The important news from the army before Richmond, has crowded out much other matter prepared for this week's paper.

MeClellan in Richmond,-We learn by Telegraph, as we go to press, that our army is in Richmond. This news needs confirmation.

A later despatch says McClellan has retreated 17 miles under cover of our gunboats.

DIED.—In this place, on Wednesday morning last, Hon, CHARLES W. HEGINS, President Judge of the Schuylkill county District, agell about 49 years.

Judge Hegins had been in declining health for several years past, suffering severely from occasional attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, which induced a complication of discases that finally terminated in his death,ago, and finding no relief under the best medical skill at Pottsville, he resolved to return to his native place and former home, the family of his sister. He arrived here sinking until death terminated his suffer-

Judge Hegins was truly a self-made man. Though laboring under physical disability, caused by disease of the spine, he possessed more than ordinary energy. When quite a young man he entered upon the duties of Clerk to the Prothonotary, then E. Y. Bright, Esq. At the same time he was studying law under the late Judge Donnel. In 1838 he was elected to the Legislature from this county, and subsequently Clerk to the State Senate. About 1850 he commenced the practice of law in Pottsville, and not long after was elected President Judge of that District. His mind was of a superior cast. As a lawyer he was clear, methodical and quick in perception. As a man and boy he was always esteemed for his generous impulses, manly bearing, and honora- 47th Regiment, from which the compositors were ble conduct. We knew him well, and as a friend and associate from early youth, we cannot say less, and might, with truth, say much more. His death will be deeply regretted not only by his near relatives, to whom he extended more than a father's care, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The reports of the battle before Richmond have caused many painful apprehensions on the part of parents and others having sons and relatives in the army. The papers state that the 11th Infantry of Regulars was badly cut up, and most of the officers killed and wounded. Lieutenant Israel Pleasants, son of Charles Pleasants, Esq., of this place, belongs to this regiment. The uncertainty of his fate naturally causes great anxiety among his family and friends.

The recent great battle before Richmond, some of the details of which will be found in our columns, is one of the greatest in importance and extent of modern times. General McClellan's army, has, no doubt, suffered severely in this terrible conflict. But from what we can understand, our army has, by this last movement, secured an important position in its operations agains Richmond. In changing from the marshy ground of the Chickahominy to the banks of the James River, General McClellan has also secured the co-operation of the gunboats. The rebels, no doubt, saw that perhaps their last and only chance was, to prevent this movement, and made a most desperate effort to outflank or get in the rear of our army. But little of the details of the battle are known, but enough has been elicited to satisfy us that thousands of additional mourners will have to be added to the already long list, for relatives and friends who have fallen on these eventful days before Richmond

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE.-This subject has engaged the attention of our Snyder county friends. The Franklin Lyceum recently held a public discussion in the Court House, at Middleburg, on the question, "Should the elective franchise be extended to the female sex, or should woman be allowed to vote and hold office." The meeting was presided over by J. H. Louis, President of the Society, assisted by Misses H. B. Swineford and M. L. Shindel. Thos. Bower and Dr. J. Hassenplug acting as Umpires, who, after hearing the argument on both sides, decided the question in the negative.

Our own opinion in regard to extending the elective franchise to women has been somewhat modified the past year. Where men become so degenerate as to forget their patriotism, in order to serve a few petty politicians in their greed for office, it would be well enough for women to supersede their recreant husbands in the exercise of a priviship. After finishing boats, while at Memphis, with a considerable amount of Confederate funds in his percente. Wherever the heresies of Breckin-ridge prevail, there the women should be permitted to hold the reins. Snyder county, also Columbia county and some sections of this county, might be benefitted by such a thing provided with a passage to New York. change. But such a privilege would sent the fate of the Breckinridge organs in these counties, as but few of our women sympathize with these white feathered patriots, who profess to be Democrats in order to deceive the people, while their acts show them to be the veriest demagogues on earth, who are governed solely by office or the seven principles of John Randolph, namely, the "five loaves and two fishes."

A DELIGHTFUL RE UNION took place in Portsmouth, on Tuesday evening, among the families who have proved true to the old flag. The meeting was held at the Wilson House, add was attended by some six hundred citizens, the majority being ladies, who were robed in white, and wreathed with evergreens and flowers. The Star Spangled Banner was displayed in all its glory, an address was made, and a beautiful young lady, Miss Wilson, was elected and enthroned

Queen of the Hour, The fair ladies of Portsmouth, and they are legion, got the affair up themselves, and they are entitled to credit for their perseverance and energy in endcavoring to assist in restoring the Union to its former glory While there be many women in Portsmoth who would go into hysterics of joy over its ruin, there are also hundreds of loyal ladies who are as staunch and unwavering in its apport as were ever the noble-hearted matcome of the Revolution.

Local Affairs.

Ly MILTON BANK .- At an election for Directors of the Milton Bank, held on Tuesday of last week, the following persons were elected, viz :- W. C. Lawson, W. F. Nagle, I. B. Davis, M. Chamberlin, John Roush, Wm. Savidge, Thomas Swenk, John McCormick, Seth Cadwalder.

----2 We learn that Capt. McCormick has lost all the men in his company but fifteen, they having been taken prisoners by the rebels. They were cating their morning meal, when a company of rebel cavalry dashed in upon them and captured all but the fifteen. Taking our boys by surprise is about the only way they can well be bagged, as they will fight like tigers - Miltonian.

Last The citizens of Lewisburg having been without light from gas for some time for want of coal. The Miltonian" advises the company to move into the Argus office where they could get plenty of the raw naterial without coal!

The Ludies Aid Society of McEwensville, hipped a box to Philadelphia last week, containing articles for the sick and wounded soldiers. The ladies connected with the M. E. society, will hold a fostival at Academy Hall on the afternoon and evening of the Fourth of July. The proceeds to be apsigned the fourth of July. The proceeds to be apsigned to the fourth of July. The proceeds to be apsigned to the fourth of July. The proceeds to be apsigned to the fourth of July. The proceeds to be apsigned to the fourth of July. The proceeds to be apsigned to the fourth of July. His last illness commenced about six weeks ing of the Fourth of July. The proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the society.

LE MILTON ACADEMY.—We were present at the ublic exhibition of the scholars of the Milton Academy, on Friday night of last week. The large about ten days since, and has been gradually hall of the Academy was crowded with an intelligent and respectable audience. The exercises were ereditable to the teachers and scholars. Our Milton friends are justly proud of this old institution, for which they have provided a handsome edifice. We should like to see our own citizens manifest equal interest in a matter so important as that of education.

> L' CONSUL TO SAN BLAS .- Our cotemporary and neighbor, Mr. Daniel Bower, of the Shamokin Herald, has, we learn, received the appointment of Consul to San Blas. Mr. Bower, who but recently entry on the Pacific shore in Mexico.

----TWF The 47th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. which is Capt. Gobin's company, of this place, has left Key West for Port Royal. The Key West Herald, published by H. D. Wharton, of Capt. Gobin's company, and our correspondent, comes to us on a half sheet, and says the paper will have to be suspended for the present, on account of the departure of the

supplied. The suspension will be but temperary, as the proprietor has received such encouragement as to induce him to carry it on and improve the paper. THE FOURTH OF JULY .- Preparations are making to celebrate the glorious fourth in a becoming

manner. Among other attractions will be a parade

of the military and firemen. The following letter from Dr. R. B. McCay Northumberland, Brigade Surgeon, stationed at Fortress Monroe, acknowledges the receipt of several boxes of delicacies, as well as books. linen bandages, and other matters calculated to add to the comfort and entertainment of our sick and wounded soldiers, forwarded by the ladics of Sunbury, who, from the start, have evinced a degree of patriotic devotion without regard to party, sect or religion, so characteristic of our noble country women :

CHESAPEARE GENERAL HOSPITAL,)

MY DEAR MADAM :-I had the plearure of opening a box, sent by you, a few days ago, containing a large num-ber of magazines and light works, for the anusement and instruction of our sick and wounded, and several cans of preserves. At the same time come two large boxes filled with linen, bandages, butter, preserves, dried truit, &c., &c., for the physical comfort of our

Please accept my hearty thanks for this evidence of your sympathy. Over fifteen hundred patients have been treated, in this establishment, during the ast three months, many of whem were from Pennsylvania. Some from our own county; several from your town. Yet, amid the multitude of contributions souring in upon us from all parts of New York, New tersey, and other States, with bountoons supplies from dear old Philadelphia, her Ladies' Aid Socie-ies and Sanday Schools, from Lancaster, free handed State change of person residence of Danville—the state evidence of pity for our suffering sick and consider, the first sign of help from my county came

wounded, the first sign of help from my county came with the boxes from Sunbury.

Everything arrived safely except the butter. The stone jar was broken, and its delicious contents mixed with dried huckleberries! Still, none of it was lost. It was not a little amosing to watch the wonder-beaming countenances of our wounded Secession prisoners, who stood by to see the boxes opened—They had never seen, or even heard of Apple Butter! and could not contrive what it was good for. Their tongues soon convinced them, however, that all the tongues soon convinced them, however, that all th good things of this world do not grow in Cottendem Allow me again to thank you, and through you the ladies of Sunbary and its vicinity, who have so libe-rally remembered the poor soldiers.

I am, very truly, your friend, R R McCAY Brigade Surgeon in Charge

(For the Sunbury American] Letter from the Sunbury Guards. KEY WEST, Fla., June 16, 1862.

THEAD WILVEST-A very sad accident happened here one day last week, which has cast a gloom over the whole regiment. First Sergeaut Charles Nolf, Co. I., 47th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was out on the beach with a few friends of his company gathering shells: in front of them were four of the 50th New York boys with loadened rifles on their shoulders, one of them was carelessly playing with the trigger of his gun, when bang! went off the load, the ball of his gun, when bang! went off the load, the ball cutering the forchead of Noff, killing him instantly, Great excitement was caused by the accident, and for a time (our boys not knowing the particulars) some of them were determined to avenge their comrade a death, but an investigation pronounced it accidental, when they were satisfied. Nolf was a young man of excellent character, beloved by all who knew him, and it seems hard that he should be harried into and it seems hard that he should be harried into sternity in such a manner, and that too, when the carrying of loadened rifles is strictly prohibited.

There is a family in this city by the name of Fift. One of them, A. Fift. after making a fortune out of his Uncle Samuet. (U.S.) thought to make another speck by going to New Orleans to his friend Mr. Mallery, one of Jeff Davis Cabinet. (?) in the manufacture of gun boats. Mallery and he went into partnership. After finishing boats, while at Memphis, with a considerable amount of Confederate femile in Mr. and act the part of a natsob in the North, was a few days ago provided with a passage to New York in a Government steamer, while on the same vessel, a soldier, for want of room, could not send a box of sea-shells to gratify the curiosity of his friends at home. You can draw your own inference. On Saturday, June 4, the troops on the island were roviewed by Gen. Brannan and staff. The "Era," a paper published by the 50th New York Volunteers, in susskips of our regiment.

n speaking of our regiment, pays us the following

compliment:—

"The 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Licat Col. Alexander, made a fine appearance. Their marching was perfect, and the entire regiment showed the effect of careful drill. A more regiment showed the effect of careful drill. A more stardy, seldierly looking body of men cannot be found, probably, in the service. Col. Good and the officers under his command have succeeded in bring-ing the Regiment to a state of military disciplina-creditable alike to them and the State from which they hall. The Regimental bend deserves some mention; there are many hands in the service of greater celebrity, whose performances would not bear comparison with that attached to the 47th Regiment.⁹

Regiment."

The paymaster has come at last and paid us off for months. The sight of money was new to the The paymenter has come at last and paid us off for four months. The sight of money was new to the boys, and most exgerty accepted by them. The studiory boys sent most of their pay home to their friends, very glad to do so, showing that, although far away from home, loved ones are not forgotten.

We have received marching (sailing) orders, and before this reaches you, if winds do not play us false, we will be in South Carolina, and probably before Charleston, helping to reduce the place where this feat rebollion first broke out. I will write to you immediately on our arrival, altempting to give you a description of the voyage, and an account of the manner in which Neptune treated the health and feetings of the boys. All is harry and bustle in camp, striking tents, &c., so much so that I can exactely write. We are all well. None of the Sunbarry boys left lichind.

bury boys left helpind.
With respects to all in the office, and friends generally. I remain.
Your, fraternally.
H. D. W.

WAR NEWS.

APPROACHING RICHMOD. SAVAGE'S STATION, June 26.

The enemy did their best yesterday to onquer our troops. Menneyer fought harder than they did, yet they were compelled to give way to invincible troops fighting for the salvation and perpetuation of the glorious Union. Several Rebel regiments had just joined the Rebel army of the Potomac.

The First Louisiana seemed to have led the charge against Gen. Sickles' Brigade, and suffered the most from their tenacity.— The prisoners taken all hail from that re It was their first battle, and they were urged on by troops in the rear who had been longer in the service. All the coaxing and urging in the world would not avail in this case. Our men would open upon them, at short range, with their deadly rifles, strewing the ground with their dead and wounded.

The correspondents, of The Inquirer were on the ground at the outset, and advanced

with the gallant troops. Our troops had every disadvantage. The and stagnated water, which was imbedded three Secesh transportation wagons, over hub-deep. The men fought over knee-deep in this swamp and road. It was, and is now, the worst road we ever attempted to travel on.

During the first attack our troops suffered very little loss, although the enemy made a determined stand and did not give way without a severe struggle. It was in their efforts to regain their lost position that led o loss on both sides, although the enemy's saulties outnumbered ours greatly. During the struggle the enemy received a

ross fire from the redoubt, supported by Gen. Meagher's Brigade, which did them a great deal of damage. While the Rebels were advancing, they

established his paper, desires to dispose of it before set up a tremendous noise, not the ponderleaving for his new position. San Blas is a port of our and manly huzza, like unto that made by our troops, but the petty and childish noise of a vast assemblage of school boys.-They presumed that, like the Chinese, they could fright their adversaries with fearful noises. Our men kept steady at their advance, and at every charge sent them reeling back out of range.

Just about sundown, last evening, a movement was observed along the lines of the enemy. It soon became evident that they were relieving their tired and well-whipped brigades with fresh troops. Our troops opened upon them, the unerring Minnie doing its deadly work, as was apparent from the number strewing the ground

During the night the enemy kept up a continual cannonading, throwing shell into the woods, doing some considerable damage to the Rhode Island Second, who were hold ing a position in the woods. I saw several of the poor fellows buried this morning, in front of the entrenchments at the side of the two lodge houses, at Fair Oak Grove. The Chaplain of the regiment attended to the last sad rites, delivered an appropriate prayer over each body. It was a sad scene. The comrades of the departed heroes stood around with uncovered heads, many of them shedding tears at their unhappy fate.

Lieutenant Bullock, who was so severely wounded yesterday by the discharge from one of our own guns, was alive up to noon to-day. He is mortally wounded. His brother is paying all attention to him. The wounding of this officer was a very unfortunate occurrence. At the head of his men, he was holding the enemy at bay. Our cannon in the rear opened, and one gun having an inferior cartridge, the round piece of wood that is strapped to the shell or ball, struck the Lieutenant in the side, making a horrible

During the night Kearney's Division was fariously attacked very suddenly. The enemy were driven off, as usual. All their atks are quickly made, with little noise until discovered, and then come their Chi

nese yella. General Hooker's Division bore the brunt of the battle. Sickles' Brigade and the Jerey Brigade came out of the swamp in the most pitiable state, covered with mud from head to foot, and many of them with their clothes all torn from their persons. They are sadly in need of clothing.

***** AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND. GREAT BATTLE ON FRIDAY. Important Strategetic Movement. EVACUATION OF WHITE HOUSE,

THE ENEMY SEVERELY REPULSED. Gen. McClellan's Army Massed South of the Chickshominy.

ONWARD TO RICHMOND!

WHITE HOUSE, Saturday, June 28. The events transpiring at this point, and in the army before Richmond during the past four days, have been of such varied haracter and thrilling interest that I scarely know where to commence or end the record in order to make it all comprehensible to

the general reader. Before proceeding to the narrative of vents as they have occurred in the vicinity back. of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movements of Gen. McClellan, so far as the changing of his lines are concerned, and in reality the making of his left wing his right wing, and withdrawing his right wing to rest near Savage's Station, at the railroad bridge eress the Chickahominy, has been accomplished, throwing the way open for the enemy to rush to his coveted feast at the White House, where he found nothing but an empty platter. Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by Gen. McClellan to be accomplished by it further than throwing his left on James river and supporting a land attack on Fort Dasling, it is impossible at present to say. A day or an hour may decide this point.

. THE GREAT ALARM. On Friday morning the first item of news from the front, received by telegraph, was a gratifying announcement that Stonewall Jackson and Ewell, in attempting to turn had gained the victory, our troops slowly the right flank, were repulsed by General moving back in order, fighting as they went McCall with his Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven back with great slaughter. This attempt of Jackson was made at 3 o'clock in the morning, and had closed at six oclock, with a signal victory. This repulse is said to have been one of the most decisive and destructive of the war, the enemy being put to a complete rout, with very light loss to with a greater ferocity having been reinforour forces. Although at night, and intended for a surprise, the gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake. There was, however, every indication of a general bat- were increased by Generals Slocums, Paltle along the whole line, and Gen. McClellan, in order to be ready for any emergency, gave directions to Gen. Casey and Col. Ingalls to make every preparation for the instant removal or destruction of all the supplies at White House, should the result of the impending battle render such a course necessary, his force being deemed too small to render the successful defence of his posi-

to be ready at a moment's notice to apply the torch for their destruction if it should

There was also great commotion among the crowds of contrabands, who have been found most efficient laborers, and who have been used to great advantage in the commissary and munition departments. They oon understood that danger was apprehended, and on being assured by Col. Ingalls that they would not be left behind to meet the vengeance of their masters, went to work with renewed energy. Stores and munitions everywhere disappeared from the landings with great rapidity, and were being packed on the wharf boats and vessels contiguous.
The wives and children of the contrabands also soon made their appearance, and with bundles and babies took position on the canal boats as they were floated out in the

stream. The mail steamer, which should have left for Fortress Monroe at seven o'clock in the morning, was ordered to be detained, and at nine o'clock a despatch was received that general battle was progressing along the whole line, the enemy having renewed the attempt to flank Gen. Porter's position on the right wing. At eleven o'clock a second despatch announced that Gen. Porter had driven the enemy before him and repulsed them three times with terrific slaughter, and was then ordered by Gen. McClellan to fall back. This despatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacuation, and all the Quartermaster's papers and val-uables, and the chests of the Paymasters were brought on board the mail boat.

THE PANIC CHECKED. During the afternoon the panic increased intil half past three o'clock, and the steamers and tugs were busily engaged in towing down the transports. At three o'clock a despatch was received from head-quarters, in substance as follows :-

"We have been driving the enemy before us on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers are heard all along the lines."

This was the signal for a new change in the programme. All the Government valuables and the property of the officers was taken off of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer Camonico, and the order given for the departure of the mail-boat, hich left at three o'clock for Fortress Monroe, taking with her in tow two heavily laden steamers, with directions for them to be dropped at West Point.

MY CONCLUSIONS. From the foregoing I think I have conclusively proven that the object of General McClellan, long before the battle on Friday, was to abandon the White House, and also draw in his right wing ocross the Chickahominy. That he has accomplished this most masterly movement with but little loss in comparison with his punishment of the enemy there can be no doubt, and that he has strengthened his position by reconstructing his lines, and changing the base of his operations to the James river, is equally elf-evident. There he will have the cooperation of the gunboats, and if the enemy attempt to interrupt his supply vessels by making a dash on the James river they will meet with prompt punishment from the gunboats, and so weaken their forces in front that the city will fall into his possession with but a slight struggle. Although "hope may be father to the thought," I would wager a big apple that General McClellan is in possession of Richmonk by the Sunday Yours, &c., C. C. F. next.

END OF THE WHITE HOUSE. In the midst of this closing scene of the seantiful Chickahominy region, I regret to have to state that some vandal set fire to the White House, and it was entirely consumed. This doubtless arose from the ridiculous teachings of a recent grave Senatorial debate on this little cottage

THE TRANSPORTS. At ten o'clock, on Sunday morning, Col. Ingalls and Captain Sawtelle were before sels and steamers on their way to the new Communication with the Gunbouts

base of operations on the James river. FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

SEVERE BATTLE IN FRONT OF RICH-

Successful Stragetic Movement. The Rebel Army Entrapped.

The Full of Richmond Certain.

NEW YORK, June 30, An extra has just been issued here, with lispatches dated on the battle field, on Sun-

day morning.
The dispatches states that a severe and nost determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategetic movement, driving the enemy immediately into a trap which will

The attack was made by the rebels in immore force who crossed the Chickahominy mond. near the railroad above Mechanicsville on

Thursday afternoon The rebels fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to our one. The only force engaged that day was McCall's division The battle lasting from two o'clock till nine P. M., when the division was ordered

General McClellan was on the field, and expressed himself satisfied with the result Another report is also published, dated June 27th, which states that our killed. wounded and missing will number twelve hundred.

The object of the movement was to bring General Porter's and other Divisions into close connection with the rest of the army in fact changing the front or the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which could be done and was expected on Saturday. It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a long line of defence, heretofore kept up, to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within a more effective distance, also to allow the rebels to follow up and, if, possible, to bag them.

General McClellan ordered General Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines' Mills early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thinking they crossing the Chickahominy, and reached the position designed for their occupation by General McClellan, the rebels followed in great force, and by three o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here lasting till seven o'clock when a lul took place but the rebels again renewed it ced. Our brave men stood the unequal mer's, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the robels were beaten badly. Meagher's brigade went into the battle with their coats off, and sleeves rolled up to fight like tigers.

The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold, was occu-pied and held in the first part of the day Gen. Porter's corps only contended against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements tion a certainty against such a movement of the enemy as might ensue. swelled our numbers to 45,000. The rebels had 60,000 under Generals Lee, Hill Ander-

again covered over with bales of hay so as LATEST FROM MCCLELLAN'S

ARMY. FORTRESS MONROE, June 30. By the arrival of a gunboat from the James river fleet, the anxiety felt about Gen. McClellan's army is at last relieved, and we have been shown how masterly the young chieftsin has accomplished a most difficult manœuvre, and out generaled the rebels two to one.

Of the past three days fighting which has been going on in front of Richmond, we have had the most exaggerated accounts, but the news of to-day set at rest all doubts relative to Gen, McClellan's brilliant achievement, had there any existed.

It appears that when the rebels made their attack on our right, the plans for a flank movement of our army had already been matured. In order to deceive the enemy a stout resistance was offered by our right wing, which always kept falling back, drawing on the enemy as it retired. The affair of Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagements of Thursday or Friday. As soon as confusion in the robel ranks was appa-

rent, General Porter ordered General Mongher's Irish Brigade to charge bayonets, which they did in the most gallant and heroic style, bareheaded in their shirt sleeves, occasionally with these rolled up. This charge had an excellent effect. The rebels were driven back with great slaughter, and General

were driven back with great slaughter, and General Porter was preparing to move upon them over the piles of the rebel dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced steadily, strongly reinforced.

The Pennsylvanians gave them the benefit of all their splendid rifles, while the batteries played upon them as before, creating sad havee. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare to this. The rebels staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing steadily upon them, driving them back at every point, whan a staff officeroole up with an order from the commander in-chief to General Porter, directing him to fall back with his command, and cross the Chickshominy. Chickshominy.
The armed naval tug Dragon arrived from

the upper water of James river, about mid-day to-day, with dispatches from Flag Officer Goldsborough, who immediately con-sulted with Gen. Dix. Their tenor is understood to be that General McClellan's right was attacked with great impetuosity by Stonewall Jackson, whose men, with almost inconceivable courage, successfully charged our artillery, sustaining a loss in the exploit of probably not less than 5000 men. Our loss very severe. It was reported that Jackson was killed; that one of our Brigadier-Generals was taken prisoner, together with an entire regiment. General Fitz John Porter, sorely pressed, crossed to the right, or western side of the Chickahominy, the enemy taking the left. On his left, Gen, McClellan with much severe fighting, had penetrated and passed through White-Oak swamp, with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, to a secure and advantageous position, and had subsequently cut through a line of communication with the James River, It is reported that, during the two days hard fighting, McClellan's loss was 10,000. Under this head we have no particulars whatever. Col. Alexander had come through to James River to select the new base, and Turkey bend had been decided on. This is not far from 30 miles from Richmond, and some 10 miles above City Point,

The most prominent and important feature covered by the reports is, that McClellan has succeed in penetrating White Oak Swamp, and in placing a very large force on the other side of it. While this must have advanced a heavy body of his best troops to within four miles of Richmond, it was at the same day evening, the hour of the last intelligence from McClellan's left.

FOUR P. M .- General Stoneman has arrived here from Yorktown, having been cut off at White House, Part of his command came down by water last evening.

ers, conveyed by a gunbout, is about to down. leave for Turkey Bend, the new base. Three regiments under Gen. Casey will be taken

Established.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 30. During last night a large number of steamers, towboats, and sail craft arrived from York River. An immense fleet is still behind in all not less than five hundred corn, locomotivss, and a small number of

The entire fleet will proceed up James River as soon as practicable. Quartermaster. Ingalls, who arrived at 5 P. M. yesterday, left during the night to go up the James River. This morning, information has been received that the gunboats have established communication with McClellan's left wing, so enemy immediately into a trap which will soon capture Richmond and the entire rebel is at an end. The point on James River will be a short distance below Drury's ascertained what had occurred, he demanded

From St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, July 2. The following dispatch has been received: Мемриів, Липе 30, Advices from Richmond this morning tate that the Confederate troops have been

driven from that city. No particulars. THE BATTLE AT CHARLES. TON.

REPULSE OF THE UNION FORCES. Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded.

NEW YORR, June 27. The account of the fight copied from the Charleston papers is correct. The United States troops, under General Benham, made an attack, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and were repulsed, after four hours' hard fighting, with a loss of 668 killed, wounded, and missing. The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left at roll call. The New York 79th also suffered severely, The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gumboats. Gen. Brannen, from Key West, was expect-

ed daily at Port Royal. The Ericson landed the 7th New Hamp shire, six companies of the 19th New York and four companies of the 1st Regular Artillery, at Port Royal.

It was reported by deserters that the whole rebel force at Secessionville was but two battalions, with six guns mounted, and seven more ready for use.

The reconnoisance was made on the 16th. General Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make the attack at daybreak, while General Wright and Colonel Williams, with 3,000 more, were to support him. Somehow the movement was delayed an hour, and as our troops marched up through a plain field in broad daylight, they were met by a murder-ous fire of grape and cannister. Two regi-ments only reached the front, and were much cut up—nanely, the 8th Michigan and 79th New York. The 28th Massachusetts broke and scattered, and the 46th New York did little better. The first two regiments drove the gunners from the guns, and some even penetrated the works, but, other regiments

failing to support them, they had to retire after holding the battery twenty minutes. In the meantime Colonel Williams coming to their support, was separated by a marsh

carried it; but they were not there, and our troops had to retire. Another occount confirms the above in the main, but states that the Massachusetts regiment did well. Our

loss is given at 84 killed, 366 wounded, and 124 missing.
Our camp is now within range of the fire of our gunboats, and in safe condition. Entrenchments are being thrown up while we

await reinforcements. General Brannan's troops to the number of 2,000, had arrived from Key West at James' Island; but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be resumed The rebels are constantly receiving additional troops, and preparations for the defence of Charleston is being extensively

A letter from Beaufort states the loss of the Third New Hampshire at 6 killed and wounded, and of the Eighth Michigan, 300. The same letter asserts that Com. Dupont says he can take Charleston with five good gunboats. He will run by Fort Sumter and the other fortifications without a loss of more than two of his boats and with the

others shell the city.

A letter from an officer of the 48th N. Y. Regiment gives the aggregate losses as fol-

lows: Killed. Wounded. Missing. 28th Masenchusetts 79th New York. 46th New York. 7th Connecticut. 13 7th and 8th Michigan, total. Total low, 677, in killed wounded, and missing

TERRIPLE SCENES IN NEW ORLEANS. CRUEL TREATMENT OF A SLAVE WOMAN.

Prompt Punishment Inflicted. A Rebel Hung for Tearing Down the Ameri-

can Flag. General Butler has again struck terror into the hearts of the rebels in New Orleans, Acting upon the principle that summary and decisive measures are best fitted to break the spirit of the secessionists, he has punished one resident of New Orleans for inhuman treatment of a slave woman, and has lung another for tearing down the American flag. More than a year ago General Dix sent his famous order to the commander of a revenue cutter at New Orleans, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," General Butler followed this precept on the 5th of this month. The Sanlay Delta, of June 8th, gives the accounts which we copy below:

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A SLAVE. The Delta says; Soon after the arrival of the United States forces in this city they received information that arms and tents were concealed in the house of one William T. Hunter, who had sworn he would shoot any damned Yankee who would enter his house to look for them. An officer, in due time, was sent to search for them. To his agreea ble surprise, he was cordially received be the owner of the house, who informed the officer that it was true he had arms-a double-barreled gun, an old uniform or two that belonged to his son, and a small tent, which had escaped the wreck of Camp Lewis, which was pitched in his garden as a play-house for his children, and that he had no other such thing in his house. The officer being satisfied with this frank avowal, said he time a bold push toward the point opposite Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, the two principal ideas held distinctly in view Fri-politely invited him to take a drink.

On the next day Hunter proclaimed on Change, or in his neighborhood, that he had a large quantity of tents in his garret; that the Federal officers did not get them; that he could buy the officer with a drink; and further, that he could buy the whole set An immense fleet of steamers and schoon- with drinks, from the commanding officer

This speech induced another examination. which resulted in the finding of Major-Gen. Lewis' marque, thirteen tents, and more fur niture in Mr. Hunter's attic, and soms pistols and two dirks in Mrs. Hunter's keeping This lady's nerves were too sensitive to ecompany the officer in the search, and she directed a negro woman to show the officer

through the house. THE REBEL'S VENGEANCE UPON HIS SLAVE. Repels struck at the White House, and which cluded them completely. Probably not to exceed \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands, consisting of which the contract of the railroad station Mrs. Hunter followed, and informed the officer that the negro girl had left the house and was intending to go away. The officer said that contract the contract of the railroad station of the contract of the railroad station of both women-white and black to their house, and assured Mrs. Hunter that the girl had expresed no intention of leaving her mistress. Fearing, however, lest the servants should be suspected of having given information, the officer assured the lady that no information had been received from the ser-

vants, and they ought not to be punished.

ascertained what had occurred, he demanded of his wife "Why she had not shot the damned Yankees." She retorted, "They took away my arms." Upon this, Hunter went to the closet and took from it a heavy riding whip, and beat the servant over the head in such a manner as to cause heavy bunches. He then took her down into the back yard, chajued her feet to a block, the mistress, who claims to be one of the ladies of New Orleans, fastening the shackles to the block. The husband and wife threw the servant down upon her back, fastened her hands to the feet of another servant, who was forced to hold the girl out to her full length. The suspected girl was then subjected to head-shaving; her clothes were next removed, and Hunter beat the exhausted creature with the horsewhip until he was too tired to stand. He then called for a chair, sat down and finished his brutal beating in a sitting posture. The screams of the sufferer attracted the attention of the neighborhood.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROMPT PUNISHMENT OF THE SCOUNDREL.

One neighbor sent intelligence of what was transpiring to General Butler. Before word reached the General—the monster having flayed the back of his slave until it became raw-washed her down with brine, threw her into a wagon, and at nine o'clock at night conveyed her to the parish prison. with the pleasing information that the rest of the beating—to the amount of three hun-Ired lashes-would be inflieted in the mern-

The General ordered all parties in the morning. They came and the girl was liberated. Upon the henring these facts appeared. The General asked the master to state upon his honor, why he washed the girl's back in brine, while recking in blood? He

replied, "it was to ease the pain."

Thereupon the General informed Mr. Hun ter that he would be committed to Fort Jackson until further orders, and that he must behave himself very well there; because the officers in charge would be instructed to chastise him severely if he did not; because in the severity of punishment, they would instructed to wash his wounds in brine: and that the girl would be turned over as a laundress to the care of the Thirteenth Con-

Mr. Hunier, upon this, said he had brought in a physician to prove that he had been sick for a number of months. The General re-sponded that if he was well enough to inflict The steamers and tugs were all in early requisition and were moving down the river with long trains of transports in tow. The timense vessels nearest the landing were also stored full of commissary stores and munitions, and moved out in the stream. The immense piles of boxes of crackers, barrels of pork, and other stores along the landing were also give the field are Colonel Black and Lieutenaut-Colonel Sweitzer, of the 63d Rhode Island Regiments, fought nobly, and met with considerable loss.

Had 60,000 under Generals Lee, Hill Anderson and Branch.

Among the killed are Colonel Black and troops consisting of the 3d New Hampshire and 3d Rhode Island Regiments, fought nobly, and met with considerable loss.

For three quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and the prompt presented by a marsh from the fort, and exposed to a severe cross-fire from some rebel guns in the woods. His troops consisting of the 3d New Hampshire and 3d Rhode Island Regiments, fought nobly, and met with considerable loss.

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For three quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and the prompt present that had been imposed that he was in a physical condition to suffer the was in a phys the punishment that had been proved that

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expression of its opinions aims chiefly at being a good newspaper. It will contain full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, embracing 1st. A Complete History of the War. 2d. Political Documents, Reports of Meeting: Speeches and Proceedings of Legislative Hodies. 3d. The Latest Markets, Commercial Intelligence Reports and Lists of Prices.

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F. LAZARUS, J. P. Sunbury, June 28, 1862.—3t

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