The Press.

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THE PRESS.
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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THE DAILY PRESS,
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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA. Accommodation for THREE HUNDRED VISITORS. This highly favorite Resort is now open for Visitors—those who can appreciate grand scenery, pure mountain air, invigorating baths, large and well-ventilated rooms, good society, and good table. Terms, $7 per week. For particulars apply to N. W. WOODS, Proprietor of Carlisle White Sulphur Springs. jy4-12t

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. This delightful watering-place having been purchased by the undersigned, 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 Circulars, which can be had at the Continental Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and the Union Hotel, Arch street. Board, one week or less, $1.50 per day; over one week, or the season, $7 per week. Children and servants half price. These terms are given with the assurance that the accommodations shall in every respect be equal to any other watering-place. ☞ Accommodations for four hundred guests. The Germania Band is engaged. je23-1m U. S. NEWCOMER.

BEDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. ALLEN respectfully informs the public that this celebrated and fashionable WATERING PLACE is now open and fully prepared for the reception of visitors, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. Persons wishing Bedford Mineral Water will be supplied at the following prices at the Springs—viz: For a barrel (oak)........$3 00; " half-barrel "........2 00. Parties wishing rooms or any information in regard to the place will address the "Bedford Mineral Springs Company." my28-6w

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of veranda, fronts on the ocean, extending back, with its 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 Alleys will be under the charge of Mr. RALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia. Additional improvements have been made, and the accommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any on the coast. The house will be opened, for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, June 19. je16-36t H. S. BENSON, Proprietor.

CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place of summer resort, located directly on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 16th of June till the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Cresson one of the most romantic and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thoroughly renovated. The seeker of pleasure and the sufferer from heat and disease will find attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard Tables, Tenpin Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain scenery to be found in the country. Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia, $7.60; from Pittsburg, $3.05. For further information, address G. W. MULLIN, Cresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa. je5-2m

SEA 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, Proprietor. jy4-12t*

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH CO., N. J. METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NOW OPEN. Address J. H. & I. W. COOPER, Proprietors. jy10-1m*

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, Is now open for the reception of VISITORS, and will continue open until 1st of SEPTEMBER. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. jy12-12t MILLER & WEST.

SEA BATHING. OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Is now open for the reception of visitors. je26-6w* ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,) ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. Dinner........50 cents. Also, Carriages to Hire. ☞ Boarders accommodated on the most reasonable terms. je20-3m

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, Opposite the Surf House. ☞ Terms to suit the times. je20-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD. A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifully situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue. Now open for visitors for the season. je20-2m

MANSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, E. LEE, Proprietor. This House having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, is now open for permanent and transient boarders. The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, and post office. The bathing grounds are unsurpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and choice brands of cigars. je20-2m

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

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—This well-known House, having been enlarged and renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light-House Cottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A continuation of the patronage of his friends and the public is solicited. No bar. je21-1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice Rooms 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. McCLEES, Proprietor. je20-2m

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC CITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 20th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon attached to the house. Terms moderate. C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, Proprietors. je20-2m

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servants half price. ☞ Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the hotel. je20-2m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PACIFIC 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. KEIM, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This comfortable and convenient new house, located on KENTUCKY Avenue, opposite the Surf House, one square from the best bathing on the beach, has been fitted up for visitors this season. F. QUIGLEY, Proprietor. N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. je20-1m

SEA 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 Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea. [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D.

SEA 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. Railroad. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER. Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains. je19-2m*

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the United States three years ago. The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly improved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar-room, and bath-houses are most excellently arranged and aptly appropriated for their respective uses. Congress Hall is now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth portion 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 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. je18-1m* G. W. HINKLE, Lessee.

SUMMER BOARDING.—BROAD-TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a SUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Railroad 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 daily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad 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 following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the *Mountain House*: Wm. Cummings, Esq., David P. Moore, Esq., Saml. Castner, Esq., Thos. Carstairs, Esq., Hon. Henry D. Moore, Lewis T. Wattson, Esq., John McCanles, Esq., G. Albert Lewis, Esq., John Hartman, Esq., Richard D. Wood, Esq. TERMS MODERATE. For further information, address JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor. je12-tf Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS EMPORIUM, No. 1035 WALNUT STREET, BELOW ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. fe11-fply

WORMAN & ELY, No. 130 PEGG Street, manufacturers of patent CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; also, a lately-patented COMBINATION KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON, especially adapted for *Camp* use, for *Fishermen, Sea-faring Men, Mechanics, Miners, Lumbermen, and all Workmen carrying their dinners.* W. & E.'s Cutlery is warranted to be of the best quality of ENGLISH CAST-STEEL, and is intended to supersede, by its excellence and cheapness, the inferior qualities of Cutlery now in the market, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Hardware dealers generally. my29-3m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of PRATT & REATH, has been dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent. D. T. PRATT is alone authorized to collect the outstanding debts, and to use the firm name in liquidation. D. T. PRATT, B. B. REATH, W. G. BILLIN.

D. T. PRATT, (SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & REATH,) IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c. Has removed from N. W. corner Fifth and Market Sts. to No. 607 CHESTNUT STREET, Where he offers for sale a FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS pertaining to the WATCH BUSINESS. Dealers are solicited to examine the stock. jy5-t31

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm of DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., for transacting the SILK and FANCY DRY GOODS JOBBING business, at the Northwest corner of MARKET and FIFTH Streets. T. RUSSELL DAWSON, ORLANDO BRANSON, JACOB G. BOMGARDNER. PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1862. jy2-12t*

NOTICE.—MR. WM. K. HEMPHILL'S interest in our house ceased on the 31st May. TWELLS & CO., 118 NORTH WHARVES. jy1-1m

OLIVER H. WILSON, SAMUEL M. ANDERSON, and EDWARD DE CERNEA, have formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of WILSON, ANDERSON, & CERNEA, for the purpose of transacting a general Wholesale Dry Goods business, at 415 MARKET Street. JULY 1, 1862. jy14-3t*

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of A. T. LANE & CO., was this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 419 MARKET Street. ALEX. T. LANE, WM. F. HANSELL, S. F. HANSELL, B. HANSELL. PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1862. jy1-tuth2m

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., is this day dissolved. PETER SIEGER, D. B. ERVIN, JACOB RIEGEL, H. S. FISTER, WM. S. BAIRD, JOSIAH RIEGEL, JOHN WIEST. JUNE 30. jy1-6w

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the several laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods. That the names of the General and Special Partners, all of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are JACOB RIEGEL, General Partner, residing at 527 North Sixth street; JOHN WIEST, General Partner, residing at 322 New street; D. B. ERVIN, General Partner, residing at 1515 Girard avenue; HENRY S. FISTER, General Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; JOSIAH RIEGEL, General Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; PETER SIEGER, Special Partner, residing at 717 North Eighth street; WM. S. BAIRD, Special Partner, residing at the Continental Hotel. That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars, of which Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash has been so contributed by Peter Sieger, Special Partner, and Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash has been so contributed by Wm. S. Baird, Special Partner. That the said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, A. D. 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1865. JACOB RIEGEL, JOHN WIEST, D. B. ERVIN, HENRY S. FISTER, JOSIAH RIEGEL, General Partners. PETER SIEGER, WM. S. BAIRD, Special Partners. jy1-6w

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GOOD BLACK DRESS SILKS. Heavy-corded Dress Silks. Glossy Black Dress Silks. Widows' Silks, without gloss. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. jy12

GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE. New York Mills Shirting. Wamsuttas, Williamsville, Whiterocks. Sheeting, Muslins, first quality. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. jy12

GOOD FLANNELS, UNSHRINKABLE.—Welsh and Saxony Flannels. Ballard Vale Flannels. Magenta Colored Sackings. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. jy12

SUMMER BLANKETS.—11-4 all wool light Summer Blankets. Also, Ice Blankets, at a low price. jy7 SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

MOSQUITO NETTING.—8-4 whites, pinks, and blues, in 8 yard pieces. jy7 SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

BATHING TOWELS. Large Bordered Hucks and Fringe Towels. Bird-eye and Scotch styles Towels. Stout Huckaback and Coarse Twills. Turkish Bath Towels. Linen colored Doylies, for fruit. Damask Napkins and Table Cloths. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. jy7

H. STEEL & SON, No. 713 North TENTH St, above COATES, Are now closing out their entire stock of FANCY SILKS, BAREGES, CHALLIES, MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES, JACONET AND CAMBRIC LAWNS, TRAVELLING MIXTURES, and SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Of all kinds, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES. LACE GOODS REDUCED. $25 Lace Mantles reduced to $12. $20 Lace Mantles reduced to $10. $18 Lace Mantles reduced to $8. $16 Lace Mantles reduced to $7. $12 Lace Mantles reduced to $5. $10 Lace Mantles reduced to $4. $8 Lace Pointes reduced to $3. $12 Lace Pointes reduced to $5. $16 Lace Pointes reduced to $8. $25 Lace Pointes reduced to $12. SILK COATS AND SACQUES. Closing out UNDER COST PRICES. je30

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES Invites the special attention of Ladies who intend spending the summer out of town to a very large assortment of MADE-UP GOODS just received, in SLEEVES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., *in every variety of material.* Also, a large assortment of MUSLINS, suitable for GARIBALDIS, &c., together with every variety of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCH'FS, VEILS, &c. Just opened *per latest arrivals from Europe* an invoice of very beautiful and entirely new styles PUFFED FRENCH CAMBRIC, for GARIBALDI'S, MODE GRENADINE VEILS, and SWISS COLLARETTE RUFFLING for trimming thin Dresses, etc—a new and very desirable article. Also, an invoice of PURE WHITE FRENCH PLAID ORGANDIES. jy1 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., 727 CHESTNUT STREET, OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Very choice Goods of recent importation. Black Silk Checked Grenadine, extra quality. Foulard Silks, elegant styles and fine quality. Black Silks, best brands. Broche Barege, Hernanis and Mozambiques. 8-4 Paris Fil d'Chevre. Poil d'Chevre, all wool filling. Grenadine Veils, in mode and other shades. WHITE GOODS AND LINENS In great variety, at extremely low prices. je6-tf

NEW EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c.—Just opened, a general assortment of desirable French and Scotch Needle-worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, etc., at very low prices. ALSO, A full line of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladies' wear, of the most approved makes. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, je4 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of my customers and friends to the following Goods, which are fresh and desirable: Black and White Plaid Silks. Organdie Lawns, choice styles. One lot of Lisle Gauntlets, at 18¾c a pair. One lot of Black Silk, $1.12½; the best I ever had for the money. At JOHN H. STOKES', je10-6m 702 ARCH Street.

CHEAP CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets at 31, 37, 50, and 62c; Entry and Stair Carpets, 56 to 62c; Rag, Hemp, and Yarn Carpets, 16 to 31c; White and Check Matting, 20 and 25c; Floor Oil Cloths, 31 to 50c; Gilt bordered Window Shades, 50c to $1; Buff and Green Window Holland, 12 to 45c. Dry Goods and Carpet Store, N. E. cor. ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. je17-tuths12t

NEW SPRING PRINTS, CHOICE STYLES. MERRIMACS, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS. A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., mh15-tf N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LINEN DRILLS. Cheap lots Drills for Gents' summer wear. Auction lots at 25, 31, 38, 44, and 50 cts. Extra good White Drills, 31, 38, and 50 cts. Summer Cassimeres, delicate line plaids. Fashionable Mixtures and Solid Colors. 6-4 Silk-mixed Coatings, at the right prices. Cloth Goods of every description—a fine stock. BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING. Room in second story devoted to this branch. Summer suits for the country for boys. Garments made to order with despatch. MANTLE ROOM. Closing out sales of Silk Sacques. Closing out sales of Silk Mantles. Closing out sales of Cloth Cloaks. Closing out sales of Thin Sacques. Closing out sales of Lace Mantles. COOPER & CONARD, je28-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

The Press.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

From General McClellan's Army.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES IN THE LATE BATTLES.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RETURN TO HILTON HEAD.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL CAMP.

NEW MOVEMENT ON FOOT.

THE STEAMER PLANTER PUT TO USE.

The Latest from the Army in Virginia.

&c., &c., &c.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McCall's Division in the Recent Battles—Its Attack by 45,000 Rebels—Appearance of "Stonewall" Jackson—He Flanks Us—Our Line Enfiladed—His Battery Taken—Our Line Broken—The Enemy Four to our One—The Irish Brigade come up—Off for White Oak Swamp—Our Baggage Train Saved—"McCall to the Front" Double Quick—The Whole Army United—We are again Attacked—A Rebel Brigade Captured.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES CAMP, HARRISON'S LANDING, July 9, 1862.

On Thursday, June 26, we were ordered to get ready for review by Gen. McClellan. The boys accordingly brightened up, and got everything in order, when the sharp report of a Parrott gun told us there was work at hand. Soon the rattle of musketry was heard about a mile from our camp, and we were ordered to get ready to support the 1st and 3d Brigades. We immediately started out, the rebels meanwhile amusing themselves by shelling us from the other side of the river, as we marched along. We went into the fight about four o'clock, and kept it up until nine, when firing ceased on both sides, as if by mutual consent. We slept on the ground where we had fought, with nothing to disturb us but an occasional shot from the outer guards. During this engagement we were about seventy-five yards apart. The bullets came in a perfect hurricane, and the shelling was the most severe we experienced during our trying time. We had been contending against 45,000 men, according to the statement of a prisoner, since confirmed by scores of the "gray backs" we captured. At three o'clock next morning (27th) we opened on them again, and then slowly retreated to the position at Gaines' Hill, a distance of six miles, where we were joined by the balance of Porter's *corps d'armée*. Up to this time we had about 8,000 men, of which about 200 had been killed, wounded, and missing.

The enemy pressed us closely, and we had barely got into position when they made one of their impetuous charges on our right, but they were repulsed in gallant style. The fight was kept up for about two hours, when the armies commenced manœuvring, the "rebs" finding it impossible to successfully attack us. They still outnumbered us two to one. About this time the Reserves were ordered to a position, as a body of reserve, to attack at the decisive moment. At 4 o'clock the order was given, "McCall's division on the line," and, amid the howling of shells and the whistling of bullets, we marched to the front. Our regiment was on the left, then on the right, then on the right centre, and finally was placed on the left centre. Here we were ordered to lie down, our company being placed between three pieces of artillery. Here is where we suffered so terribly. We were barely twenty yards from the enemy, and the grape and canister was howling terribly. We drove them until about six o'clock, when "Stonewall" made his first appearance, and fell on our left wing. He succeeded in flanking us, and planted a battery so as to enfilade our entire line. This battery he lost; but the 2d Maine and 4th Michigan broke, and broke our line. We could not stand it; they outnumbered us now four to one, and *they were fresh, whilst we were worn out by our day-and-a-half's fighting, and hardly any sleep.* We fell back, and were met by the Irish Brigade, when we turned and drove the rebels off the field, at the point of the bayonet. They received further reinforcements, but we held the field until next morning, when we crossed the Chickahominy and blew up the bridges. We then took a rest, and next morning started for the White Oak Swamp. Everything was decent and in order; we saved our baggage-train, which was nearly twenty miles long! After we had placed the swamp between us and our pursuers we halted, and a short halt it was. The rebels now had another column, directly from Richmond, of about 100,000 men, bearing on our left. Add to this that our entire army was not yet united, and you may imagine how "blue" it looked. We had, however, succeeded in making the river, where the gunboats could co-operate with us. We fell back about one-and-a-half miles, and chose our position—our division on the fourth line of battle; our generals telling us that we would not be "put in" unless absolutely necessary. We did not wait long before the rebel column advanced on the first line, and almost the first command issued was, "McCall to the front," and double-quick it went. We charged them, and at the point of the bayonet drove them from the ground three times, when we fell back, and fresh troops took our place. The enemy finally withdrew about dark, and next morning we again fell back, and *united* our whole army near the river, at City Point. Here, with great pomposity, they again attacked us, on the 1st of July. "Little Mac" himself commanded, and it would have done your heart good to see them "skedaddle." This engagement ended in a total rout. Here we took a brigade of "rebs," and a motley crew they were—all drunk. Major Lyman, our provost marshal, tells me that all the rebel prisoners turned into his hands are drunk. This accounts for their fighting so recklessly, I presume. We again took the line of march next day, and came to this place. The Confederates planted a battery on a hill and commenced throwing shells into our camp. Our guns did not reply, but a division took a little walk of about five minutes, and, without firing a gun, quietly relieved them of their pieces, and took the soldiers in charge for safe keeping. They had seven small pieces, and a good stock of ammunition. Our lines have been advanced, and we are now entrenching ourselves. Our communication is now uninterrupted and much cheaper. The papers will have it that Jackson was fighting us on Thursday and Friday, which is a mistake. *He only came in on Friday evening near dusk.* The papers publish very little of a reliable nature, so far as that great, masterly, and strategical movement is concerned. I asked one of the rebels whether they had seen any "big shells" come into their ranks, meaning from the gunboats. He replied, "Yes, about the size of an *ordinary knapsack.*" They *do* throw heavy shells.

Of our losses, I would fain not speak, but so it must be to complete the story. Out of 8,000 men the Reserves took in, we can barely muster 3,500. Among our missing are Generals McCall, Reynolds, and Meade; Colonels Simmons, Hayes, Gallagher, and Jackson, with field and line officers in proportion. LEBANON.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEAR FRONT ROYAL, July 1.

The stirring events near the rebel capital, for the past week, have totally eclipsed those of minor importance in the army of Virginia, which have been, in fact, confined to scouting, reconnoitring, and changes in the command. The only event of any importance in the field was a strong

RECONNOISSANCE OF LURAY.

On Sunday morning Brigadier General Crawford, of General Williams' division, was ordered to reconnoitre Luray in force. This town, the capital of Warren county, (a village formerly of about 700 inhabitants,) is twenty-five miles south of Front Royal, near the west slope of the Blue Ridge, had for the past ten days been strictly guarded by pickets, who refused every person ingress or egress at points five miles from town; consequently, it was unknown what force, if any, was concentrated there. Several efforts were made by Generals Williams and Crawford to gain a view of the valley near Luray, but the vigilance and activity of the rebel cavalry prevented approach nearer than Milford on the north, and Sperryville on the other side of the ridge on the east. A regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry took possession of Chester Gap, southeast of Front Royal, to prevent any flank movement on our left, while the south branch of the Shenandoah protected our right. One regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advanced on the stone pike in the valley, while the main body, composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, proceeded along the foot of the ridge, through what is termed by the inhabitants Gooney's Manor, by a circuitous road, almost inaccessible to anything but cavalry. The scenery along this route was wildly picturesque, and elicited admiration from all in the ranks. The soldiers almost forgot their fatigue while gazing upon the mountains; and, as if to add a greater sublimity to the occasion, a thunder-storm burst upon us, with its thousand echoes from pinnacle, crag, and hill. It was one continuous roar, until the storm passed over.

We passed several hamlets on the route, where the few inhabitants were almost as wild and untutored by civilization as the scenery around them; and nothing of the least importance could be elicited from them. Finding the road more impracticable as the command progressed, it took a road (or rather a path) turning due west, along the foot of a spur of the Blue Ridge, and, after a journey of six miles, striking the pike near Milford. At this place resides the family of Mr. John F. Haines, who was barbarously taken to Luray by the rebels, and shot in cold blood, about a month ago, for being a Union man. The circumstances of this ruthless act are thus detailed by his bereaved family:

On the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair, Mr. Haines went to Washington to witness the inauguration. While there he was warned by his family not to return, as his life had been repeatedly threatened in his absence. He remained in Washington sixteen months, returning as General Shields went up the valley to attack Jackson's retreating column. He remained at home only four days, when a party of the rebels, hanging upon the rear of Shields' returning column, seized and took him to Luray. His arrest was accomplished by an officer named Cox, of a Louisiana regiment, who has since been captured, with the loss of one of his ears by a bullet. Before leaving Luray, the enemy took Mr. Haines into a wood, and shot him in cold blood, together with another man, leaving the unburied bodies exposed at the place of the murder two days and nights. Mr. Haines left a wife, (who has been dangerously sick since the murder of her husband,) two sons, and a daughter, all possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, in this secluded part of the State. Their means of support are believed to be limited.

The entire command, being now consolidated, moved forward several miles, and bivouacked for the night, under a steady rain. Gen. Crawford, with the tact of a veteran campaigner, blocked up all known routes of communication with Luray, and established distant outposts and lines of patrols.

At daylight Monday morning the column was again in motion for Luray, then nine miles distant. When about five miles from town our vedettes came upon the enemy's picket, capturing one, while two made their escape, all mounted. The prisoner was armed with a pair of old cavalry flint-lock pistols and a home-made sword, nearly as elastic as strap-iron. Here the infantry and artillery were halted, while the cavalry alone proceeded. Knowing that the refugee pickets would inform the enemy of our approach, the column was pushed forward as fast as prudence would permit.

On reaching the apex of the hills north of the town, the enemy's cavalry were seen defiling into the New Market road westward. Vedettes and advance guard entered the town with unslung carbines and great caution, fearing the enemy's rear guard might be there in force. Every house was scrutinized, to prevent, if necessary, a repetition of the unfriendly reception in Winchester. The enemy's rear guard were finally discovered on a hill, in the edge of the town. The carbineers gave them a few scattering shots, and then charged, sword in hand. Over the crest of the hill the enemy, at least 100 strong, were drawn up to receive us, and gave our advance a volley, checking for a moment the charge. Their volley was responded to, and the enemy commenced to retreat, followed by our cavalry, who made two captures. On the appearance of two flanking companies, ordered up by Col. Tompkins, of Fairfax Court House renown, now of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, the enemy retreated in haste and disorder. One of the Vermont boys was shot through the head and died an hour afterwards. Another was slightly wounded, and two horses were shot, one of which was subsequently killed. The result on the enemy's side is unknown, but trails of blood indicated the direction of their retreat.

The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, and valuable information obtained, pursuit was stopped, and the command returned last night to camp, the greater portion of which had performed a march of sixty miles in two days through mountain passes and over muddy roads.

The accidental discharge of a pistol on the return slightly wounded Lieutenant Colonel Fillebrown, (10th Maine Infantry,) in the leg. First Sergeant of Co. K, same regiment, was shot dead on the route, by the accidental discharge of a musket. He was highly esteemed as a man and soldier, and died pending appointment to a lieutenancy.

A portion of Gen. Geary's command, by a reconnoissance, are said to have discovered a body of rebel artillery and infantry in Big Fort Valley, south of the North Fork, and within a few miles of Middletown.

A report last night via Washington, that General McClellan had entered Richmond, caused a great jubilation in the army. The citizens are in agony to learn the details of Jackson's "victory," as they term it, near Richmond. Hundreds of his men and officers are from this region. B.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 10, 1862.

Return to Hilton Head.

Since writing my last, in which we informed you of the evacuation of James Island, our brigade has been removed to this place. This is the second time that we have sojourned here; and since our first landing, on the 7th of November, several happy and important changes have occurred. Then the place was a mere sand-bank; our tents were pitched in the midst of it; and there was sand everywhere and in everything: there was sand in the soup, and sand in the coffee; and the fitful blast, as it brought the waves tossing and fretting up the beach, at the same time filled the air with the whirling, drifting sands, annoying to us in the extreme.

Now, we say, there is quite a change for the better in all things. Hilton Head, that under the indolent and effeminate control of Southern aristocracy was but a mere sandy beach, destitute of all facilities for making it even a tolerable landing place for vessels of small size, has, suddenly, under hardy, energetic Northern enterprise, grown to be of the first importance as a great maritime port. A beautiful prospect meets the gaze in all directions. The smooth, level plains are clothed with luxuriant verdure, capable of affording an ample pasturage; and the whole scene, indeed, seems to be dreaming of the great business mart, whose teeming streets and busy thoroughfares must, in a very short time, occupy the propitious site.

Amongst the improvements of the growing place we must mention the large, beautiful, and very substantial dock that has, with much care and labor, been erected. This is some four or five hundred yards in length, and affords facilities to vessels of the largest size, both in receiving and discharging freight, of which there is always a large amount continually arriving and departing. Next we may notice several new and substantial buildings—the general hospital, the commissary or quartermaster's department, the army bakery, besides a number of large and substantial buildings, at present devoted to the contrabands. In fact, the nucleus of a future city is already formed, and only awaits to be enlarged by thrifty enterprise.

LEAVING JAMES ISLAND.

Thus much for Hilton Head, but just now we recollect that we have not fully described our departure from James Island. This was accomplished on the fourth of July. Early on the morning of that day our tents were struck, our baggage securely packed, and the whole transported by means of wagons to the landing. There the Ben De Ford, the Delaware, and other transports, awaited to receive us, upon which, in the midst of a dashing rain, with our goods and accoutrements, we were soon safely embarked. Just as the booming cannon with thunder tones shook earth, and sea, and air, in honor of the glorious day, we slowly dropped down to the mouth of the Stono, and our little fleet was soon out on the stormy billows. Our vessel, the Ben De Ford, being a speedy craft, bore us steadily and safely to our destination at this place, where we arrived at about six o'clock in the evening, and slowly gliding up to the pier, prepared to disembark.

This was finally accomplished, the rain still coming down in torrents, while the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, and mingling its howl with the angry roar of the sea, sent gloomy thoughts flitting, ever and anon, through many a bosom, as our armed ranks lay down to a fitful slumber amid the drenching rain. About midnight, thanks to the efforts of Major D. A. Leckey, we were aroused with the intelligence that more comfortable quarters had been procured; and, accordingly, the regiment was marched to a long building, used as a room for the storage of flour by the quartermaster.

A CASE OF RED TAPE.

Here an incident occurred, which marred to some degree the pleasure which our tired and battle-worn soldiers experienced in reaching comfortable quarters upon that wet, dreary night. This was nothing more nor less than the snarlish, snappish manner with which we were received by a certain knight of "red tapeism," who, giddy with his little amount of elevation, and full of conceit as to his brief delegated power, uses it contrary to the intent of the Government, to insult its weary, wet, and hungry soldiers! We will not designate him by name—it is sufficient to our present purpose to refer to the incident—but if he chance to see this article, he cannot fail to recognize the description, and to know emphatically that we *mean him*.

We feel that the present war is a war of right against wrong—of liberty against slavery. We are fighting for principle, and the struggle will never cease until our country has taken a higher, purer, and nobler position. In the great conflict we must discover and eliminate many errors and inconsistencies. There are men holding positions of influence and trust who are only preying on the energies of the Government, and enriching themselves amid its very agonies. We wish men of real, earnest, working minds and hearts; men not easily turned this way or that way, by every empty foible; men who do not labor for sake of the honors alone, but who have the salvation of our common country ever in view.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

We shall close our present letter by informing you that we are about to make another move, to some of the adjacent islands. We are going into summer quarters, until the hot months of July and August are over. Where we shall go we know not, but we shall inform you anon. H. B. D.

Official Orders and Reports—The Steamer Planter in the U. S. Service—No Furlough Allowed except to Sick or Disabled Officers and Men.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 28, 1862.

SIR: I enclose another interesting report, from Lieut. Commanding Rhind, of further operations in North Edisto.

On the 21st inst., with the Crusader and the Planter, and piloted by Robert Small, he ran up North Edisto river into Wadmelan Sound, as far as Simon's Bluff, which is on the mainland.

The rebels had a camp there and some artillery, but made no use of the latter. A few broadsides from the Crusader dispersed the enemy, and Lieut. Commanding Rhind, on landing with a company of the 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Capt. Bennett, met with no resistance.

About thirty tents and some cabins, used as quarters, were fired, and a few muskets brought away. We had no casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CRUSADER, NORTH EDISTO, June 23, 1862.

SIR: On the 21st I took this vessel, followed by the Planter, Acting Master Phœnix, up to Simon's Bluff, on Wadmelan sound, and, after a short engagement, drove off the enemy stationed there, and captured and destroyed their camp.

On board the Planter were four officers and seventy men of the 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Capt. Bennett. From orders and papers found in the camp, it appears that the force at the point consisted of the Marion Artillery and two companies of the 11th South Carolina Volunteers, and that the regiment was placed two miles back.

As we approached the point, the artillery (which seemed to be quartered in some plantation houses near a mile off) was seen advancing, and some baggage wagons going off from the bluff. We advanced slowly without firing, my object being to draw the artillery down, but they seemed to halt in a clump of trees some distance off from the point, and apparently retired, as we saw no more of them during the day.

We slowly passed the bluff, at half-pistol shot distance, and received a smart musketry fire from rifle-pits and the houses. Our nearness seems to have disconcerted their aim, as their volleys passed harmlessly over our heads. A couple of broadsides were discharged, and when the smoke had cleared away, the enemy had disappeared.

Rounding to above the bluff, we passed slowly down again, and anchored abreast the rifle-pits and houses. I then went on board the Planter, and, taking her in to the shore, landed with Captain Bennett's command, and fired their tents, about thirty in number, and some cabins used as quarters.

The enemy had taken off the baggage, etc., before we landed. A few muskets and other articles were brought away. We returned to our anchorage off the wharf about 6 P. M., without loss, and with very trifling damage.

Col. White, of the 55th Pennsylvania, commanding the post here, and his officers and men, co-operated with us with great cordiality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. C. RHIND, Lieutenant Commanding.

Flag Officer S. F. DUPONT, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HUNTER.

The following orders have been issued by General Hunter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.—Surgeon Chas. H. Crane, U. S. A., being the senior medical officer of the Department, is hereby announced as medical director of the Department of the South, and will report for duty at these headquarters. By command of Major General D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Ass't Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—The Major General commanding announces that, in obedience to General Orders No. 61 of the War Department, dated "A. G. O., Washington, June 7, 1862," no leaves of absence will be granted to officers except where it is clearly set forth in the certificate of the proper medical officer, approved by the Medical Director of the Department, that a change of location "is necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability." In such cases, leaves of absence for twenty days will be granted; but all applications for longer leave, no matter what the circumstances, must be addressed to the Honorable Secretary of War, and transmitted in due form through these headquarters.

Officers who receive twenty days' leave on the medical certificates before set forth, and who find themselves, at the expiration of that time, unable to travel, must apply to the Adjutant General of the army, accompanying the application by the certificate of a medical officer of the army, in the usual form, that they are "not able to travel." When no army physician can be found, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted. By command of Major General D. HUNTER.

CHARLES G. HALPINE, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

IMMENSE FLEET IN JAMES RIVER.

Commodore Wilkes in Command.

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The steamer Haze, Captain Clift, arrived at New York yesterday morning, from Harrison's Bar, the headquarters of General McClellan's army, whence she sailed on Friday afternoon last. Her news is interesting. The Haze arrived at Harrison's Bar on the 5th instant, and remained nearly a week. She took out a large cargo of war material including ordnance and rifles, and sixty tons of fixed ammunition.

THE FEDERAL FLEET.

The Federal fleet in James river comprises an immense number of vessels. There are nearly six hundred transports and war steamers between Newport News and Harrison's Bar, besides almost innumerable small craft—among which are one to two hundred canal boats. Including the armed vessels recently arrived, the gunboat fleet numbers twenty to twenty-five vessels.

While the greatest number of the vessels of all classes at any one point are at Harrison's Bar, there are several squads three to six miles apart, and the vessels composing them lie together so closely that it is difficult to pass through. This is for the purpose of protection from the rebels, who have field batteries on the banks, and move them from point to point as our gunboats shell them out.

General Burnside's fleet of transports and war vessels was lying off Newport News, near his encampment, on the 11th, when the Haze passed. The men were all under tents, but their situation was such that they could be embarked at a few hours' notice. It was the prevailing opinion that, under the orders of their gallant chief, they would not long remain inactive.

COMMODORE WILKES ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

Just before the Haze sailed Commodore Wilkes arrived and assumed command. His flag-ship is the Wachusett. Commodore Goldsborough, in his own flag-ship, the Minnesota, is at Norfolk. There is much gratification throughout the army as well as the navy at Commodore Wilkes' appointment, and high expectations are entertained of the new commander. Already a better feeling exists. The prospect of more active service under a man of recognized ability and energy stimulates the officers; and the navy will soon be prepared to take an active part in the operations before Richmond.

The Monitor and Galena are among the vessels at Harrison's Bar. The movements of the Monitor are greatly admired. The improvements which have been made in her turret and machinery are quite obvious. The Galena was not so much injured in her fight with Fort Darling as was generally supposed. The marks of some of the shot, however, are plainly visible on her sides. One of the balls sticks to her plating, in which it is partially embedded; another went nearly through and broke, one-half of it falling off; a third passed into the wood-work, but not throuffh the vessel. These marks of her fight remain. The damage to her upper deck thin-plating has been repaired.

Both the iron-clad vessels made a reconnoissance up the James about the middle of last week, but the result was not reported.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Federal army occupies the bank of the river for several miles, extending above as well as below Harrison's Bar, and the regular encampments reach one to two miles away, according to the nature of the ground. The amount of land covered with tents is estimated at fifteen to twenty square miles.

There are no new buildings. The old Harrison residence has been surmounted with two cupolas, and it is now used both as a hospital and as the headquarters of McClellan's signal corps. It is well situated for the latter purpose, as it is in view of nearly the whole of the army, as well as a large part of the fleet.

The officers and soldiers, in spite of the recent reverses, are enthusiastic, and believe they are to succeed at an early day. No demoralization whatever exists. An order for an advance, at any time henceforth, would be obeyed with the utmost alacrity; but it is believed that the line of the James river, so that the aid of the gunboats may be obtained, will be the new line of march to Richmond.

Nearly all the war material of the army is on the vessels which lie in the river, and only such portions as are wanted for use are landed. The supplies are very great.

Reinforcements in men are constantly arriving. On the 6th and 7th instant four or five thousand men arrived; on each day thereafter, while the Haze remained, transports were coming in loaded with soldiers.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE ARMY.

The President's recent visit to the army was a most interesting event. He went all through the camp. His speech, which has been reported, was made from the outer line of one of our batteries, which the President scaled, in full sight of the rebel camp.

On the evening of the President's departure, the eastern division of the army was attacked by a rebel brigade, and for twenty minutes the fighting was very severe, ending in the rapid retreat of the rebels. This is the last of their attacks; and no rebels in force have been seen, it is understood, since that time.

DANGERS OF NAVIGATING THE JAMES RIVER.

The attacks of the rebels along the line of the James river on our vessels are very frequent. The nature of the banks, which are often thickly wooded, and jut out in high bluffs, renders these operations comparatively safe and effective. A whole regiment could, in some places, be stationed entirely out of sight, and within a few rods of where vessels are obliged to pass.

Guerillas, with rifles in their hands, are making the navigation of the river very dangerous, of which the only remedy is to station armed vessels at the several points. Captain Cliff, of the Haze, armed himself previous to starting with some rebel guns and ammunition, but as he was under convoy, had no use for them.

News from Richmond Papers.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS—GEN. M'CALL—A MOVEMENT CONTEMPLATED—THE REBELS SICK OF THE WAR.

The rebel army continue to be promptly paid in Confederate notes and shinplasters, but although not suffering from lack of food, are not as well provided as formerly. Tea and coffee are rarely seen, and sassafras tea is used in lieu. Their medical department is badly provided with almost indispensable drugs, such as quinine and morphine, and also with surgical instruments. In Richmond, articles for domestic consumption continue at exorbitant rates, and are more difficult than ever to procure. Coffee, last week, was selling at from $2.50 to $3 per pound; sugar $1.50 a pound, and butter $1.50 to $1 75. Army shoes sold at $10 per pair, and boots from $25 to $50 per pair.

General McCall was at the Spotswood House, in Richmond, on Saturday last, and was suffering but slightly from his wound.

Some important movement is evidently contemplated by the rebel authorities. A few days since a conference was held at which all the principal generals in the army were present, among others General Lee, who is now in chief command.

The main line of the rebel pickets extends in a straight line from the White House through Tallysville to Charles City Court House. A few days since they occupied New Kent Court House, but have been driven thence by our cavalry, who not unfrequently send out scouting parties much nearer the Pamunky, as is proven by the captures reported.

The rebels are sick of the service, and look forward anxiously for an early termination of the war. The majority of the Virginia soldiers will fight to the last, but consider themselves Union men, with the condition, however, that the "invaders" shall leave, and allow the South to have such rights as they may demand. The Virginians say they will defend Richmond to the last, but if forced to yield it, and the Southern army is driven from their State, they can never be induced to accompany it beyond their boundary.

It is generally believed that the recent battles have completely demolished McClellan's army, and rendered it impossible for him to make another advance.

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN RICHMOND.

Another List of Federal Officers Captured in the Seven-Days Battle—Five Generals, Seven Colonels, Eight Majors, and Thirty-three Captains Claimed to have been taken Prisoners—In all, One Hundred and Thirty-eight Federal Officers Captured.

We publish from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 5th inst. the following list of national officers claimed to have been captured by the rebels in the seven-days battles. Though it is evidently incorrect in some particulars—for instance, in stating that Generals Sumner and Rankin are among the prisoners—it renders it certain that more or less Union officers now being mourned by their friends as having been killed are living, and in Richmond.

The whole number of prisoners of war, from the battles which have transpired before Richmond within the last ten days, now within the corporate limits, amounts to 4,400. We publish below an official list of the names of the commissioned officers of the Federal army who had arrived up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, all of whom have been removed to a prison set apart for their especial accommodation, on Eighteenth street, between Main and Cary.

Major General A. McCall.
Brigadier General J. F. Reynolds.
Brigadier General Rankin.
Brigadier General Sumner.
Brigadier General Meade.
Captain C. Kingsbury, aid to General Reynolds.
Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Sweitzer, 62d Pennsylvania.
Captain Charles Courant, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.
Captain B. Ridgway, C, 4th New York.
First Lieutenant T. R. Grapter, H, 4th New York.
Second Lieutenant P. L. Hubbard, I, 1st Michigan.
Second Lieut. D. C. Vandike, E, 4th New York.
Capt. Samuel Milford, D, 4th New York.
Second Lieut Geo. Bennett, D, 4th New York.
Capt. Thomas M. Fetter, K, 4th New York.
First Lieut. R. S. Johnson, B, 4th New York.
Capt. S. B. King, H, 7th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Wm. Nippers, I, 4th New York.
First Lieut. James S. Kennedy, D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. H. N. Jewett, G, 4th New York.
First Lieut. John L. Ridgeway, I, 4th New York.
Second Lieut. Josiah Shaw, B, 4th New York.
Capt. M. B. Aaronson, F, 4th New York.
First Lieut Wm. Stilling, K, 4th New York.
First Lieut. John M. Pearson, F, 4th New York.
Second Lieut. Z. G. Aaronson, F, 4th New York.
Maj. W. S. Tilton, 22d Massachusetts.
Capt. E. Brierer, F, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. S. N. Gall, G, 4th New Jersey.
First Lieut. T. H. Lockwood, F, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Thos. H. Spriers, I, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. E. Waughman, I, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. Charles Meyers, A, 4th New York.
Second Lieut. David Berry, I, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. Calvin G. Speer, C, 4th New York.
Capt. N. Nesbitt, E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. D. Kistler, H, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. L. A. Johnson, H, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Wm. Stewart, D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. John Kuper, C, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. E. R. Brady, K, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. J. B. George, K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. B. Butler, K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. W. R. Jackson, G, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt C. J. Whitney, K, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut Ashworth, C, 4th New Jersey.
Maj. P. A. Johns, 11th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Maj. J. W. Mooney, 4th New Jersey.
Col. J. H. Simpson, 4th New Jersey.
Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Hazel, 4th New Jersey.
Adjt. J. Studdford, 4th New Jersey.
Col. Thos. Gallagher, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Jackson, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Surgeon J. S. Bonneville, 4th Penn. Reserves.
First. Lieut. John F. Care, D, 22d Mass.
Surgeon J. W. S. Narris, U. S. A.
Lieut. Wm. H. Eldridge, E, 4th New York.
Major Henry Clitz, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Capt F. W. Stanhope, E, 4th U S. Infantry.
Col. T. B. W. Stockton, 17th Michigan.
Capt. H. R. Coombe, I, 12th New York.
First Lieut. Chas. Wilson, H, 3d New Jersey.
First Lieut. Lewis L P. Mudgett, 2d Missouri.
Second Lieut J. Parker, B, 1st New Jersey.
Capt. A. E. Miles, E, 1st Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Chas. G. Otis, C, 2d New York.
Capt. J. W. Tobin, F, 42d New York.
First Lieut. J. T. McCord, G, 1st Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. W. A. Crafts, B, 5th New Hampshire.
First Lieut. Jas. St. John, B, 4th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Jas. Blundin, B, 4th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Fred. A. Conrad, B, 4th Pennsylvania.
Capt. H. Neide, A, 2d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. J. T. Zugg, H, 7th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. F. W. Usher, I, 34th New York.
Capt. W. P. Chamblise, D, 5th United States Cavalry, native of Virginia—wounded six places—United States service 20 years.
Col. E. C. Charles, 42d New York.
First Lieut. C. M. Hildebrand, 95th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. W. J. Harrison, G, 7th New York.
First Lieut. P. C. McNorton, D, 1st Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. B. Lewie, B, 1st Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. C. H. Burne, K, 5th Wisconsin.
Second Lieut. S. M. Wills, Jr., Porter's staff.
Second Lieut. L. B. Waltz, F, 8th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. R. D. Hall, B, 1st Pennsylvania.
Surgeon L. S. Luddington, G, 1st Connecticut.
Capt. D. F. Fisher, D, 16th Michigan.
Major D. Davidson, 4th U. S. A.
Second Lieut. James Mason, K, 73d New York.
First Lieut. A. M. Judson, E, 83d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. G. J. Brown, E, 2d Maine.
Capt. John M. Oakley, 1st U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieut. John M. Coyne, F, U. S. Infantry.
Major William Burney, 4th New Jersey.
First Lieut. L. Truman, E, 42d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. S. A. Mack, E, 42d Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. P. W. Black, F, 9th Massachusetts.
First Lieut. M. F. O'Hara, 9th Massachusetts.
Capt. E. G. Lantz, C, 7th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Col. George Varney, 2d Maine.
Capt. L. Emmerson, 2d Maine.
Capt. J. B. Wharf, G, 22d Massachusetts.
First Lieut. E. M. Cooley, E, 15th New York.
Adjutant General R. A. McCoy, 11th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. D. R. Coder, E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. R. M. Burkman, 11th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. T. W. Sorader, A, 4th New Jersey.
First Lieut. E. Wright, D, 4th New Jersey.
Second Lieut. H. H. Cullen, I, 2d New Jersey.
Major E. S. Gilbert, 25th New Jersey.
First Lieut. T. E. Bishop, 25th New Jersey.
Lieut. E. Echelberger, 8th Pennsylvania.
Signal Engineer T. H. Fleming.
Sergt.-Maj. G. G. Cross, 62d Pennsylvania.
Major Thos O'Neill, Ind. Battery, N. Y. Artillery.
Second Lieut. Thos. Chapman, C, 95th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. E. M. Whitmore, G, 1st Battery U. S. I.
First Lieut. C. S. Davenport, B, 3d Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. Echelberger, F, 8th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. E. Washburne, C, 22d Massachusetts.
First Lieut. Jas. V. Welsh, K, 42d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. D. C. Dale, K, 42d Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. F. H. Pillsbury, B, 5th Maine.
Capt. E. A. Erwin, K, 42d Pennsylvania.
Capt. G. L. Cooner, D, 5th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. S. P. Herd, E, 5th New Hampshire.
Second Lieut. L. J. Hume, K, 19th Massachusetts.
Col. Wm R. Bruston, 4th Reg. Sickles' Brigade.
Capt. W. N. Burne, A, 4th Reg. Sickles' Brigade.
J. B. O'Hagan, chaplain Sickles' Excelsior.
Second Lieut. C. P. Chamberlain, I, Sickles' Excelsior.
First Lieut. H. S. Lucas, C, 1st Pennsylvania.
Adjutant J. N. Stiles, 20th Indiana.
Second Lieut. Wm. Riddle, F, 10th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. Geo. D. Miller, D, 8th Pennsylvania.
Total number of commissioned officers, 138.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.

Letter from Governor Yates to President Lincoln—The Home State of the President again Aroused—A Bolder and Stronger Policy Urged—Every Loyal Arm to be Employed to Suppress the Rebellion, &c.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, has addressed the following letter to President Lincoln, under date of July 11:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.

President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.:

The crisis of the war and of our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion.

The Government should employ all available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subjugate the traitors. Summon to the standard of the Republic all men willing to fight for the Union. Let loyalty, and that alone, be the dividing line between the nation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to fritter away the services of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors, and in driving back into their hands loyal blacks, who offer us their labor, and who seek shelter beneath the Federal flag.

Shall we sit supinely by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land, and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our Government and of our children?

Our armies should be directed to forage and quarter on the enemy, and to cease paying traitors and their abettors exorbitant exactions for food needed by the sick or hungry soldier.

Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce them to obedience and restore the supremacy of the laws. They have by means of sweeping conscriptions gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union. With blood and treason in their hearts, they flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the Government, and threaten to butcher our brave and loyal armies with foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf.

Mr. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater efforts and sterner measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the Republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of *all loyal men*, and it will be in your power to stamp armies out of the earth—irresistible armies, that will bear our banners to certain victory.

Illinois, already alive with the beat of the drum, and resounding with the tread of new recruits, will respond to your call. Adopt this policy, and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This policy for the conduct of the war will render foreign intervention impossible, and the arms of the Republic invincible. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close, and secure peace on a permanent basis. RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

Disabled Pennsylvania Soldiers at Brooklyn.

The New York *Times* has the following list of Pennsylvania soldiers at the hospital on Henry, near Pacific street, Brooklyn:

Ebenezer Chase, F, 52d, of Allegheny county, sick with fever.
Samuel Sager, G, 8th Reserve, of West Newton, chest.
Michael Whalen, 11th Cavalry, of Philadelphia, left thigh.
William H. Murray, 101st, resides near Pittsburg, fever.
Jacob Sipe, 103d, of Butler county, fever.
John H. Cormay, C, 7th Reserve, wounded in both legs.
Sylvester Putnam, E, 56th, of Granville, Bradford county, disease of kidneys.
Geo. W. Henshaw, 103d, of Butler county, convalescent.
John A. Bistler, 47th, of Perry county, fever.
Joseph Johnson, 48th, of Pottsville, fever.
John C. Estler, E, 83d, of Erie county, fever.
W. McCaverty, 100th New York, of Perry county, Pa., fever.
Frank Hager, 101st, of Tioga, Pa., fever.
Henry Gaylord, 101st, Tioga, fever.
Peter W. Heitrich, C, 103d, of Armstrong county, fever.
David Heitrich, (brother of the above,) C, 103d, of Armstrong county, fever.
James W. Saxton, F, 103d, of Clarion county, fever.
Wm. M. Barr, 103d, of Armstrong county, fever.
Henry F. Jackson, F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia, fever.
Wm. McElfresh, C, 103d, of Armstrong county, fever.
John R. Shaffer, D, 105th, of West Liberty, fever.
Wm. Slick, 101st, of Bedford, sick.
Wm. Stull, D, 85th, of Washington county, fever.
J. S. Sherman, 105th, of Chenango, sick.
John Seith, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia, sick.
Henry Snyder, 48th, of Hamburg, fever.
Samuel Smith, D, 103d, of Indiana county, sick.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG.

Efforts to Capture our Mortar Vessels—New Devices to Frustrate the Design—Ship Howitzers Masked Along Shore—The Rebels Attempt a Surprise, and are Repulsed—Guerillas—The Canal.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

OFF VICKSBURG, July 4.—Since yesterday morning, when our last mail left, the mortars have been thundering away at short intervals, while occasionally rebel rifled responses are elicited. So feeble are the latter demonstrations, that scarcity of ammunition must certainly cause it. Were their defences vigorous, our lower fleet could not hold its present position, the mortar vessels lying, as they do, within short, almost point blank, range.

The rebels again, yesterday, made desperate efforts to capture the mortar vessels. Lying almost within rifle shot of their pickets, the source to them of so much annoyance, prove fatal temptations. Commodore Porter, in taking this position, fully understood its danger, and resolved no surprise should even for a moment relieve the dark record of rebel reverses. In strong force through the surrounding wood, it was easy for them at any moment to burst forth, and a single act of negligence be fraught with disaster. Accordingly, the fleet marines, fifty in number, were transformed into a land force of pickets, under command of Master G. W. Woodon, of the Octarora. Sentinels were stationed on a line with the enemy, and a quarter mile distant from the levee—some of their lower batteries little over rifle shot away. From one of the vessels a large bell was taken, and, at the extreme picket station, hung up in a tree. Any danger near was instantly told that sentinel, and the sentinel "toll'd the bell." So a rebel surprise became impossible, though, to the uninitiated, apparently practicable.

Along the shore are planted half a dozen ship howitzers, behind hastily-constructed works, and entirely masked. The most approved Yankee ingenuity, however, peeps out as usual. To each gun is attached a cable. Supposing some large and confident body of rebels rush upon the batteries, and eager hands grasp at the brass beauties to bear them off, sailors on board whatever vessel lays opposite, possess an excellent rope argument to the contrary, and just as treasonable hands approach each muzzle, a sudden jerk, and off they go shipward, until away from danger.

Night before last our outer marine pickets became aware of an enemy in their immediate vicinity. They could hear the stealthy passage of troops among the trees, and at early morning, just as day gave token of approach, the marines discovered rebel forces swarming toward them. Instantly the brazen tongue gave its notes of alarm, the officer on the nearest ship hastily sprung his rattle, and as the enemy an instant after appeared, they were, precisely as on the day before, greeted with heavy discharges of grape. Broadside after broadside was poured rapidly into the woods, and from mastheads the rebels could be seen scattering in every direction, thoroughly disorganized. They threw away some muskets, which were afterward picked up, and the whole force of assailants had been instantly changed to a panic-stricken rabble.

This is the second attempt of the kind, and throws even less credit on the commander-in-chief than his soldiers. The attempts were miserably conceived and worse executed. Every vessel was twenty yards from shore, and could not be boarded, while it was easily to be supposed that their guns commanded the immediate vicinity.

If deserters' stories are true, Generals Van Dorn and Smith command at Vicksburg, and their army of ten thousand men is the disorganized remnants of Shiloh and Corinth. All possible reinforcements are being called in, and until this section of country is permanently occupied by National troops, navigation by any but war vessels will be impossible.

Here, at Mobile, and along the river intervening, the shattered rebel army of the West is scattered.

At Grand Gulf and Ellis' Bluffs, below here, they are erecting batteries, while every thicket conceals guerilla parties. They care nothing for their towns, and destroying them seems only to exasperate. In Vicksburg itself, several more houses have been struck. Standing on the opposite bank, those who wish can watch the effect of every huge shell as it falls. Stretching up the bluffs' side, each deserted street is visible, and a solitary skulker may occasionally be seen peering around a corner. No flags fly except two hospital ones. At the canal, large numbers of negroes are still at work, though there is little prospect of its success. Flag Officer Davis has as yet done nothing with his fleet. The troops from New Orleans, under General Williams, remain encamped on the Louisiana bank.

Yesterday a planter from "Panpan Island," just above, and in sight, came to Flag Officer Davis and requested aid. The day before, some villains living there, under the title of a vigilance committee, hung his mother, a woman eighty-three years of age, for expressing joy at the fleet's arrival. One hundred and fifty soldiers on the steamer Champion were sent back with the planter, and the murderers will be taken, if possible.

Almanacs tell us this is the 4th of July, the day of American Independence. It finds us here, witnessing the bombardment of Vicksburg by two large fleets, while a country, at first won, and now only held together by bloodshed, awaits anxiously for tidings from Richmond. Last night, at twelve, the incoming of our Republic's birthday, all were awakened by the mortars, from which a salute of thirteen two-hundred-and-twenty-four-pound complements were thundered. This morning the fleet will duly celebrate the day. That we are in the "sunny" South is evident. Locked in the river bend, and not a breath of air stirring, we seem baking. Visions of reviving drinks and other methods of city cooling haunt us like memories of the past.

The rebels are reported to be erecting batteries just below our mortar vessels. The railroad running from this point to Monroe, Louisiana, is half destroyed, and its depot, opposite Vicksburg, was burned when we approached.

I append the act creating the rebel Partisan Rangers:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of Partisan Rangers, in companies, battalions, or regiments, to be composed each of such numbers as the President may approve.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such Partisan Rangers, after being regularly received into service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, and quarters, during the term of service, and be subject to the same regulations as other soldiers.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of Partisan Rangers, and delivered to any quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Approved April 21, 1862.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Reported Recapture of Baton Rouge—Rebel Accounts of McClellan's Army—From New Orleans.

Copies of the Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday last, and the Petersburg *Express* of Thursday, have been received. We append the only important news printed in their columns:

MOBILE, July 8.—Passengers by the flag-of-truce steamer Natchez, from New Orleans, report that Baton Rouge has been taken by General Van Dorn, and that the garrison captured fifteen hundred prisoners.

[From the Petersburg Express, 10th inst.]

A gentleman who came up yesterday states that so far as can be discovered by observation on the south bank of the James river, no important movements have taken place in McClellan's army during the past three or four days. Many of the wagons have disappeared from view, and the tents have been extended up the bank of the river almost to the very doors of the family mansion at Berkeley. By the smoke of the camp-fires Tuesday evening, it was generally supposed that the enemy had advanced somewhat from the immediate banks of the different water-courses by which he was at first almost completely surrounded. It is positively known that heavy reinforcements have reached the Yankee McClellan, and it is believed that his army now numbers nearly or quite 100,000 men.

We have reason to believe that an important movement has been made by a portion of our forces; but the particulars will be known in a few days, and we refrain, for manifest good reasons, from giving them here. In this connection, we subjoin an article from the *Enquirer*, of yesterday, entitled "The Situation."

The movements of our army for the past few days have been entirely strategical. No fighting of importance has transpired, and, at least for some days, so far as our advices indicate, none need be expected. It is sufficient for us to know, first, that McClellan has been defeated before Richmond, and, second, that his immediate plans in changing his front have been frustrated through the superior ability of our generals. It will require an herculean effort for him to retrieve his fallen fortunes, an effort which will require time, patience, and increasing energy. It is considered a physical impossibility for him to recruit his army in time for an early and earnest resumption of his "on to Richmond" march. His *status*, at present, though not an idle one, is not, and cannot be, as active as our own. At no period in the history of the war has the Confederate Government manifested a more dashing and energetic spirit than that which is now permitted to inspire the commanders of our army, although that old temptation, "foreign interference," looms up even more brilliantly and seductively than ever. The war has at length become an earnest one, the Confederate Government has ceased all parley with the rest of the world, and, relying upon right and her own resources, is determined to pursue it to the bitter end. It would be imprudent to publish the movements which are now being made by our army. The public must be satisfied that they are wise, practical, and essential to the success of the struggle.

Up to 8 o'clock last evening our pickets had brought up no prisoners, the first day they have failed to do so since McClellan's forces reached Berkeley. We presume the vigilance of McClellan's river guard has been redoubled, and the poor creatures who are so anxious to leave the Yankee service, find it a somewhat hazardous undertaking. As soon as the bright moonlight nights we are now having shall have passed away, desertions will doubtless be numerous.

RICHMOND, July 9.—As usual, Madam Rumor was busy to-day circulating reports of fighting yesterday. Up to twelve o'clock to-day no engagement had occurred.

Ten thousand Yankees reached Warrenton on Monday.

We learn from a gentleman who left Harrisonburg on Saturday, that Gen. Robinson, with a large body of cavalry, still held the enemy in check, and that all was quiet in the vicinity. In a recent scout in Brady county, of some four companies of cavalry (the results of which have already been briefly stated by telegraph,) our men captured near Moorfield several wagons and horses, twelve mules, a whole company of infantry, numbering eighty odd men, and above one hundred Enfield rifles. The prisoners were paroled, except the officers, and the captured property taken to Harrisonburg.

Our pickets in the vicinity of Charles City Court House, which is reported to be held by the enemy, were driven in, on Monday, by a heavy advance from the Federal lines. No fighting occurred worthy of note. The enemy were permitted to enjoy the fruits of their march without serious detriment, our own army being engaged in "working its own weird."

The New Orleans *Delta* says, "We are in possession of Mobile papers of the —th, containing a series of telegrams from Richmond and other points. The substance of these despatches is that McClellan has been defeated. We reproduce these telegrams, because versions of them are in the hands of speculators, who are imposing upon the public, but we do not believe them. If they are true, all that will be gained by a repulse of the Union army will be a prolongation of the struggle."

The *Picayune* copies from the *Delta* with this heading: "We have received the following note from General Butler:

"EDITORS OF THE PICAYUNE—GENTLEMEN: You have had in your office an extra which set right all the news from Richmond down to July 23d. Why desire to publish false intelligence, as the reliable man lies about the battle of June 30th. Publish any thing but Richmond despatches, and you may publish *them* if you will publish this note."

A STRANGE MURDER BY A CHILD.—On the 3d inst., a promising son of L. H. Marsh, residing in Franklin, Mass., aged only five years, was thrown into the river by a young fiend, named Shean, only ten years of age. The mother missed him, and was assisted in her search by Shean, who, on the discovery of the body, alleged that the child fell into the water accidentally. Marks of violence were found, however, and Shean was arrested, and confessed that he killed the child and flung him into the water. The funeral took place from the Town Hall, and during the ceremony Shean was brought in. Mrs. Marsh saw him, and beckoned him to approach her. As he was led up to her, she put her arms around his neck in the most tender way, and exclaimed, "I forgive you, Daniel, for killing my dear little Sammy, who is now an angel in heaven; and I pray to God to forgive you, too, and make you a good boy. And now tell me, Daniel, did little Sammy call for his mother?" The boy charged with the murder exhibits the utmost indifference.

THE SECESH OBSTREPEROUS.—The Secesh prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, encouraged by the late news from Richmond, have become quite belligerent. On Wednesday last, at Camp Chase, a number of men having become possessed of axes and revolvers were disposed to drive the Federal soldiers out of camp. The 85th Regiment, doing guard duty, was called out and the prisoners were relieved of all their weapons.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.—The Indians have been at work again in Utah, and have carried off all the stage stock from three or four stations. A war with the Cheyennes, Sioux, and Snakes seems to be inevitable.

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at........$2.00
Three Copies " " 5.00
Five " " " 8.00
Ten " " " 12.00

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. Six lines constitute a square.

Third Regiment, P. R. C.

HEADQUARTERS 3D REGIMENT, P. R. C., CAMP AT HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 10, 1862.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: As your valuable paper circulates throughout the State, and in order to relieve the minds of many anxious parents, wives, and friends, who are daily pressing upon my time for information as to the fate of their beloved ones, I take the liberty of enclosing you a statement of the *casualties* to the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, during the trying scenes through which we have just passed—asking for it an insertion in your next issue. It will be borne in mind that while we held our ground in every battle, and against vastly superior numbers, fully sustained the dignity of the Army of the Potomac; that in order to accomplish the great design, and gain our present position, we were obliged to abandon our killed and *wounded* to the enemy, but not without being cared for, as my most excellent surgeon, James Collins, and several other distinguished physicians, were left with them, to dress their wounds and care for their wants.

Among other painful events, during the battle of June 30th, was the loss of our brave Brig. Gen. G. G. Meade, who was severely wounded. He was always present with his troops, and with kind words cheered them on to deeds of valor. There was not a general in the army who cared more for the welfare of his troops than did General Meade, and not one so much missed by his command.

Our sick list, to-day, reaches 138. The weather is exceedingly hot.

With great respect, your obedient servant, HORATIO G. SICKEL, Colonel, Commanding 3d Infantry, P. R. C.

CASUALTIES OF THE THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS, IN THE BATTLES OF JUNE 26, 27, AND 30, 1862.

Major R. H. Woolworth, severely wounded in thigh and captured.

Company A.
Lieutenant Jacob Lehman, seriously wounded.
Sergeant Charles Fredericks, killed.
Corporal Henry Otter, wounded.
Sergeant M. Walters, wounded.
Sergeant F. Nagle, wounded.
Corporal A. N. Zeitzinger, wounded.
Corporal J. Moser, wounded.
Private E. Richards, wounded.
Private F. Kocher, wounded.
Private P. F. Holland, wounded.
Private W. McDonough, wounded.
Private H. Harbach, wounded.
Private A. Rhein, wounded.
Private F. Sailor, wounded.
Private D. Schaffer, wounded.
Private H. A. Hamer, wounded.
Private L. B. Rhodes, wounded.
Private C Weber, wounded.
Private H Cuyler, wounded.
Private W. Stierenburger, wounded.
Corporal L. Griffith, missing.
Private Samuel Derr, missing.
Private William Degroate, missing.
Private James A. Fril, missing.
Private H. C. Kehn, missing.
Private Hugh McGettigen, missing.
Private P. Murphy, missing.
Private N. Ribble, missing.
Private William Warn, missing.

Company B.
Corporal G. S. Brown, killed.
Private D. Dickerson, killed.
Private P. C. Eustin, wounded and captured.
Private W. S. Hand, wounded and captured.
Private J. R. Thomas, wounded and captured.
Corporal John Hartzel, wounded and captured.
John Hank, wounded and captured.
Lieut. Geo. C. Davenport, taken prisoner.
Private P. C. Johnson, wounded.
Private Wm. Y. Borthe, wounded.
Private Edward McCann, wounded.
Private N. Danburn, wounded.
Private Benjamin Bennett, wounded and missing.
Private Thomas Firth, wounded and missing.
Private Samuel Connell, wounded and missing.
Private D. W. Huber, wounded and missing.
Private E. C. Mitchell, wounded and missing.
Private O. L. Bath, wounded and missing.
Private J. Kennedy, wounded and missing.
Private Wm. Cogswell, wounded and missing.

Company C.
Orderly Sergeant Thos. C. Goheen, killed.
Sergeant L. Lennon, killed.
Private Chas. Robinson, killed.
Private James Ryan, wounded.
Private Robert Kelly, wounded.
Private M. Mills, wounded.
Private James Fleming, wounded.
Private James McCann, wounded.
Lieut. J. B. Roberts, severe wound in face.
Sergeant S. J. Griffee, severe wound in arm.
Private J. Lowden, wounded.
Private Thomas Adams, severe wound in leg.
Sergeant J. H. Crothers, missing.
Corporal D. P. Burkit, missing.
Corporal T. W. Bewley, missing.
Private Wm. Hillborn, missing.
Private Wm. Haines, missing.
Private Wm. J. Fennel, missing.
Private James Hammer, missing.
Private Joseph Stout, missing.

Company D.
Private J. Mellon, killed.
Orderly Sergeant J. W. Shilling, severely wounded.
Corporal W. J. Lehman, severely wounded.
Private Henry Barr, severely wounded.
Private P. Cunningham, severely wounded.
Private J. Hunsbinger, severely wounded.
Private Geo. Randenbush, severely wounded.
Private J. F. S. Shiefly, severely wounded.
Private J. Boone, severely wounded.
Private J. B. Hobson, severely wounded.
Private J. P. Lane, missing.
Private H. A. Lora, missing.
Private D. Eppeheimer, wounded and missing.
Sergeant John A. Price, missing.
Private D. Bechtel, missing.
Private H. Hanning, missing.
Private James Rork, missing.
Private Cyrus Swartz, missing.
Private S. Shome, missing.

Company E.
Corporal Jacob Thomas, killed.
Sergeant Samuel Fleming, wounded.
Private F. B. Scott, wounded and missing.
Private Wm. Nield, wounded.
Private John Lynn, wounded.
Private Samuel P. Yonker, wounded and missing.
Private John Johnson, wounded.
Private Henry K. Hoff, missing.
Private C. W. Stout, missing.
Private John W. Fletcher, missing.
Private Richard Bambrick, missing.
Private D. R. Bennett, missing.
Private Robert Chambers, missing.
Private John McBride, missing.
Private Charles Rich, missing.
Private William Solley, missing.
Private Richard Wright, missing.

Company F.
Private John Sciders, killed.
Private William Miller, killed.
Private John H. Killian, killed.
Corporal H. Lutz, severely wounded.
Private E. Killpatrick, severely wounded.
Private James Conner, severely wounded.
Private D. Talbot, severely wounded.
Private H. Harstra, severely wounded.
Private A. Christman, severely wounded.
Private John Brown, severely wounded.
Private James Bellas, severely wounded.
Private H. Sweeney, missing.
Private Edward Clater, missing.
Private Cyrus Reed, missing.
Private Adam Weber, missing.
Private James Andy, missing.
Private H. Nonnemacher, wounded and missing.
Private A. Walters, wounded and missing.
Private P. Rork, wounded and missing.

Company G.
Lieutenant Francis Harrison, missing.
Sergeant J. H. Unruh, wounded.
Private James Duddy, wounded and missing.
Captain Charles Slater, wounded and missing.
Private John K. Smith, wounded and missing.
Private N Hickey, wounded and missing.
Private N. McGrath, wounded and missing.
Private George W. Camp, wounded and missing.
Sergeant George Rahn, wounded.
Private H. Prawl, wounded.
Private Charles McDevitt, wounded.
Private Elisha A. Carr, wounded.
Private Wm. Abrams, wounded.
Private F. H. Wonst, wounded.
Private Alexander Park, wounded.

Company H.
Corporal H. Allabach, killed.
Private Adam Keiser, killed.
Captain Joseph Thomas, wounded.
Sergeant J. C. Lewis, wounded.
Corporal Rosel Gaylord, wounded.
Private Daniel Wissinger, wounded.
Private George W. Reeter, wounded.
Private John Schirely, wounded.
Private J. Adrain, wounded.
Private Thomas C. Peters, wounded.
Private B. Longenbucher, wounded.
Private B. O. Buter, wounded.
Private J. L. Staffer, missing.
Private Milton Reed, missing.
Private John Trombower, missing.
Private W. F. Weider, missing.

Company I.
Captain H. Clay Beatty, wounded in leg.
Private Clement Miltenberger, killed.
Orderly Sergeant Joel Cheston, mortally wounded.
Sergeant Albert Gardner, mortally wounded.
Corporal C. L. Wright, wounded.
Private N. Harkness, wounded and missing.
Private Manuel Lakue, wounded and missing.
Private Wm. G. Knight, wounded and missing.
Private Edward Jacoby, wounded and missing.
Private Edward Hellings, wounded and missing.
Private James Redding, wounded and missing.
Private Wm. H. Nelson, wounded and missing.
Private J. Bruden, wounded and missing.
Private James Leeson, missing.
Private C. Sturmfels, missing.
Private Thos. Fennimore, missing.
Private Albert Harkins, missing.
Private E. Wilson, wounded and missing.

Company K.
Capt. Wm. Brian, severely wounded in thigh.
Corporal Wm. Dennison, severely wounded in hand.
Private Jos. Nickerson, severely wounded in both thighs.
Private H. E. Phillips, mortally wounded in head.
Private Thos. Swan, slightly wounded in head and arm.
Private John F. Bender, missing.
Private Samuel Adair, missing.
Private Wm. Beaumont, missing.
Lieut. D. W. Donaghy, missing; supposed to have gone to Philadelphia; not known to have been in the battle of the 30th ult.
Sergeant James Collins, left with wounded at the hospital, and taken prisoner.

MURDER.—A man by the name of Gresh was killed at Galesburg, Ill., on the fourth instant, by a man named Moore. Moore, being somewhat intoxicated, came up to Gresh, and, after shaking hands with him in a friendly manner, says to him, "Gresh, I have a great mind to kill you!" To which Gresh replied, "Blaze away," when Moore drew a knife and stabbed him to the heart, killing him almost instantly. No reason can be assigned for the brutal deed, as the parties had heretofore been on good terms.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERILLAS.—The general orders respecting guerillas are very pointed. We quote some of them:
Secretary Stanton says—"Let them swing."
Gen. Dix advises to "shoot them on the spot."
Gen. Schofield says—"Execute them immediately."
Gen. Blunt says—"Give them no quarter."
Gen. Loan says—"Shoot them when found."
Gen. Halleck's orders are—"Let them be tried immediately by a drumhead court, and punished with death."

THE EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.—Since the death of Colonel Miller, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson has been appointed colonel of the 81st Pennsylvania Regiment; Major E. T. Conner, lieutenant colonel; and Adjutant H. B. McKeen, major.

CHILD-MURDER IN GREAT BRITAIN.—An English paper laments that a horrible tendency of British parents to murder their children is on the increase.

PROFITABLE WORKING.—Four thousand dollars' worth of gold was taken from one claim in the Nova Scotia gold region in one day, a short time since.

HIGH PRICE FOR TOBACCO.—A hogshead of tobacco was recently sold in St. Louis at $76 per hundred pounds.

CONFEDERATE STOCK RISING.—Confederate stock in Richmond ran up three per cent. after the retreat of our army.