the troops uffered much during the attack—that many guns were dismounted and deserted, and many men killed. There are said to be 30,000 men near the city, who, however, keep out of reach of shot and shell. He also informs us that Breckinridge passed through Vicksburg three days ago, had crossed the Mississippi river in a small row-boat, on his way to

Texas-perhaps Mexico. The rebel troops in Vicksburg and Jackson are commanded by Generals Smith, Van Dorn, and Lovell. All the rebel steamers and rams on the river are destroyed, except the Missouri, and Col. Ellet is now in pursuit of her. He burned the Van Dorn, and two others, on the 27th ultimo. Mississippi and Louisiana are filled with guerillas-"Gorillas," as the sailors call them, who are devastating the land. Troops are wanted to occupy the bluffs and headlands on this river, and to keen it open to trade, and the sooner they are sent here the better. The Union men and friends of peace (and they are numerous) cannot declare themselves until they are well protected by our Government. Troops are wanted on the Missis-

F. LOSS OF M'CLELLAN'S SIEGE GUNS.

The Sick and Wounded at Savage's Station

They have not all been Removed, &c. Correspondence of New York World.

The Press' " Account-Statement of Facts-

FORTRESS MONDOE, July 8, 1862.

People have been much perplexed as to whether McClellan lost his siege guns or not, and many are still in dcubt as to whether they were captured by the enemy or not. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press attempts to elucidate the question. He is not far from the truth, but still emits some important facts, and is mistaken as to the calibre of the same. I state now what I simply know and saw:

First. There were no heavy siege guns on our works in front of Richmond—none such as were used at Yorkown, viz. 16, 11, and 13 inch mortars, and 100 and 200 pounder Parrotts.

Second. The siege train used at Yorktown, under the direction of Col. Tyler, of the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, was dismounted after the evacuation, and subsequently sent to Fortress Monroe. This was done by Gen. Van Alen, and, though Col. Tyler complained threed, the order was not countermanded, because Gen. McClellan had resolved upon changing his base of operations. This was certainly not later than June 20, and may have been much earlier, as I do not recall the date distinctly.

Third. During my entire stay with the army with

distinctly. Third. During my entire stay with the army, with daily visits to almost every wing. I never saw any slego guns but those mounted on field carriages—viz:

Two batteries (six guns each) of 4½ -inch "Rodman" guns—long, rifled pieces, very like the old navy 32s, and about the same calibre.

Two batteries (six guns each) of 30 pounder Parrotts. about the same calibre.

Two batteries (six guns each) of 30 pounder Parrotts. One battery of Whitworth guns on the left of our position, the calibre of which I do not remember.

All these were mounted on heavy field carriages, capable of rapid transportation. I never saw any other so-called siege guns. I did see these same guns carefully and safely brought off the field, both from the right and left. I saw them pass Savage's Station as early as moon of Saturday, June 28, and again saw part of them in battery on one of the hills near James river, during the fight on Monday afternoon, June 30.

on Monday afternoen, June 30.

Of the sick and wounded. It is telegraphed from here that "the percon in charge" says all the sick and wounded were removed from Savage's Station before it was abandoned to the enemy. This is untrue. During Saturday night orders were given to all the wounded who could walk to proceed toward the James river. Hundreds of 'poor fellowe, who had before felt altogether too feeble-to' sit up, suddenly summoned strength, and from midnight till 10 A. M. of Tuesday they followed in groups, squads, comples, and singly, the long wagon trains which filled the road.

But there were still several hundred, I am not sure but a thousand, of those unable to walk, who had to be left. An extraissue of fifty hospital tents and abundant stores was made for them on Saturday.

I left Savage's Station at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. They were there then, and a detail of twelve surgeons had been made to remain with them.

At nine c'clock on Sunday morning the general force. ing. They were there then, and a detail of twelve surgeons had been made to remain with them.

At nine o'clack on Sunday morning, the enemy's force on the east side of the Chickahominy had repaired to Bottom's bridge and crossed it. They were held in clack, however, by Smith and Slocum, until Sunday evening. At one o'clock that day, the abandoned ammunition was blown up, and after everything was destroyed, and the sanguinary but brilliant battle near the station, the place and the wounded were abandoned to the memy.

the enemy. MATTERS DOWN SOUTH.

Statement of a "Reliable Gentleman" from Georgia-Richmond Is the "Last Ditch"-The Rebel Archives Removed to Atlanta, Ga.-Southern Crops a Failure this Season-Rebels Sorry they did not Raise Sugar, Cotton, and Tobacco, with which to buy Peace

and Southern Independence from the Yankees, &c.

A gentleman from Atlanta, Georgia, who escaped from the Southern Confederacy by way of Huntsville, has called upon us, and we learn from him many interesting facts concerning the pretent position of affairs in the South. He confirms the statement that there were over two hundred thousand men in Richmond previous to the late battle. He was the witness to the passage of most of the troops from Beauregard's army through Atlanta, and his impression is that half of them came east, and the bulk and best of them were sent to Richmand. A portion were retained for the defence of Knoxville and Eastern Tennessee.

CONSCRIPTION AND PIKES.

CONSCRIPTION AND PIKES. The conscription act has been very fully carried out. The older soldiers were sent at once to the field, and the The older soldiers were sent at once to the field, and the recruits were armed with pikes, and drilled in camps throughout the South. There is a scarcity of arms, and there are not pear enough to supply the new troops procured by the conscription set. To make up for this deficiency, they are drilling the men with a peculiar kind of pike, invented by a Methodiat rainister named Graves, a Vermonter. It is about as long as a musket, with a bayonet on it, but by touching a spring the pike part will shoot out eighteen inches longer. It is expected that it will be made very useful in carrying batteries. SOUTHERN ARMIES—N'CLELLAN—ARCHIVES

The Southern armies were never fuller than they are at present. The feeling at the South at the late battle at Bichmond was that McCellein's army was sure the annihilated. But the impression was universal that if, by accident or, want of management, the Union arms should be victorious, the rebellion was over. The archives of the Confederacy had been sent to Atlanta, and the material and stores had arrived there in immense quantities. Our informant believes, from what he can learn, that everything was staked upon the issue of the battle at Richmond. The loss of Richmond would have been the end, of the rebellion, and the tide of passion which has been rolling over the South for the last year and a quarter would have been turned against the leaders of Secession. There was no serious notion of fighting any where else. Richmond was regarded as the last ditch. The partial victory at Richmond, which will, of course, be magnified, will put back the matter in the stimation of our informant, will cause great rejoicing over the whole South, will inspirit them to further efforts, and will put back the war, perhaps, six months. The Southern people have lost all, hope of foreign aid. They have formed a high opinion of Northern valor, which thay held in very poor repute previous to the war. SOUTHERN ARMIES-M'CLELLAN-ARCHIVES

STEPHENS LOYAL-TOOMES RAISING COTTON. Alexander H. Stephens, the Yice President, is still regarded as loyal at heart to the old Government. Toombe although a general, remains on his plantation raising cotton crop, to the great indignation of such of his neighboring planters as were induced to change their crop t potatoes and wheat.

FALURE OF THE CROPS.

One important fact stated by this gentleman is that, owing to the excessive rains, the wheat and out crop of the South is a total failure from rust. The fact has only just been made known, and it produced the utmost conjust been made known, and it produces in flour as sternation, causing an immediate advance in flour as corn meal. Should anything happen to the corn cro CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS. The casture of New Orleans and the cutting off of the great meat, producing districts of Texas were a serious how, and almost destroys the capacity of the South to supply itself with meat. The loss of portions of Virginia, of Kontucky, and of Tennessee, has also seriously added to their embarrassment.

YERY LITTLE COTTON DESTROYED. Very little of the cotton crop has lately been destroyed and there are immense quantities of it still on the planta tions. The growing crop, however, is a very small one The military authorities take, it upon themselves to de-The military authorities take, it upon themselves to destroy cotton, sugar, molasses, and tobacco, where there is any danger of the Union armies reaching it; but, of course, it is not touched inland throughout the South. Our informant confirms the report that the planters themselves do not touch their cotton, and all the destruction is by the army.

themselves do not touch their cotton, and all the destruction is by the army.

CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga could easily have been captured by our troops, had it not been for the timidity of the officers in command of the expedition against it. The rebels resorted to the ruse of sending down cars as if for reinforcements, and kept them running day and night, to lead the Union general to suppose that there was a large army coming up for its defence. There were never more than four thousand troops defending the place, and the six thousand sent against it could easily have taken it had they known the true state of the case. LINCOLN, FREMONT, HUNTER.

The feeling with regard to Mr. Lincoln is very much hanged in the South. He was formerly stigmatized changed in the South. He was formerly stigmatized with all manner of opprobrious epithets, called an ase, a baboon, fool, drunkard, and no words were too strong to indicate their disgust and hatred of him. The conduct of our public officers, his revocation of Fremont's and Hunter's proclamations, and the success that has crowned the campaign against the South, has wonderfully changed the opinion of the people with regard to the Federal President, and he is now considered as a man of no little ability and well disposed, though as yet too much under the influence of the Abolition faction of the North. "THE RELIABLE GENTLEMAN."

THE SICK-THE JEWS-GOLD, &C.

THE WAR PRESS. The War Press will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at.....\$2.00 5.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si of Bichmond. The Jewish merchants have realized large profits out of the present state of affairs. They kept up communication constantly with the North, and have smuggled through goods. Wherever Northern goods are for sale in the South they are goverally in the hands of the descendants of the children of Israel, whose politics, North and South, are so arranged as to suit the latitude. Wherever gold may be found it takes two and one-half dollars of Confederate currency to purchase one dollar of gold. What few bank bills are in circulation are at from thirty to sixty percent premium over Confederate currency.—New York World.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The News from Richmond-Letter from Gen. Lee to Davis, Claiming a Victory and Thank-ing God for it—The Battles—The Loss—The Prisoners—The Bombardment of Vicksburg— British Vessel Runs the Blockade, at Wilmington, Loaded with Powder-News from Texas-Galveston Not Attacked on the 15th of June-Confederate Dash at luka-British Steamer Racer at Charleston-From Loring's Command, &c. from the Grenada (late Memphis) Appeal, of June 30.]
RICHMOND. June 27.—The great battle commenced yesterday at 2 P M
Gen. A. P. Hill's division crossed the Chickahominy river at Meadow bridge and carried the enemy's works at Mechasicaville, with comparatively small loss.
A furious fire was then opened upon Ellisson's mill, a strongly fortified Federal position, just below the Mochanicaville batteries, which was shelled by our artillery until half-past nine this morning. The mill was taken after an obstituate defence.
The divisions of Stonewall Jackson, A. P. and D. Hill, Magruder, and Longstreet are beyond the Chickahominy river, and have driven the enemy below the York River Bailroad, taking the enemy's siege guns, mounted on railway trucks, and cutting off McClellan's communication with West Point.
The fight by is still going on. Great confidence is felt. Our wounded are coming in by rall and ambulance, and our whole population are engaged in the duties imposed on them by the battle.

RICHMOND, June 28. [From the Grenada (late Memphis) Appeal, of June 30.]

RICHMOND, June 28. )
HEADQUARTERS, June 27. To his Excellency President Davis:

MR. PRESIDENT: Profoundly grateful to Almighty
God for the signal victory granted us, it is my pleasure
and task to anneunce to you the success achieved by this
army to day. and task to anneunce to you the success acmeved of the army to day.

The enemy was, this morning driven from his strong position behind Beaver Creek dam, pursued to that behind Powhatan creek, and finally, after a severe context of five bours, entirely repulsed from the field.

Night put an end to the contest. I grieve to state our loss in officers and men is great. We sleep on the field, and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

B. E. LEE, General.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

R. E. LEE, General.

BIGHMOND, June 28.—The Dispatch this morning says the results yesterday may thus be summed up: We have driven the enemy six miles, beaten them twice in fight, captured eight or ten batteries and some thirty pieces of artillery, many stores, much clothing, many prisoners and small arms.

Jackton, it is said, has been doing great damage to the enemy, for being completely in their rear, he has cut off all communication with the Pamunky, captured 500 prisoners and many stores.

The Examiner says the action became general in the vicinity of Coal Harbor about 5 in the afternoan It is estimated that seventy-five thousand Confederate troops were engaged, with equal, if not superior, force of the enemy. From the best and most reliable information we can obtain, the field was undecided; the action will be renewed this morning.

The field of battle is about twelve miles below Blchmod.

The What says the genery fall, head, for the presence of the enemy. moid.

The Whig says the enemy fell back for the most part in order, and succeeded in getting off most of their artillery, as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. To day will probably witness a general and decimina hard. ed. To day win properly sive battle.

The Enquirer says at 12 o'clock last night, we converted with an aid to one of our generals, who informs us that we have driven the Yankees from all their strong positions, taken a number of prisoners, a great many

Mr. of the most represented as being almost hemmed by the telegraph wires have all been cut, and the rainous the rainous control of the most represented to the cut of the cut o McClellan is now represented as being almost hemmed in, his telegraph wires have all been cut, and the railroad doubtless torn up before this. In answer to an inquiry, if there was no way of McClellan getting to his gunboats, our informant replied, none under heaven that he could see, except with his balloon. In short, the fight yesterday was a giorious victory.

RICHNOND, June 28.—No accounts have been received from the field to day, except meagre reports, all icdicating that the Confederates are following up their success. ess.

About two thousand prisoners were taken last night, including Brigadier General Reynolds, and at least one About two thousand prisoners were taken and a least one including Brigadier General Reynolds, and at least one hundred commissioned officers.

It has been found necessary to largely increase our prison accommodations. Prisoners have been arriving all forencon. It is reported that two other Yankee all forencon. It is reported that two other Yankes generals have been captured.

Bicmkonn, June 28.—The whole number of prisoners taken is about three thousand eix hundred, including Generals Beynoids, Saunders, and Eankin, and a large number of field officers.

The constant arrival of priseners produced a lively excitement about the streets. All reports from the field confirm the thorough discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McClellan will capitulate. Several batteries have been taken to-day. We have lost no general officers, but General Elzy has been wounded, it is feared mortally. The gallant Major Wheat, of the Louisiana Tigers, was killed.

Brichnon, June 28.—The battle was continued to-day isiana Tigers, was killed.

RICHNOND, June 28 — The battle was continued to-day with a brilliant Confederate success.

The enemy is said to be completely routed.

Seven thousand prisoners have been taken, including many officers, and Generals Rankin and Roynolds.

RICHNOND, June 29.—Only a few brigades of the attacking column of Confederate army were engaged yesterday.

Magruder's and Hunter's divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chickahominy, where it is understood McClelian was yesterday amassing a large body of froeps.

A renewal of the battle was expected this morning.

Two regiments of Magruder's division—the 7th and 8th Georgia—suffered severely yesterday, in attempting to take a battlery near Seven Pines, de'ended by at least two brigades of Yankees. Colonel Lamry, of the 8th, was wounded and taken prisoner, and Lieutenant Colonel White, of the 7th, was wounded in the neck. The casualties of the two regiments are about 200.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that McClellalan's communication with his source of supplies is affectually cut off.

The remnant of McClellan's army is now on this side of the Chickahominy. The bridges were destroyed to prevent pursuit from the Confederates on the north side. It is reported here that McClellan is refreating toward James river, where his troops may embark in transports under the protection of his gunboats.

The latest reports from the lines give this information, and state that our army is pursuing the enemy, and hope to capture mapy of them before night.

RICIMOND, June 29.—The latest report from the lines represents that there has been fighting to-day up to 11 o'clock. Our army was then in line of battle, and it was expected would soon advance upon the enemy.

The anxiety to hear from the battle-field is intense, through everybody is confident of a decisive victory.

Chizens are rightfully exclude from the lines, and reliable information of the pregress of events is difficult to obtain.

erday. Magruder's and Hunter's divisions were still held in

liable information of the progress of events is diffic obtain. FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, June 28.—The British steamer Racer, instead of lying outside of the bar as usual when she instead of lying outside of the bar as usual when she comes here, this evening entered the harbor, and now lies anchored off the wharves. It is reported that a French war steamer was ex-The community is much mystified at this unusual event.

FROM VICKSBURG. FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, June 28—Ose of the most terrific bombardments that the history of this war will record commenced yesterday mornine, by the gunboats below the city, and continued almost incessardly until 10 o'clock. The scene, last night, from our camp, about one and a half miles from the river, was awfully grand, not less than a dozen shells accending in the air at a time. The fixing ceased at 10 o'clock last night, and opened again at 4 this morning. For two hours the shower of shell was furious. 4 this morning. For two hours the shower of shell was furious.

The enemy have succeeded in placing a park of artillery on the bank of the river opposite the city, which opened five this morning, throwing canister, grape, and shell in every direction. Many buildings are damaged; in the meantime several of the gunboats passed up, but it is thought two of them were seriously crippled. The fligghtip and another vessel accompanied the gunboats, and are now above the bend where the smoke is plainly visible from the big fleet above.

Notwithstanding the terrible discharges at our batteles, our men were exceedingly calm and deliberate. eier, our men were exceedingly calm and deliberate. A few of our men were killed and several wounded.

FROM WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—The British steamer Modern Greece, loaded with arms and munitions of war, ran aground three-quarters of a mile cast of Fort Fisher, close in, this morning. The blockaders fired at her, with the view of her destruction. When the fort opened on the blockaders they hauled off. She has one thousand tops of powder on board.

Fort Fisher succeeded in striking so as to wet the powder and prevent her from being blown up by the powder and prevent her from being blown up by the enemy's shells. It is believed a large portion of her cargo will be saved. Assistance has been sent. Pas-sengers and crew safe—saved all their private property. FROM TEXAS.

The Marshall (Toxas) Republican of the 14th ult. says: Galveston has not yet been attacked, and we should not be surprised if the Federals were to abandon their intention to take the place. We are satisfied that if a demonstration is made in that quarter it will be a mere feint to prevent a concentration, of our forces in Arkansas preparatory to an invasion of Missouri. CONFEDERATE DASH ON IUKA. We find the following despatch in the Mobile News of the 26th ult. .

the 26th ult.:

NARR TUPELO, June 23, 1862.—I wrote you on yesterday of a brilliant dash made by our cavalry into the lines of the enemy. Further information confirms what I before wrote you, and shows that affair to have been one of the most brilliant of the war.

Captain Roddy, with some twenty-five mounted men, passed the Memphis and Obaleston Bailroad, near luka, and destroyed 3,000 bales of cotton which the Yankees had collected between the railroad and the Tonnessoe river, to be shipped North They came back to the reilroad and captured a mail train, which they destroyed, frightening a heavy force of Xankees almost to death, and retiring before the enemy could discover the force employed. force employed.

A prisoner taken says the impression in camp was that
Beauregard and his whole army were upon them. From Gen. Loring's Command. The Lynchburg Republican learns that the enemy are still entrenched at Meadow Bluff, their force amounting to about 3,000 men. Frequent skirmishes take place between parties under Gen. Loring and the Yankees. The enemy's forays in one case have extended within twelve miles of Union, Monroe county.

Fight between the Irish and Negro Stevedores —Knives, Pistols, and Clubs Used—Several Persons Killed and Many Injured. TOLEDO, O., July S.—A riot has been gaing on hore to-day between the Irish and nagro stevedores. The Irish struck and were discharged, and negroes employed at old prices. The riot commenced at the dock where the propeller New York, of the Eric line, was loading. It toom spread to all the docks.

The Irish tried to prevent the negroes from working, attacking them with stones, clubs. etc. The negroes, in defence, drew knives and pistols, and considerable shooting and cutting was done.

A bystander was killed, and many of the participants injured. Several houses belonging to negroes were demolished. Citizens were called out to quell the riot, and

are patroling the streets with arms, arresting riotors.— Cincinnati Commercial.

CANADIANS ON THE RAMPAGE -The Cauadi-OANADIANS ON THE RAMPAGE—The Canadians of both provinces, we see, are turning up their Celonial noises at the legal currency of the United States, and some of our people have been compelled to submit to a shave of 12 per cent. en 'their money, while travelling through her Majesty's possessions in 'British' North America. The principal hotels in Montreal and Quebec, being mainly supported by people from the States, condessend to take United States currency at par.

ABOUT PINS.—Pins were worth a dollar a paper in 1812 and noon at that. Then it foot four team programs The Reliable Gestleman.

When the states that he is one of many Unionists in Northern Georgia. He says that if our armies now possessed that place, while they would not find much apparent Union feeling, this would only be because the people would fear the recovery of the country by the Confederates again, but if they were assured that there was no danger of that, the Union sentiment would soon be strongly marked. century ago, was as important as saving cents, and hence the habit thus formed sticks to many elderly gentlemen whose coat sleeves are ornamented with rows of them, rescued from loss. The South is filled with sick. At Atlanta there are over six the usand sick soldiers. He confirms the report of the demoralization of a good portion of. Beauregard's which made the Secret prisoners very indignant. One army in the West; he believes that the sick and demoralized are so many in it that no great danger may be apprehended from it in the West at present, but everything has been staked upon the possession research.