THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at TERES DOL-ILARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

SUMMER RESORTS. CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA. Accommodation for THREE HUNDRED VISITORS. Accommodation for THINES HUNDINGD VISITURE.
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 1r4-12t Carlisle White Sulphur Springs.

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This delightul 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 Cart. TAPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

For particulars, please refor to Olroulars, which can be had at the Continental Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and he Union Hotel, Arch street.

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

These terms are given with the assurance that the accommodations shall in every respect be equal to any commodations shall in every respect be equa-other watering-place.

**EF* Accommodations for four hundred guests. The Germania Band is engaged. je23-1m U. S. NEWCOMER.

CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of verande, 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-vlass 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. BALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia.

Additional improvements have been made, and the accommodations will be found on the season. ional improvements have been made, and the ac-ations will be found equal, if not superior, to any onmocations will be opened, for the reception of guests, an THURSDAY, June 10.

jel6-86t

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA OCUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place of summer resort, located directly on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroud, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, twenty-three huedred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June till the 10th of October. Since last sesson the grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been crected 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 seoker 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 sir and water, and the most magnificent mountain scenery, to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia, \$7.50; from Pittsburg, \$3.05.

For further information, address G. W. MULLIN,

ie5-2m Cresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa. S E A BATHING.—Congress Hall, Long Branch, New Jersey, is now onen for the re-Long Branch, New Jersey, is now open for the reption of visitors. Persons wishing to engage rooms will
ase address
w4-12t*
Proprietor. CEA BATHING

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.
METROPOCITAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
Address J. H. & I. W. COOPEB, CONGRE:S HALL,

ONVINCE GAPE MAY,
Is now open for the reception of VISITORS, and will
continue open until lat of SEPTEMBER. Terms, \$2
per day, or \$12 per week.
jy12-12t MILLER & WEST. SEA BATHING. OUEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je28-6w* ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. riages to fire.

COLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY,
SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
Opposite the Surf House.
Terms to suit the times.
ie20-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. CEA BATHING,

BRIGANTINE HOUSE, BBIGANTINE BEACH, N. J. BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.

Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.

Boate will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.

Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlautic City.

H. D. SMITH,

iy4-fmw2m iv4-fmw2m CEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC

OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautiful
y situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
je20-2m Now open for visitors for the season. MANSION HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,
E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.
The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, and rest 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. EAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC

CITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.

Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m IGHT-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, ATLANTIO
CITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few
choice Reoms 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
je20-2m
Proprietor.

GOTTHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY." N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenzes, will be open for visitors on and after June 28th. The rooms and table of "The Albambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Oream and Rereshment Salcon attached to the house. Terms moderate. C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, Proprietors. je20-2m

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC 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 of the left of th HESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This

PROTECTION CONTROL TO COME. THIS PRIVATE BOARDING BOUSE, corner of YORK and PAOIFIO Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the teach, with a beantiful 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. RENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC OUTY, 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 yisitors this season.

F. QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. je20-1m

CEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon, Officementy 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
Beach. [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES HA BATHING:—UNITED STATES

HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open, situated only fifty yards from the seashere, central of the place; house froating the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer loaves Murray street twice daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Baliroad. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER.

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Bailroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains, jell-2m*

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC ONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC
OITY, by G. W. HINELE, the proprietor of the
United States three years ago.
The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly
improved. A new office, billiard salcon, 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.

CHIMMER 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 Euntingdon. The House is one of the finest in the interior of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the regulates 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 Bailroad will furnish excursion tekets through the scasen. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take to at the Mountain Passe. orning can take to at the Mountain House Its in evening.

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

David P. Moore, Esq.,

Thos. Carstairs, Esq., Lewis T. Wattson, Esq., G. Albert Lewis, Esq., Richard D. Wood, Esq. Baml. Castner, E50., Hon. Henry D. Moore, John McCanles, E51., John Hartman, Esq., TERMS MODERATE. For further information, address
JOSEPH MORRISON, Preprietor.
le12-tf Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS MARTIN & QUAYLES
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS
E M P.O R I U M,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,
NO. 1045 WALNUT STREET, BRICW BLEVENTE, PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awing Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awings, Trunks, and Wagon Govers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from 1 to 2 feet wide. Tarpaning, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.,

TOHN W. EVIEMAN & CO.,

Mys. 102 JONES Alley.

OLIVE OIL.—An invoice of "Car-Skimmer. For sale by iv4 No. 128 WALNUZ and 21 GRANITE Sts.

a a a coid.

tain Bankhead had a cutter lowered, manned

and sent aboard to see if all was right. The

officer in command of the boats had orders to

arrest the captain, and bring him and his papers

off, if he saw anything suspicious. Owing to some

misapprehension he failed to make the arrest and

on his return reported that he had seen the clear-

ance, manifest, etc., and they were all proper

gave the vessel's name and destination—the Row-ena, from Nassau, N. P., bound to St. John's, N. B.—which in itself was almost enough to condemn

her, for nine-tenths of all the prizes captured tell

the same story. Captain Bankhead was not satis-

fied with this report, and after proceeding a mile

or two, sent the boat back to take possession of the

stranger until further orders. The boat arrived

in time to prevent the cunning skipper from endea-

voring to escape from the trap he had sailed into during the night, ignorant of the fact that our

forces had possession of the river. She was manned

by a prize crew and sent to Philadelphia. Her

cargo consisted of pig-lead, paper, cigars, fruit,

&c., &c., which, in conjunction with the schooner,

From Another Correspondent.

Owing to the complexity of our movements for

some time, since occupying our present position

we have been unable to give you anything like a regular or methodical detail of the various in-

cidents as they have successively occurred?" In

fact, long before we can get ready to do so, others,

having more time and opportunity, and withal

more competent than we, have generally done

this; therefore, we must be content in our scrib-

blings with such material as we can find not already

NO RECONNOISSANCE NEAR CHARLESTON.

We venture the suggestion that there are certain

correspondents who, perhaps, without designing to

prevent the truth, have, nevertheless, been guilty

of suppressing it to no small degree. We have had

Charleston" yet, as the correspondent of a New

York journal terms it; neither are we at all likely.

from present appearances, to arrive at that desirable

consummation in a hurry. True, an attempt in that

direction was made at the time referred to, but it

and, white we sustained considerable loss in killed

and wounded, we really gained nothing, at the

costly price of any permanent advantage. The

whole affair, besides being eminently rash and

dangerous in the extreme, served only to reveal

the impregnable fastnesses of the enemy-wholly

beyond the strength of our inadequate number of

'FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

We are sorry to see it stated, by the writer re-

ferred to, that our expedition to this point has been

a success; when, in reality, it has been a most un-

successful and disastrous one. Had the balloonist.

ful catastrophe of the 16th of June might have been

either entirely prevented or greatly mitigated.

here without material even, from which to manu-

facture gas, and after one or two ludicrous attempts

We came here, evidently, without due prepara-

tion, and before the Government was ready to co-

inevitably been a serious disaster, and the bare escapo

of our few forces from entire destruction. We have

positions, and act on the defensive, much less are

we able to take the offensivs, and make the des-

perate attempt to advance against a well-entrenched

enemy, who never show themselves in the open With great loss, and untold dangers and

hardships, we, at last, hold no more of this island

than can be held by our gunboats alone; so that our presence here, without proper removements,

NATURE OF THE GROUND.

The very nature of the ground admits of being

fortified against almost any mere infantry force,

and the rebels have not failed to avail themselves

numerous, frown grimly in the face of all advance,

and to approach any one of these for the whole

distance of eight miles, between this and Charles-

ton, both sedgy swamp and dark and tangled forest

must every here and there be encountered. Such

is, in a few words, our present position on the

EVACUATION OF THE ISLAND.

With a full knowledge of the above facts, which

we have learned through rather a bitter ex-

perience, we are at the present moment evacuating

the place, which, of course, we are doing as quietly

as possible. If the toil and danger attending its

occupation were great, those of leaving it in this

manner are more so. Our batteries, erected with

such extreme labor and sprinkled with patriot

blood, must be abandoned; the heavy shot and

shell, transported with such patient endurance,

amid storm and sun, and whistling balls, must now,

amid the same, be dragged and carried; in the

single detail of forty men, from companies A and

eighty pound shot and shell on their shoulders

a distance of a mile and a quarter! All night they

worked, going to and from the magazine of the

fort, notwithstanding one of the enemy's guns was

known to be in point-blank range, and could throw

death into their midst at any moment, as in silent ranks they stood at the lone midnight hour wait-

ing at the dark entrance of the magazine for their

HARDSHIPS OF SOLDIERING.

several loads.

southern extremity of James' Island.

is not only useless, but folly in the extreme.

hardly had strength sufficient to hold our various

operate with such a movement, and the result has

the balloon, and so ended his experiment.

upon whom he bestows much praise, been as ener-

tic as he might and should h

"reconnoissance" to within "three miles of

canvassed, which, in this period so prolific in

writers, is by no means an easy task.

Camp on James' Island, Near Charleston, S. C., July 4, 1862.

is estimated to be worth eight or ten thousand do

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862. VOL. 5.-NO. 295.

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 out bits, and to use the firm name in liquidation.
D. T. PRATT,
B. B. BEATH,
W. G. BILLLIN.

D T. PRATT.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

(SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & REATH,)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.

Has removed from N. W. corner Fifth and Market Sts. to No. 607 CHESTNUT STRET. Where he offers for sale a FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS pertaining to the WATCH BUSINESS. Dealers are solicited to examine the stock. NOTICE.—All Copartnership connec-

tions of whatsoever character herstofore existing between myself and all other persons, are dissolved, and II will pay no bills incurred on any joint interests by any party without my written or personal order given subsequent to this date.

Philadelphila, Pa., July 14, 1862.

jylb-3t* THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO. FORE existing between the undersigned, trading as JOSEPH & WAMALING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the sid firm will be settled by I. H. JOSEPH, No. 23 North FOURTH Street.

J. F. WAMALING.

July 14, 1862.

jy16-3t* NOTICE.—MR. WM. K. HEMP-

HILL'S interest in our house ceased on the 31st
TWELLS & CO.,
Im 118 NORTH WHARVES. 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 pose of transacting a general W business, at 415 MARKET Street. July 1, 1862. iv14-3t* THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore

existing under the firm of BIRGEL, BAIRD, & CO., is this day dissolved.

PETER SIEGER, D. B. ERVIN, JACOB RIEGEL, H. S. FISTER, WML S. BAIRD, JOSIAH BIEGEL, JOHN WIEST.

JUNE 30. jyl-6w NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-

SHIP.—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 partnership.

That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERship is to be conducted is RIEGEL, WIEST, & EB-VIN.

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 etreet; JOHN WIEST, General Partner, residing at 322 New Street; D. B. ERVIN, General Partner, residing at 31616 Girard arouncy; HENRY S. FISTER, General Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; Ceneral Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; PETER SIEGER, Special Partner, residing at 717 North Eighth street; W.M. S. BAIRD, Special Partner, residing at the Continental Hotel. That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed

That the aggregate amount of 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. 1882, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1882. day of January, 1865.

JACOB BIEGEL,

JOHN WIEST J. B. ERVIN,
HENRY S. FISTER,
JOSIAH RIEGEL,
PETER SIEGER,
WM. S. BAIBD,
Special Partners.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. GOOD BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Heavy-corded Dress Silks.
Glossy Black Dress Silks.
Widows' Silks, without gloss.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH. GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE. New York Mills Shirting. Wamsuttas, Williamsville, Whiterocks. Wamsuttas, Windowski, Sheeting, Muslins, first quality.

EYRE & LANDELL, —

FOURTH and ARCH. jy12

GOOD FLANNELS, UNSHRINKA-BLE.—Welsh and Saxony Flaunels.
Ballard Vale Flaunels.
Magenta Colored Sackings.
EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH and ARCH. CUMMER BLANKETS .- 11-4 all wool Also, Ice Blankets, at a low price.

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

Stout Hucksback and Coarse Twills. Furkish Bath Towels. Linen colored Doylies, for fruit. Damask Napkins and Table Cloths. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Street

AT 702 ARCH STREET MAY BE
found Barege Anglate Shawls.
White Barege Shawls.
Mozambique Shawls.
Plaid silk Shawls.
Just received and for sale by
je24
JOHN H. STOKES.

TOHN H. STOKES WILL OPEN To Morbow Morning, at 702 Abo I Street, 10 doz. Genta' Light Liele Gloves, at 18x, worth 27x. Alco, 5 doz. Ladies' Mode Hose at 13, worth 25. Also, One piece Black India Silk, wilhout lustre, for mourning and aprons. STEEL & SON.

No. 713 North TENTH St , above COATES, closing out their entire stock of

Closing out UNDER COST PRICES.

1024 ORESTNUT 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 re-SLEEVES, SETS, HANDKEBUHIEFS. Also, a large assortment of MUSLINS, suitable of GARIBALDIS, &c., together with every variety of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCH'FS, VEILS, Just opened per latest arrivals from Europe an invoice of very beautiful and entirely new styles PUFFED FRENCH CAMBRIO, for GARIBALDI'S, MODE GRENADINE VEILS, and SWISS COLLABETTE RUFFIING for trimming thin Dresses, etc.—a new and very desirable article. Also, an invoice of PURE WHITE FRENCH PLAID ORGANDIES. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

IAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., 727 CHESTNUT STREET, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Yery choice Goods of recent importation.
Black filk Checked Grenadine, extra quality.
Foulard filks, elegant styles and fine quality.
Black Silks, best brands.
Broche Barege, Hernanis and Mozambiques.
8-4 Paris Fil d'Chevre.
Poll d'Ühevre, all wool filling.
Grenadine Voils, in mode and other shades. WHITE GOODS AND LINENS n great variety, at extremely low prices. 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.

SPEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ABBISON, WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION WYOUTH CARD THE ATTENTION

Of my customers and friends to the following Goods, which are fresh and desirable:
Black and White Plaid Silks.
Organdie Luwns, choice styles.
One lot of Lisic Gauntiets, at 18% a pair.
One lot of Black Silk, \$1.12%; the best I ever had for

the money. At jelo-6:n NEW SPRING PRINTS, OHOIOE STYLES.

SPRAGUE,
PACIFIO,
ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS. A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c.

OWPERTHWAIT & OO.,

mhl6-if N. W. cor. BIGHTH and MARKET Sts. INEN DRILLS.

A Cheap lots Drills for Gents' summer wear.
Auction lots at 25, 31, 38, 44, and 50 cts.
Extra good White Drills, 31, 33, and 50 cts.
Extra good White Drills, 31, 33, and 50 cts.
Extra good White Drills, 31, 36, and 50 cts.
Extra good White Drills, 31, 36, and 50 cts.
Extra good White Drills, 31, 36, and 50 cts.
Extra good White British Brit Room in second story devoted to this bra Summer suits for the country for boys. Garments made to order with despatch. MANTLE ROOM. MANTLE ROOM.
Closing out sales of Silk Bacques.
Closing out sales of Silk Mantles.
Closing out sales of Cloth Choks.
Closing out sales of Thin Sacques.
Closing out sales of Lace Mantles.
Closing out sales of Lace Mantles.

je28-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

The Press

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE. From Gen. Hunter's Department. DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION OF JAMES' ISLAND.

Bravery of the Pennsylvania 45th and Roundhead Regiments. LETTER FROM GEN. STEVENS. FROM THE STONO SQUADRON. CAPTURE OF A PRIZE VESSEL. From Gen. Pope's Department. THE SHENANDOAH HARVESTS

and Milroy's Corps. REBEL CAVALRY DISPERSED AT EBENSBURG GENERAL GEARY BREAKS UP A GUERILLA CAMP THE FORWARD MOVEMENT COMMENCED ADVANCE TO FRONT ROYAL

Reconnoissances from Banks', Sigel's

&c., &c. GENERAL HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT. Evacuation of James' Island.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] STONO RIVER, S. C., July 3, 1862. As with vast pleasure we chronicled the arrival of General Hunter's army on the Stone, so with intense disgust do we record its disgracoful and sel dom paralleled withdrawal from a field where well-planned and properly-executed operations must have afforded to all the actors an unusual harvest of glory.

WHY IT WAS DONE. Why this strange retrograde measure was de ermined upon we have no means of knowing, lthough we do know that it was an arbitrary proseeding, ordered without the knowledge of the War Department, the sub-generals here, and the flagofficer at Port Royal. A few affect to regard it as a sanitary measure; but this is inadmissible, for at terminated neither brilliantly nor satisfactorily best there is but slight difference in the compara tive healthfulness of the entire State coast; and, if there is any at all, it should favor James' Island, which is a cultivated, well-shaded piece of land, to tally surrounded by salt water, and subject to the alternately constant land and sea-breezes. In addition to this, it furnishes plenty of good fresh water, fine camping grounds, and an abundant supply of firewood. The mosquitoes are very numerous at times perhaps this may have influenced the commanding general.

ITS EFFECTS. The great indignation and reluctance that has attended the evacuation, approximates to insubor-dination, nothing but the good discipline and lawregarding virtues of our patriotic troops preventing an open exhibition of the general discontent. The humblest soldier and poorest sailor in the department were alike convinced of our ability, when co-operating under judicious leaders, to overcome the common foe. But now, after having obtained such a strong foothold—after having attracted the attention of the entire country to the original metropolis, of treason, and convinced into admission the most intelligent of Charlestonians, that their city was doomed, our panting soldiers are drawn from victory like hounds in the leash, and the rebels are again enabled to retire without the accustemed presentiments of necturnal disturbances, by adventitious shells. Their only accessible fort for foreign smugglers and licensed pirates remains open, and the frowning battlements of Fort Sumpter still keep at a respectful distance our powerful blockading fleet. The moral effects of such movements, always bad, will be especially injurious in this instance, and the damage done to the Department of the South alone, will take nonths to repair. To wnom must press their gratitude? To whom is the country

indebted for this accession to the recent disasters? THE NAVAL SQUADRON. The fleet on the Stone was never stronger than at present. The most efficient steamers under of these advantages. Batteries, both heavy and Com. Dupont's command are here, and I risk notning in saying that their support would enable the army to repel a force of 20,000 men. The disappointment of the officers and crews is excessive. as they were universally confident of a successful issue. By this turn in affairs the flee; will

e divided and a portion withdrawn THE PAUL JONES. As a proof that this event was unknown to the Cabinet, the Secretary of the Navy despatched hither, direct from Washington, the new double-bowed, side wheel steamer Paul Jones, Commander Steedman, formerly of the Bienville, to assist in case of any emergency. Com. S. was instructed "to make all haste," or he would not arrive in time to witness "the downfall of Charleston." Imagine his surprise, on joining the fleet, to see our troops "vamosing the ranch," in-

stead of parading through the hated city. REBELS SALUTING. inst., the rebels commenced a regular discharge of heavy guns, beginning at the upper, or Wappoo batteries, and extending down the harbor to Fort Sumpter and Sullivan's Island. It was evidently a grand salute in honor of some Secession victory, or a celebration of some anniversary in rebel his tory. We are anxious to learn what it meant. More anon. CHESTER, THE EVACUATION COMPLETED.

July 6, 1862. To day will very likely finish a movement that will ever be regretted. The evacuation, which has progressed slowly, clumsily, and carelessly almost a week, is nearly accomplished. The rear guard is being embarked, and a few days will suffice for the sailing transports to clear the river. The slowness has been occasioned by a lack of steam transportation; the clumsiness by a lack of military knowledge, and the carelessness is attributed to indifference on the part of prominent officers. So strangely has the abandonment been conducted, that the rebels will be apt to regard it more in the light of a retreat than anything else. In one camp that had been occupied by about four thousand men, large numbers of shovels, overcoats, knapsacks, and mess utensils were left lying on the ground; two or three magazines left undestroyed, and two wharves, several carts and boats, remain intact. Besides these, there were a number of gun-platforms and a large quantity of available and valuable lumber. Of course, "our kind uncle " must pay for this, and those who did it. The gunboats have partially saved our credit by destroying as much of the above as possible, al. though they were unable to complete the work of destruction. To them much praise is due, not only for this, but for the superior manner in which THE FOURTH OF JULY.

they have covered the evacuation. This memorable day was gloomy enough on the Stono. It commenced raining about 9 A. M., and continued at intervals the entire day. To add to the general unpleasantness consequent upon the damp, murky, sticky condition of the weather, and be under any apprehension. Thus far, the health the disagreeable occurrences going on around us, we received early in the afternoon, through a Charleston paper, brought from Georgetown, S. C., by the U.S. steamer Henry Andrews, the depress. ng intelligence that Gen McClellan had been defeated before Richmond, and driven beyond the Chickahominy with great loss of men, ordnance, and stores; also, that Gen. Fremont had been repulsed, and himself captured, or, as the rebels express it, bagged. This unwelcome news accounted for the saluting heard last Tuesday at Charleston. The villains were rejoicing over their mischief. They claim a victory at Richmond greater even than the battle of Manassas, and are almost demented at their unexpected success.

We have heard from an officer in the navy, that flag of truce was recently sent from the Pawnee o the commanding rebel at Secessionville, with a communication from the superior naval authorities. Some of those with the flag asked where our army was; they replied, that they did, not know, having had no recent news from Richmond. From this and other circumstances, it was concluded that the tables had been turned and a second edition of the battle of "Shiloh" enacted. That is, the first success of the traitors had been retrieved by our troops on the second or third day of the battle. This, of course, is th hopeful supposition of ignorance. We shall spend the next few days praying for information from Northern sources. Imagine our anxiety for the news of this affair, and its effect on the treacherous Powers," the curious wolves in sheep's clothing, that only await a pretext to attempt to devour us.

THE E. B. HALE AND PENRINA

PORT ROYAL, S. C., July S, 1862. THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA James' Island has been evacuated by our troops, but the gunboats still remain in the Stone, com pletely commanding all that part of the island re-The staunch little steamer Hale came in on the cently occupied by our forces. The Pennsylvania 4th inst., from her station at Georgetown, with a regiments in South Carolina are the 45th, Colonel schooner, supposed to be a prize, in tow. By the Welsh; 76th, Colonel Power; 100th, Colonel Leaway, we have never told you about a prize cap- | sure, at Hilton Head-47th, Colonel Good; 50th,

the bosom of these islands of the sea. All honor to

their memories! Very truly yours, H. B. D.

From Another Correspondent.

been, on the average, excellent.

ing upon the ramparts.

100th Regiment, P. V.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

JUSTICE TO THE ROUNDHEADS.

tured by the gunboat Pembina, several weeks | Colonel Christ, at Beaufort—and 97th, Colonel | the good of the country, lie in camp defending since. One day in the beginning of last month, as this vessel was on her way to relieve the Unadilla, these positions until the first frost enables us to rethen stationed in Folly Island river, she passed a sume the "Onward to Charleston." Our troops are in good health; luckily so, as the treatment of small schooner at anchor near the mouth of the sick and wounded soldiers in the general hospital Stone river. As she was an ordinary-looking at this place is horrible in the extreme. More than | ing to Richmond to attack our forces in an imvessel, resembling very much some of the transone-third of all the troops in South Carelina are ports attached to the army, but little notice Pennsylvanians. Would it not, therefore, be well was taken of her, until one of the officers for our excellent Surgeon General Smith to visit system has been at a dead lock, and Jackson remarked that there was a British ensign in Port Royal, with a view of improving the condi- and the principal portion of his forces have her port fore rigging. This excited suspicion, tion of the sick Pennsylvanians? and in a few moments the energetic Cap-THE ENGAGEMENTS OF LAST MONTH.

Our men fought splendidly in the engagements on the 10th and 16th of June, on James' Island : but as reports all go through New York papers, of course, Pennsylvanians are forgotten. In the action of the 10th June, particularly, two companies of the 45th Pennsylvania did the fighting, killing and wounding a large number of rebels, and driving back a whole regiment of Georgia troops. The terrible bravery of these two companies of Pennsylvanians drew forth the encomium of all the Surely the War Department should investigate the The terrible bravery of these two companies of officers who witnessed the fight; yet, we find that, through New York papers, the full credit of the rebel defeat is appropriated to a New York regiment that was hardly known in the fight at all. We try to do our whole duty in suppressing the rebellion, and we mean to succeed, in order that we can have the proud satisfaction hereafter of knowing that we have done our duty. Yet it does not seem quite right that we should do so much hard work and hard fighting in the good cause and

then see all the credit given to others. THE HEAT. The mercury is now 105 in the shade. We have pleasant sea breeze, and do not call the weather hot. Later in the season we may have cause to complain of heat. PENNSYLVANIA. The following is a copy of a letter which Gen. Stevens has addressed to Gen. Hunter, giving a complete history of the recent attack on the rebel battery :

of the recent attack on the rebel battery:

Headquartess Stevens' Division, }

Hilton Head, S. C., July 8, 1862.

Moj. Gen. David Hunter, Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

Sir: I desire to state briefly a few facts in relation to the operations of my division at the battle of Secession-ville, fought on the 16th of June, in reference to which there is some strange misapprehension; to present some of my own views in regard to that affair, and some particulars of the conference held by Gen. Benham with his general officers on the evening previous to the battle.

1. That conference was held with Generals Wright and Williams, and myself. All were unmistakably opposed to the attempt, in the then condition of the enemy's works, to take them by a coup-de-main, and so unequivocally and unmistakably expressed themselves. When General Wright was called upon for his opinion, he answered that he would make his reply in the shape of certain interrogations to me, to which he desired answers.

Ist Interrogatory—Have you impaired the strength of the enemy's works at Secessionville by the firing of your battery? General Stevens answered: "Not in the least. I have driven the enemy from his guns by my fire, and I an do it again; but as soon as the fire ceases he retu

L have not dismounted a gun, and we shall find him in the morning as strong as ever."

2d Interrogatory—Do you know of any instance where volunteer troops have successfully stormed works as strong as those which defend the approach to Secessionville? General Etyens' answer: "I know of no such instance."

In this Gens. Wright, Williams, and myself concurred. I then proceeded to state, with all possible emphasis, my objections to his morning attack. I urged that it should be deferred to a much later period in the day; that we should first thake the morate of the garrison, and endeavor to weaken its defences by a continuous fire of the battery and the gunboats; that in the meantime we should carefully survey the ground and propers our troops, and make the attack when the battery and the boats had had the desired effect. I closed by saying that, under such circumstances, I could do more with two thousand men than I could with three thousand men in the way he proposed. proposed. Gen. Wright moreover warned Gen. Benham that his. rders were in fact orders not to fight a battle. In this ien. Williams and myself, in express terms, concurred. Gen. Benham, however, overruled all on cojections, and peremptorily ordered the attack to be made. I as-The operator entirely failed at the very moment of need; in a very reprehensible manner, he came to make an ascension, he finally contrived to tear

Gen. Benham, however, overruled all our objections, and percentporily ordered the stack to be made. I assured him, as did, the other gentlemen, that he should rely, upon my promptitude and activity in obeying his orders; but I considered myself as obeying erders to which I had expressed the strongest possible objections, and I, therefore, determined that there should not be the least want of energy or promptitude on my part.

2. It has been cherged that I was behind time. This is not true. I was exceedingly prompt, and up to time. The orders were to move at 4 o'clock. My division was formed at 2 o'clock, and was at the outer pickets before 3% o'clock. It was a very dark and cloudy morning. I moved at 4 o'clock. It was so dark that one man could not follow another, except at very short intervals. It was much darker than on usual starlight nights. My men were at the enemy's works about 4% o'clock, and the conflict of twenty-five minutes, so dreadful in its casualties, was over, and the men returned at 5 o'clock. Porter's section of knockwell's battery advanced to the hedge, within five bundred yards of the enemy's works, with the troops of Fenton's brigade; fired above one hundred shots from his two guns; was joined in the midst of his fire by one piece of Seward's section (a rifle gun), which fired twenty-six shots, and the three guns were with drawn to the second hidge, and actually there reopened fire at 5 inted twenty-six shots, and the three guns were withdrawn to the second indge, and actually consulted by one of Rockwell's sergeants at the very moment, and it was exactly five o'clock. In my official report I have stated that the sharp conflict was from 5 to 5½ o'clock. I am perfectly satisfied that it occurred between 4½ and 5. The men of the time of the time of the time at all a hour.

sharp conflict was from 5 to 5% o'clock. I am perfectly satisfied that it occurred between 4% and 5. The men of the lime at the double-quick him have and 5. The men of the lime at the double-quick him have and the control of the lime at the double-quick him have and the control of the lime at the double-quick him have and the control of the lime at the double-quick him have a series in the movement. They entered successfully under fire without heritation. They entered successfully under fire without heritation. They entered nece sarily in the following order: Sit Michigan, 7th Connecticut, 28th Massachusetts, 79th Highlanters, 100th Pennsylvania, and 46th New York. They moved at first by the flank on the road, to avoid ditches and hedges and the rough cotton furrows, and they necessarily marched one behind the other. As they came into the field before the work, they pushed forward by regiments into line of battle, and entered the close fire. I have mentioned how Bockwell's battery pushed up. Quite a number of the 8th Michigan and 78th Highlanders gained the ditch and paraset of the work. All the regiments pushed close up to the work, and more or less men of each made longments at the marsh and abattis on either side. The 79th Highlanders went into fire the fourth regiment. They passed by the 7th Connecticut and the 28th Massachusetts, and actually supported at the paraset, as every one admits, the 3th Michigan. They passed those regiments, too, within less than 200 yards of the enemy's works. The Highlanders have been in many battles and skirmishes, are very expert in drill, and are, indeed, old soldiers. If they were in supporting distance, certainly the 7th Connecticut and the 28th Massachusetts were. But the terrible force of girape, canister, and misketry from the front, and the rifle fire of sharpshooters from the flont, and the rifle fire of sharpshooters from the flont, and the rifle fire of sharpshooters from the flont, and the rifle fire of sharpshooters from the flont, and the rifle fire of sharpshoot

dead stillness of midnight, back to their former places on board the transports. Last night, a I. of our regiment, were engaged in carrying rangements, but in having a nght there at all under such circumstances.

4. So rap'd and prompt were the operations of my division that I was hard at work reforming my troops before Williams' advance came in sight; and I was alterwarde ready, with all my battelions in line of battle, to move to the assault of the work the second time whenever General Benham should give the order. This I amounced to General Benham by Captain Elwell, his add, and by officers of my own staff. At this very juncture, General Benham withdrew Williams, and, as stated in my official report, at a subsequent period, ordered me to withdraw.

It is surprising what a prodigious amount of labor and hardship a soldier gradually learns to endure. In illustration, we may state that being, through to withdraw.

5. All the above facts I can establish by the most incontrovertible testimony. I have entered the service with the earnest purpose of doing my duty, and I submit the above statement to show that I was prompt and faithful to my orders on the day of the 16th.

I am, sir, very respectfully.

Your most obedient,

ISAAC I. STEVENS, some mismanagement, without tents, on landing here, we lived amid more than a week's rain with no other protection than our gum-blankets; a present, by the way, from Governor Curtin, which has been very serviceable to us, and for which we ISAAC 1. STEVENS,
Brigadier General Commanding Division are very thankful. For several days and nights in 1.1 succession our clothing has never been dry, and many a time, according to our correspondent's own FROM GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT. experience, we have awakened in the morning to find ourselves lying in a pool of water, collected

during the night; yet we slept soundly! In fact, STRASBURG, July 5, 1862. we learn to contend with difficulties and exposures THE HARVESTS. here that could never have been endured at home If Jackson, or any rebel force, gain possession of The rain and storm may pelt us, yet we never heed this valley this week, he would have a rich prize. it; we wade the muddy, sedgy swamp unhesita-The grain and wheat crops are now ripening, and from here to Harper's Ferry the ground is one contingly; rivers are forded, forests penetrated, hot and arid sands traversed, and burdens of fifty or tinual granary. True, there are many fields which sixty pounds carried all day long, without experi-encing any inconvenience. Besides a'l this, there have been destroyed by the two armies, but there is enough left to furnish food to the whole people of Virginia for months to come. But I am afraid is an amount of other labor and duty to be performed, especially at such a time as this, that can three-fourths of the crops will be lost. For want scarcely be imagined.

The weather has become very warm in this latiof labor to harvest, the wheat is fairly rotting in the fields, and if the hot weather which now tude, and will still be warmer as the months of prevails continues for a week, there will not July and August advance. How we shall endure be a grain fit for use. As the laborers are so this untried portion of Southern temperature we few, it is suggested that the Government detach know not; it is the only portion of which we need enough soldiers, who understand farming, to reap the grain and thresh it, and have it stowed away in of the several regiments composing our division has Government granaries. It had better do this than

let it rot on the fields, and, at the same time, be a standing temptation to the rebel army. We observe that various newspapers, through the CAMP RUMORS. misstatements of erratic writers, fail to notice the It was given out in camp vesterday morning, on 100th Regiment entirely. This is hardly fair. The the authority of a despatch which, it is said, had 100th was most prominent in the skirmish of the been received by General Cooper, that General 3d of June, having landed first on the island. On McClellan was in possession of Richmond. The information was so positive that it was believed on the same day, too, a company of our regiment, un-der command of Capt. William F. Templeton, all sides. The joy of the troops knew no bounds, stormed one of the enemy's fortifications, at a and for hours and hours the woods resounded with charge bayonet, and captured two heavy guns, the cheers and huzzas of the soldiers; officers went which they brought off under a heavy-fire from about congratulating each other on the news, and other works in range, besides spiking a third and all seemed in the best of spirits. I have never rendering it unserviceable. In the terrible en- | seen a more joyous set of officers and men in my gagement, too, of the 16th of June, the "Roundlife: but when, in the evening, it was rumored that heads" were prominent in the fight, struggling up the news was untrue, the joy was turned into into the very mouths of the enemy's guns, and climbdignation that such false reports should be circulated. When, about 8 o'clock, the Philadelphia We hope the official accounts of these various and Baltimore papers were received, giving the transactions will give our regiment the award of full particulars of the battles on the Chickahominy merit which is due to it. Its honors have been won and the rout of Jackson's army by the Pennsylnobly, at the priceless cost of many a patriot life. vania Reserves, another outburst of joy took place, They sleep peacefully after the battle's storm, in which lasted until midnight. The desperate courage and unflinching bravery of the Reserves are the theme of all praise, and the soldiers, especially the Pennsylvania regiments in this depart-

> ing to hear every moment of the capture of the rebel capital. WHY DID JACKSON ESCAPE. The news that Jackson had gone to Richmond. and made an attack on our troops near that city, has not created much surprise here among persons who do not hold high official positions. Again has the responsibility is generally laid to those officers who, instead of working together harmoniously for Tait.

ment, are jubilant over the news. We are expect-

and scientific. Jackson has, no doubt, left a small force, under Ewell and Johnston, in this valley, to watch us, while he, at his leisure, has been marchportant position. Through the bickerings and jealousies of our officers, our spy and reconnoitring gone to Richmond, while our army, large in numbers, and supplied with one of the best artillery trains ever allotted to any force, is lying in this vicinity, actually doing nothing but drilling an hour or two a day, and then passing the time in the nanner which best suits them. The report that McClellan knew that Jackson was marching on him two days before the rebels appeared, while our generals imagined that he was before them, has not

surprised any one who has paid particular attention case, and punish those who have committed a great crime, either through ignorance of negligence. As General Pope will have, in the future, the entire control of affairs in this valley, and as he is known to be an able and energetic general, it is to be hoped that everything will, in the future, work smoothly, and that success will again perchupon our banners

WHY DO WE NOT ADVANCE? As Jackson is now at Richmond, it is a mystery why our generals do not advance and capture Staunton, the key to this valley. Ewell is no doubt between here and there, but he has not enough men to oppose our forces. True, many will say that before Pope reaches Staunton the rebels can concentrate enough forces there to make it almost impregnable. Grant it; but by so doing they have withdraw the troops from those menacing Mc. Ciellan, and by so doing they will make McClellan's victory a far easier one that he expects it will

Another argument made by some croakers against our army moving is that our troops need rest, and are in want of clothing. This might be a good point if our forces were opposed to troops well clothed, but I have seen thousands of Confederate roops, and not a single one of them but had clothe far inferior, both in material and make, to any I ever saw on Union troops.

WHAT THE PROPLE OF WINCHESTER THINK OF THE LATE BATTLES NEAR RICHMOND. Lieut. Spurge, of Gen. Slough's staff, an inteligent officer, who has just returned from that hotbed of Secession, Winchester, informs me that the Secessionists of that city are jubilant over what they call the rebel victory at Richmond. Every little movement our generals make, which looks like the giving of ground, is heralded by them as a "brilliant victory" for the rebels, and they go off like a rocket during a 4th-of-July colebration. he people do not believe Jackson is in Richmond, but profess to have true information from his army, to the effect that he is still in this valley, and was preparing to make another raid northward. This all bosh, and is only one of the rebel plans to humbug our generals in this department.

RECONNOITRING PARTIES. Three strong reconnoitring parties, comprising nfantry, cavalry, and artillery, went out-one from General Banks' corps, one from Sigel's, and one from General Milroy's brigade. One went to Wardenville, another to some point on the Front Royal and Manassas Railroad, and another to Woodstock. The one sent to the latter place went from General Milrov's command and was under command of Colonel Ebrens, of the 2d Virginia Regiment. They had orders to proceed to Woodstock, and as far south as they could safely go. They have not been heard from since, and as it is exhand and obtain all the information possible for your readers. The officer in command of the expedition to Wardenville telegraphed to-day to Gen. Sigel that he drove the rebel pickets in near Moorfield, and would have attacked the main force, but it was far superior in numbers to his own. GEN, GEARY BREAKS UP A GUERTLLA CAMP.

Gen. Geary, whose force has been here for several days, sent out a scouting party a day or two since, near Buckton, and it succeeded in breaking up a camp of rebel guerillas. Two prisoners were taken, and their tent equipage destroyed. GEN. SLOUGH. Gen. Slough, commanding the 2d Brigade of

Cooper's Division. of Banks' corps, has gone to Washington. During his absence the brigade is under command of Col. Jaik, of the District of Columbia Volunteers. Col. Jaik is an accomplished gentleman and fine officer, and will take good care of the brigade during Gen. Slough's absence. GEN. COOPER'S DIVISION.

Gen. Cooper, runnerly University Canadar for Pennsylvania, but latterly of Maryland, having been appointed to command the division, consisting of his own and Gen. Slough's Brigade, Col. Slar decker, of the 111th Pennsylvania, as senior colonel of Gen. Cooper's Brigade, has been appointed to the command of the brigade. Col. Slandecker is a fine officer, and the interests of the brigade will not suffer in his hands.

PROMOTED. Major Blanchard, of the 78th New York Regiment, the efficient provost marshal of Gen. Slough's Brigade, has been promoted to the position of provost marshal of Gen. Cooper's Division. This is popular appointment, and good will result from it.

J., M. C. Strasbung, Va., July 7, 1862. THE RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND WOODSTOCK. The reconnoitring expedition sent out by General Milroy has returned. They went as far as Ebensburg, eight miles beyond Woodstock. No rebels were seen until they reached the former place, but evidence was accumulated that they visited that vicinity frequently in the absence of our forces. At Ebensburg a number of rebel cavalry were dispersed. Our forces consisted of a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery belonging to an Ohio battery. As our forces approached Ebensburg, the rebel cavalry were found drawn up in line of battle. Our forces were placed in a like position, and our artillery opened fire. The cavalry stood the first two or three shells, but presently it became too hot for them, and they "skedaddled." The scene was certainly ludicrous in the extreme—the rebels, like frightened sheep, running in every direction closely pursued by our troops, who took every favorable opportunity to empty a saddle or take a rebel prisoner. Several prisoners were taken and brought to Strasburg. They stated that they belonged to Ashby's cavalry, but refused to inform our officers of the whereabouts of the main force of that body of men. The prisoners were dressed in gray uniforms, and most of them were well mounted, having furnished their own horses to the Confederate Government. They are a fine, healthylooking set of men, and seemed indifferent as to

what would be their fate. GUERILLAS STILL AROUND For several days past no depredations by guerillas had been made public, and every one was congratulating himself that this terrible and unchris. tian mode of warfare was stopped in this section of the country. Last night our pickets, stationed on Cedar creek, at a distance of about one hundred rods of Gen. Slough's headquarters, were fired upon, and one man, belonging to the District of Columbia Volunteers, was shot. Five shots were fired at our pickets, only one of which took effect. Immediate search was made by the rest of the pickets for the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage, but they could not be discovered. Suspicion having fallen on a person living near the scene, he was arrested. and is now in close confinement. He protests that he knows nothing of the affair, even not hearing the firing, although he lives only a rod or two from where our pickets are posted. [Special Correspondence of The Press]

FRONT ROYAL, Va., July 7, 1862. THE ADVANCE BEGINNING. General Cooper's division, composed of his own and General Slough's brigade, have reached this place, en route for Richmond. General Cooper's own brigade left Cedar creek at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and reached here at 11 o'clock the same night, while General Slough's brigade, which left the same place an hour later, did not reach here until Sunday morning at 103 o'clock. The distance is only some fifteen miles, and it took some sixteen hours to accomplish this. The cause of this was the bad arrangement of Gen. Cooper's wagon train. This train, consisting of from 50 to 100 wagons, was placed behind General Cooper's own brigade, and any one who has seen an armytrain move can imagine the trouble. The road was none the best in the world, and was only wide enough to accommodate a single wagon. Several of the hills were steep, and it was impossible to haul the teams up them without procuring additional help, and this, of course, consumed considerable time. Then some warons broke down. and the soldiers were compelled to unload and haul them into an adjoining field, before they could get past. As I said before, Gen. Slough's brigade was be-

hind this long train, and the incidents I have enumerated, with thousands of others, kept the brigade from marching on. Gen. Slough being absent in Washington, Col. Tait, of the 1st Regiment District of Columbia-than whom there is no more genial gentleman and braver soldier living-had comman of the brigade, and he, with the accomplished aids of Gen. Slough, Adjutant Gale and Lieut, Shipman were continually riding along the lines encouraging the soldiers and speaking words of comfort to then General Jackson out-generalled our officers. Who Lieutenant Spurges, another of Gen. Slough's aids, is to blame for this I am not prepared to say, but although suffering from a severe attack of sickness, was everywhere present and ably assisted Colonel

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TWO CENTS.

FRONT ROYAL.

Railroad, and is eighteen miles from Winchester,

eleven from Middletown, twelve from Strasburg,

and fifty-one from Manassas Gap. A few miles

above the town the railroad crossed the north and

south banks of the Shenandoah by a beautiful rail-

road bridge, but this was destroyed by Jackson du-

Gigantic military movements are now going on

Front Royal is situated on the Manassas Gap

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List of Pennsylvania Soldiers in Prison in North Carolina The following Pennsylvania prisoners of war died recently in prison, at Salisbury, North Carolina:
Died, June 20, 1862, George B. Gamble, 104th Regiment Pa. Volunteers, Oo. E. typhoid fever.
Died, June 21, 1862, J. Schwartz, 104th Bagiment Pa. Volunteers, Co. B, typhoid fever. The following is the list of Pennsylvanians yet in rebel stody at Salisbury :

shove the town the railroad crossed the north and south banks of the Sheamandsh by a beautiful rail, road foridge, but this was destroyed by Jackson daring one of his raids. Within sight of the destroyed bridge the north and asuth branches of the Sheamandsh meta and thus form one viver, which rails on the read of the Sheamandsh meta and thus form one viver, which rails on the read of the Sheamandsh meta and thus form one viver, which rails on the read of the Sheamandsh meta and thus form on eviror, which rails contains three or four hundred inhabitants, and looks as if at one time it was a pretty town; but war, like every other laces it has touched, has left the mark in closed stores and descreted awelling houses, and the total cessation of buttless. The houses are mostly bull! of wood, two stories high, and they rak lept an an and the left as a sould he expected considering the large army which is now quartered in their midst. The town at one time boasted of two sine hotels, both of which are not many men in town, most of the male population having enlisted or been drafted into the robet army. What are left are rank Sections and the read of the state of th

MILITARY MOYEMENTS.

Gigantic military movements are now going on at this place, and, although their nature cannot at present be mide public, they will shortly create no greater astonishments in the North theat the South. Thousands of toops are entering and departing from the pace dealty, and their detinishing as is everywhere known, it Richmond, but by what roots it is not at present predent to say. The only Pennagly will be compared to the college Bolton's Golonel Richmond, and the Though the Colonel Bolton's Golonel Richmond, and the First Hardward Colonel Colonel's Colonel Sistanton's, and the 111th, Colonel Colonel Sistanton's, and the 111th, Colonel Colonel Sistanton's, and the 111th Colonel Colonel Richmond, and the colonel Bolton's Golonel Richmond, and the Scholer, the Richmond Colonel Colonel Richmond, and the Scholer, the Richmond Colonel Richmond Richmond, and the 11th Colonel Colonel Richmond, and the Scholer, the Richmond Colonel Richmond Richmond, and the Scholer, the Richmond Colonel Richmond, and the Scholer, the Richmond Richmond Richmond Richmond Richmond, and the Scholer, of Colonel Richmond, and the Scholer, of Colonel Richmond Richmond, and the Scholer, of Colonel Richmond, and the Scholer, of Richmond Richmond, and the Scholer, of the Richmond Disabled Pennsylvania Soldiers in the

R. D. G. PORTER. letter has already been published: The Affair at Tomkinsville, Ky.

Cave Citx, July 11.—This place, for the last twentyfour hours, has been full of rumors of a terrible reverse
and cutting up of a detsil from Colonel Williams? Pennsylvania Lochiel Cavalry, at Tompkinsville, in Monroe
county, by an overpowering band of guerillas. Our apprehensions were relieved by the arrival here this evening of twenty prisoners taken by a robel defachment
under Morgan, Champ, Ferguson, Hamilton, and Hunt,
consisting of fifteen hundred mounted men and three
cannon. This force surreunded Major Jordan's conmand of two hundred and fifty men at daybroak, day before yesterday, and pourced in a terrible fire upon them,
having driven in their pickets. Lieut. Sullivan, of the
Lochiel Cavalry, and three others were killed, and
twenty taken prisoners with Major Jordan but all were
paroled except the major. The rebols lost nine killed
and several wounded, most of whom were taken off, but
Colonel Hunt was so badly wounded that he could not
be moved, and therefore the rebels, in their precipitate
retreat, left him at Tompkinsville. The puroled prisoners, who arrived here, are unable to say what direction
the flying rebels took. The telegraph lines are in working order all the way through to Nashville, and the reports of the railroad baving been torn up or interrupted
are false. The cars have been in Governmental use all
day, and every arrangement has been promptly made by
General Boyle, and by Colonel Bruce at Bowling Green. The Affair at Tomkinsville, Ky. are false. The cars have been in Governmental use all day, and every arrangement has been promptly made by General Boyle, and by Colonel Bruce at Bowling Green, to prevent any further incursions by the thiering band in the direction of this great route of travel. It is thought that Mergan went towards Glasgow, but there is no definite news in this particular.

The 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment was raised at Harrisburg, and is known as the Lochiel Gavalry. It is commanded by Colonel E. C. Williams, of Harrisburg, who had a brigade in General Patterson's army in the three-months campaign. Capitain Thomas C. James, of the Philadelphia First City Troop, is lieutenant colonel of the regiment. We trust that the reports of its losses are greatly exaggerated. A battalion of the regiment was in the fight at Murfreesbero', and it is reported that 200 men were killed, wounded, and missing, out of a total of only 225 there engaged.

The Charge against Gen, Mitchell. BALTIMORE, July 14.—The following correspondence was occasioned by the strange and mysterious charges

many of them.

The prisoners inform us that at one time the whole ratty got stuck in the mud, and were perfectly helpless.

The rebel troops were told they were going to attack land forces, and were very indignant at the officers for landing them into each a covernment.

landing them into such a scrape.

To Flag Officer FARRAGUT.

put forth a few days since by the Louisville Journal:

MAJOR GENERAL MITCHELL—Dear Sir: Your attention is hereby called to an extract from the Louisville Journal, of the 10th inst. Those of us who know you persenally, know that the charge is utterly false. The world needs only your depial under your own signature.

Yours, very bruly,

B. F. Camp, No. 116 Madison avenue.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

To Hon B. F. Camp, 116 Madison avenue, New York:
I have your note of the 12th inst., calling my attention to an editorial in the Louisville Journal, of the 10th inst., to which I am charged with conduct "not only injurious to the Government but diagraceful to humanity."

As there are no specifications to this charge, I can only pronounce it to be in the broadest sense unjust, unfounded, false, and calumnious. I havenever, in all my life, consciously done an injury to any human being. As to deeds of cruelty and guilt, my entire nature revolts at both; and my countramen can never be persuaded as to dectus of cately and guitt, my active nature revolts at both; and my countrymen can never be persuaded that I have been guilty of either.

I demand the specifications, pronouncing the charges utterly and absolutely false.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHELL.

A Letter from General McCall.

After the long and ferrible suspense experienced here in regard to the fate of General McCall, we have the gratification of stating that a letter has been received from him by Mrs. McCall saying that he is a prisoner in Richmond and uninjured. He was struck in the hereast by a spent ball, the effects of which were but temporary. The general also sends word that the is quartered for the present at the "Spotswood House," the principal hotel in Richmond, and that thus far he has been very kindly treated. His capture is a source of deep regret, but it is indeed a source of consolation to all his friends that he is safe and well cared for. We learn that his capture was in this wise: he had posted one of the regiments of his division in a particular locality, and during his absence it was moved without his orders or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a robel regiment, and it being dark he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded and carried to Gen. Lee's headquarters as a prisoner of war.—West Chester Republican.

A PROFITABLE GENERAL—The New York Past A Letter from General McCall

A PROFITABLE GENERAL.—The New York Post says of Gen. Mitchell: We are told by a gentieman who has been with him throughout, that with afteen thousand men under his command it has cost the Government nothing for forage, and very little, comparatively, for pay. Une instance of his readiness may be related: He took a fort composed chiefly of cotton bales; he first made those bales a floating bridge, over which he carried all his wagons and troops, and he then shipped them to Nashville by reilread, where he sold them for twenty thousand dollars in gold.

giment of Mississippians, while a brigade attempted to get into the rear of them, not kinowing the force of steamers we had there. Our pickets discovered them, and fell back and reported.

By With a hundred men on shore we would have taken Another Letter from Gen. Butler-Explanation of the "Woman" Order. The following characteristic letter from Gen. Butler, explaining his reasons for issuing the celebrated order in regard to the women of New Orleans, has been received by a gentlemen of Boston. The order referred to in the HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, ?

New Obleans, July 2, 1862.

My Dearsin: I am spicalous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expressors in regard to Order No. 28 lead me to say a word to you on the subject.

That it ever could have been so misconceived as it has been by some portions of the Northern press is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim with the Jew, "O, Father Abraham, what these Christians are, whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the thoughts of others!" others!"
What was the state of things to which the woman erder applied?
We were two thousand five hundred men in a city seven We were two thousand five hundred men in a city seven miles long by two to four wide, of a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, all hostile, bitter, defiant, explosive, standing literally on a magazine; a spark only needed for destruction. The Devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town, (you know seven of them chose Mary Magdalen for a residence,) to stir up strife in every way possible. Every opprobrious epithet, every in-ulting gesture, was made by these bejeweled, becrinolined, and laced creatures, calling themselves ladies, toward my soldiers and officers, from the windows of houses and in the streets. How long do you suppose our fiesh and blood could have stood this without retort? That would lead to disturbances and riot, from which we must clear the streets with artillery—and then a howl that we had murdered those fine women. I had arrested the men who had hurrahed for Beauregard. Could I arrest the women? No. What was to be done? No order could be made save one, that would execute itself. With anxious, careful thought I hit upen this: "Women who insult my soldiers are to be regarded and freated as common women plying their vocation."

Pray, how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets? You pass her by unheeded. She cunnot insult you. As a gentleman, you can'and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a continuous and positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him.

But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a woman, one must stop her, take with her, insult her, or hold dellance with her, and But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a woman, one must stop her, talk with her, insult her, or hold dallance with her, and as from their own conduct they construed my order. The editor of the Hoston Courier may see deal with common women, and out of the abundance of the heart his mouth may speak—but so do not I.

Why, these she-adders of New Orleans themselves were at once shamed into propriety of conduct by the order, and from that day no woman has either insulted or anneyed any live soldier or officer, and of a certainty no soldier has insulted any woman.

When I passed through Baltimore on the 23d of February last, members of my staff were insulted by the gestures of the ladies (?) there. Not so in New Orleans.

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrepact to the remains of gallant roung De Kay, and you will see her punishment. A copy of the order which I enclose is at once a vindication and a construction of my order.

which I encome is a substitution of my order.

I can only say that I would issue it again under like circumstances. Again thanking you for your kind, terest,

I am, truly your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major Genera THE ELLSWORTH AVENGERS -A correspondent of the Buffalo Express, writing from Old Point Comfert, on July 4, says:
"The 44th, which I persist in calling the finest regiment that ever took the field, is a mere wrock. On Wednesday, after the last of their many fights, they stacked arms with only 90 muskets—a sad remainder of the original 1 040 men. Of the greater portion, some are killed, more are wounded, and still more are home on sick leave." gent that ever took the field, is a mere wreck TYPOGLAPHICAL CURIOSITY.—At the great Ex-

hibition, as a specimen of fine type and printing, there is a copy of the entire New Testament printed upon a single sheet of paper. It was printed by Collins, of Glargow, the celebrated publisher of rare books and beautiful editions of the classics. Although so small that type is stated to be very clear. type is stated to be very clear.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.—The St. John, N. B.,
Freeman, of the 5th instant, is in a very nervous condition because some one raised a United States flag on one of the engine houses of the city on the Fourth. It deprecates the act as an invesion of that neutrality which the community of New Brunawick professes to maintain. ne community of New Brinawick professes to maintain. NEW GOLD FIELD.—A new gold-field has been discovered in Southern California, near the Colerado river, which it is expected will develop an extent of several thousends of square miles, and perhaps equal the original wealth of California.

CUBRANT WINE—A regular currant wine manufactory has been in correction to the property of the control of factory has been in operation the present season at Lufa-rette, Ind., and has turned out several thousand gallons of the boverage, which is said to be a first-rate article. STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—The British froops at present reach the number of 200,000 effectives. Of these, about 63,000 are in India, about 60,600 in the Celonica, and the remaining 53,000 form the standing army at home.