# DAILY-POST



The Union as it was : The Constitution as it is

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

A Reading matter on every page

THE TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL It will be remembered that between the time of the election of Mr. Lincoln and the day of his inauguration as Pres ident of the United States, many sa gactious persons who had supported him, frequently advised the policy of his proclaiming to the country the principles which would govern his administration. One of the most influential of those who thus advised was Mr. Thurlow Weed.

Journal. Mr. Weed, and those who fend it against rebellion. Col. Sweitzer thought with him, argued that if the was a true Union soldier and has given President elect were to declare his in up his life in endeavoring to restore it. tentions not to interfere, nor to countenance interference in the local institu- citizen and a good, kind-hearted, amiable tions of the States, the Union men of man. the South would be enabled to maintain firmly in the Union. This was the polt- a native of our county, his family being gentlemen of patriotism and sagacity.

Fearing that this sort of moderation the mind of the newly elected President, the New York Tribune, backed by its and his coadjutors, denouncing them as and unflinching valor. being not only false to their political grainciples, but with conspiracy to impose upon the fears and anxieties of Mr. Lincoln. The cry went forth loud and long that Weed was a traitor to the Chicago platform, and in less than a month his single voice was drowned amid the thundering chorus of abolition denunciation. There is no trouble in the Union." these

fenetics repeated from day to day, until the President, himself, became satisfied that there really was no danger; and he, in 22 the simplicity of this belief, informed the American people, but a few days prior to his inauguration, and less than a month before actual hostilities commenced. "that 236 all was quiet and nobody hurt." President Lincoln was not to blame for entertaining this impression; the abolition press rangit in his ears; and abolition emissaries to Springfield assured him that all was well. Oth-Southern people were not in earnest; while shrinking from the awful consequences of their accursed infatuation, are even now, more bloody and brutal in their concep-

tions than they were before the rebellion began. The mere taste of blood has operated upon them as upon a Cuban bloodrecoil from no expected slaughter. For fear that the rebellion may be too speedily cate all sorts of impracticable measures, apparently for no other purpose than to satisfy the Union men of the South that nothing but absolute, and certain, and

Northern gallows. The facts upon which two places at the same moment by fragments of a shell, one crushing his leg at they base these monstrous falsehoods are taken from speeches of abolition members and from the abolition papers.

The tacts upon which the knee, the other his hand.

"He was in the Chicago Irish Brigade, under the brave Col. Mulligan, and was wounded in the terrible fight at Lexington,

existence. But to return to Mr. Weed. We have noticed that gentleman's course from the day of Mr. Lincoln's election up until that of his inauguration. Shortly after that creat, Mr. Weed went to Europe, and remark to this country but the other day, He has been away therefore for nearly a year, not mingling in the daily strifes of our domestic squabbles. He comes back, like all Americans who go abroad, with a what slacrity they took the oath prepared Leaving it; and after his year's absence and realization he returns to the home of his at their situation, and it is pretty evident that the authorities will make no concessions in the parties to the rehelion—we do not feel called upon to express any sympathy at their situation, and it is pretty evident that the subhorities will make no concessions in the rehelion—we do not feel called upon to express any sympathy at their hotel. alition even more furious than it was when

of rebellion which it is helping to keep

onspirators, who seem bent upor heir country's ruin. The millions North and South are engaged in deadly strife produced by a few mad fanatics residing in the two extreme sections of the coun try. Mr. Weed never put more truth in the same space than is contained in the above little paragraph.

LIEUT. COL. SWEITZER AND MAJOR PATTERSON BOTH

KILLED. By our dispatches it will be seen that the death of Col. Black is confirmed, and that Lieut. Colonel Sweitzer and Major James Patterson, of the same regiment, are also reported dead. From this it will be seen that all the field officers of the 62d Pennsylvania regiment were killed in leading a charge at the head of their regi-

Lient, Col. Sweitzer, although not a naive of our county, was a resident amongst us for many years. He was a native of Fayette county. He came to Pittsburgh n 1846, opened a law office, and soon atruted around him a host of professions and personal friends. In 1849 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, and continued pursuing the legal profe sion until the goveditor of the Albany (N. Y.) Evening ernment called upon her children to de-He was a true patriot, a highly esteemed

Major Patterson, who is also reported cy suggested by Mr. Weed and other amongst its oldest residents. Major Patterson had the true, steady courage and resolution of a gallant soldier. Modest would produce the desired effect upon and unpretending, he made but little display in gaudy regimentals, but, like that style of men, he was to be relied upon infariated followers, opened upon Weed when great emergencies required steady

In the regiment to which these officers belonged, there were several hundred men from this county, the principal portion being from North of the Allegheny. The extent of the regiment's disaster we do uot know, but judging from the destruction among its officers we are apprehensive that it is appalling. Our county has, in this last engagement, offered up her full proportion of both officers and men.

## Incidents of the War.

Mr. Willis, in his last letter to the Home Journal, describes an affecting scene : "As an incident of occurrence on the highway, I was very much impressed with a scene at one of the junction points between Baltimore and Philadelphia. During the ten minutes of necessary delay, a car, that was changing its fastenings to a more recent train, stood directly against field assured him that all was well. Oth-us, on the parallel track, giving from my ers of the abolition crew insisted that the window especially the closest view of the interior alongside. Upon the scat railings in the forward part of the car was extend-Chandler, and his set of bloody partisans, ed a cot mattress, and in attendance upon telegraphed that "a little blood-letting its suffering occupant stood, apparently, are not yet eighteen months old; yet the affectionate anxiety. The wounded man, monsters who proclaimed them, instead of with the holsters and spurs of a dragoon shrinking from the swell consequences of lodged in the rack over his head, was lying exhausted on his pillow, the mother trying with one hand to stop the hemorrhage from a wound, and with the other range from a wound, and with the other applying the stimulant to the reluctant breath. He was a noble looking youth, apparently near the foreclosed darkening at the noon of life, which is more sorrowful bound; they seem to exult in carnage, and than earlier or later; and at the foot of his couch stood the father, with folded arms. looking down upon what Fate was allotput down, these fiends propose and advo-cate all sorts of impracticable measures,

look on it with a dry eye."

Mr. Beecher, in the Independent, tells this story of a wounded soldier: speedy annihilation awaits them. The "Taking a little excursion in the country, we fell in with an intelligent looking lrishman, dressed in a soldier's faded uniform. He was resting himself on a bench of fighting until every Southern man is a slaughtered. The efforts of the leading traitors South is to satisfy their people that there is nothing left for them but to story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story, and learned that he was wounded in the story and t

which sustain them. These speeches are flaunted in the faces of Southern Union men, and produced "as confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ," that the Northern policy is to utterly overwhelm and crush them. From these facts it will be seen that abolitionism not only encouraged the rebellion, but that it is now furnishing material to indefinitely prolong its wounded in the terrible fight at Lexington, Mo., last summer. In answer to our inquiry, he said he was entitled to a pension from the time of his discharge, but had not yet been able to get it, and in the meantime had nothing to depend upon but the charity of the people. After giving him a trifle, we promised to write a word to urge the government to take measures for forwarding the work of the Pension Office, so that our crippled soldiers may not be compelled to beg their bread."

The Foreign Residents.

like all Americans who go abroad, with a what alacrity they took the oath prepared for them by the Confederates some months since—an oath which, in effect, made since—an oath which, in check, the rebellion—we do not them parties to the rebellion—we do not

sions in their hehalf. he departed. He finds nothing to equal participated in the rebellion, and promotivin ferocity except the sanguinary spirit played by those directly interested in the event. They added volume to the denun-

### From the Journal of Comm WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING

any other strolling non-combatant, start this branch of Beauregard's army mor up and ask: "Is it for this the life blood of the nation is spilled? is it for this we are fighting?" Why no, gentlemen, it is not for the negro, for his freedom or for his enslaving, that we are fighting. Why can't you get it into your heads that this war, fering was for naught, connecting there sire on the part of the crowd to make for with the notion that it was for the negro's him an ovation, the General then mounted him and other himself and the state of the crowd to make for him an ovation, the General then mounted himself and the crowd to make for himself and the crowd freedom that he had suffered and his comrades had died. A thousand probabilities o one that if the man were asked whether he had offered his life on the altar for the cause of the negro, he would repudiate th

idea with scorn.

Never since the world was made did nation pour out its treasure, its greatest treasure, the life of its youth and manhood, as this nation has been doing. In every mountain fastness, on every plain of the North, there is a cottage from which a son or a brother has generate the healthful son or a brother has cone to the hattlefield in every city, village, and hamlet, from the prairies to the ocean, old men sit sad themselves against the machinations of dead, was a son of our late Recorder, N. eyed, and mothers look out of the window, the conspirators, and hold their States P. Patterson, of Birmingham. He was through blinding tears, for the return of the brave who have answered their country's call. Does the wind shake the trees with unaccustomed violence, there are a million throbhing hearts that beat quicker, even in the hours of sleep, leat the sound betoken disaster from the field of blood. Does the morning break pleasantly with the soft light of June, so pleasant in the old times, there is scarcely in all the land home to welcome the son with gladness an eye to brighten with the cheer of th ummer light. The land mourns. Old women go tottering to the grave for lack of the support of the stout arms that lie nerveless by the Potomac or the Tennes-see. Young eyes are darkened with long grief and young heart are broken with the that comes at last. This is what they have done and suffered who are at home. And is all this for the glory of the past, the Union of the fathers, the land of Washing-

And they who have gone, the hundreds of thousands who have given themselves to the battle, what have they gone for? They have endured, have suffered, have fought, have fallen, in the cause for which they have enlisted. Their graves are all along the banks of our mighty rivers. For what have they died? Follow one man of that army from his home through all that he has suffered; consider all that he has lost. He was young and strong, and he had hopes before, and affections around him. He broke the bonds of home, bond known nowhere on earth so strong as He slept in the winter nights under the diem. He slept in the winter nights under the snow or stars—he lived in one year as long, for exposure and suffering and pain, as most men live in seventy. He fought in battle after battle. The worst enemy that he met was the fierce camp fever that he met was the fierce camp fever that the met was the met was the fierce camp fever that the met was the met wa grasped him in hot conflict. In his delirium the cool breeze of the old home was on his forehead, and in his calmer hours he remembered the well at his father's door and longed for it, as David never longed for the state of t never longed for the water of the well of Bethlehem. Who can paint the terrible story of the battle of youth and fever in the dismal tent of the soldier on the field? But he conquered that enemy, and another for sale by day he was on the battle field again, and in the midst of the smoke and slaughter, he remembered the blue eyes of the woman that loved him more than life in the upcountry, and even then, as the memory of
those beloved eyes blessed him, death
came in at his breast, and the form that
she would have sheltered in her arms
she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have sheltered in her arms she would have she against every human woe, lay on the plain, and the wild flood of war swept hither and thither above the uncon clay. No-not unconscious yet. For once, his comrades, loving him for all that he had been of gentleness and yet of firm-ness, a hero in the field, but a child in the ness, a nero in the neid, but a child in the camp; his comrades, as they rushed by in the melee, saw him open his eyes, raise his right arm, and though they saw it not perfectly, they knew he smiled as he waved his hands once—only once—before the darkness came.
Will any one tell us what that dying ges

ture was intended to signify? Did it imply that in the moment of his passing, that ply that in the moment of his passing, moment into which life is sometimes compressed, when the soul gathers up all its memories to carry away with it into the other country, did it imply that he remembered all he had struggled for, all he had ost, and died content, because it was all for the Southern black man and his cause for the Southern black man and his cause?
How can men do such foul dishonor to the soldier of the Union? Whatever be the future course of the war, and whether the radical views gain supremacy so that it dwindles from the proportions of a war for the nation into a war for the negro, or whether it remains as now a war for the American Union, let no man dare to desecrate one grave on all the fields where our dead lie side by side, with any monumental stone to tell the falsehood that they fought for the men of Africa, and the freedown of the money, or in postage stamps.

BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, 4 lengths, best quality. 2 seconds, or A 3 best Italian. 12 Fourths or G 1 pure Silver. 3 the trust of the strings, each. 3 the strings, each. 16 second quality Guitar D: A and E, silver strings, each grade to any address post paid on receipt the money, or in postage stamps.

BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, 4 lengths, best quality. 2 seconds, or A 3 best Italian. 12 Fourths or G 1 pure Silver. 3 the strings, each. 18 feet quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 pure Silver. 3 second quality Guitar D: A and E, silver strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each. 19 get quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th fought for the men of Africa, and the free dom of the negro race. Rather, if the fu-ture be in store for us, which God forbid, that these men gain their way, and make the war a negro war, rather let the dead lie in unknown graves, and be counted where the Union they fought for will then be counted, among the glories of the

# SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Louisianians in Beaure gard's Army.
From the New Orleans Delts, June 14.

When, in March last, Beauregard solic ited reinforcements from this State for physely of those directly intersected in the physe to keep alive. Mr. Weed anys:

"The Chief architect of Rebellion, bester that the property of the control ninety days, the call was responded to by nearly five thousand men. This force, we

es, when not out on picket, they were per-forming all kinds of guard duty, or wield-ing the shovel and pick axe in construct It is a strange hallucination that possesses the minds of some radical men, who
when they read of a fugitive slave sent
back, or a negro turned out of camp, like
have constructed in the possess of th

Gen. Stuart. From the Richmond Whig. June 8th. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart rode into town Monday afternoon, and was paying his respects to the Governor in a quiet way, at the Executive mansion, when, it becoming known to the large crowd of strollers in the Our Loss practically and theoretically, has nothing to do with the negro? It is a war of white men, in a country settled by white men, inhabited and ruled by white men, and the war is for the good of white men and white men only. Yet these same gentlements are not argue, in a manner satisfactory and an enthusiastic multimed vociferating for Stuart. The gallant General in a few minutes made his appearance upon the torly to themselves, that when it is admit-ted that we are not fighting to enslave ne-portice and acknowledged the compliment groes, the converse must be true, that we are fighting to free the negroes! A cotemporary gave us the other day a sad picture of a wounded soldier, perhaps a dying man, who had suffered in the war, and demanded if we thought all that man's and the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States Army, but they very uncivilly thought all that man's and the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States are said to said the said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit his old friends of the United States sire on the part of the crowd to make fo

## increased to more than a thousand per-Yankee Spies.

his charger and galloped off, amid the shouts of the crowd, which by this time had

From the Richmond Whig, June 18.

We are informed that the paragraph from the Petersburg Express, relative to a Yankee spy having been seen in this city, copied by us yesterday, is true, except that the place at which he was seen was at the Exchange, and not at the American, and in the parior instead of at the table. His name is Dennison. At Washington he was Seward's chief detective. He was recognized by the little daughter of Mrs. Green-how, who had been instructed by her mother, while in Washington, to make herself familiar with the faces of such characters. The shrewd rascal, it seems, recognized the little girl at the same time sh

iscovered him, and when she ran to give the intelligence to her mother, he disap-peared. This fellow is remarkable for his cleverness and cunning, and has no doubt before this put McClellan in possession of nuch that he desired to know. The event should be an admonition to our own detec-tives and guards—and to the people gen-erally. Let all be on the qui vive, and let every person who has the least atmosphere ibt about him be required to give ar account of himself.

The Currency.

The sudden rise in the value of gold as compared with the legal-tender notes, somewhat alarms the leaders in the new And they who have gone, the hundreds It Congress were not so near an adjourn known nowhere on earth so strong as never seemed to make any impression here. He gave himself to the nation. upon Congress so long as the pay was per

THE SPRINGS AT HOME.

ille Artesian waters, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts. DURE HOLLAND GIN, DIRECT
from Custom-House, in stone jugs, containing over a quart each: also 50 Caues of Bininger's Celebrated London Bock Gin,
for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
jc30 Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

Corner Smithdeld and Fourth ats. is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my5

### OPEN AIR GRAPE CULTURE. A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE Garden and Vineyard Culture of the Vine,

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N. B-A large let of fresh strings just arrived Also, Violin cases, Flutes, Accordions, &c. jel-

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FOR THE YEARS 1858, 1859 and 1860. UPWARDS OF S O . O O

ACHINES sold in the United States. MORE THAN

The rebels fought desperately, but were

mable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to our one. The only force engaged that day was General M'Call's Division, the battle lasting from two o'clock till nine p. m., when the division was ordered back. Gineral M'Clellan was on the field and expressed himself satisfied with the result

The Herald also publishes a report, dated the 27th, which states that our killed wounded and missing will number 1200. The object of the movement was to bring Gen. Porter's and other divisions into close connection with the rest of the army. In fact, changing the front of the whole o our forces, with our central and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which could be done, it was expected, on Saturday. It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a long line of defense, heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within a more effective dis-

tance, also to allow the rebels to follow, and if possible to bag them.

Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to

Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and the shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by Gens. Slocum, Palmer French and Meagher's brigade, and the rebels were beaten. Meagher's brigade by the lst. 2d and 5th Pennsylvania Reselectes rolled up, fighting like tigers. The ground which General McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold was occu-Gen. Porter to occupy and note was occupied and held in the early part of the day.

General Porter's corps only contended regiment was entirely surrounded, and all were taken prisoners. Some few, however, against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,-

The rebels had 60,000 under Gens. Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch. Among the killed are Col. Black and Lieut. Colonel Sweitzer, of the 62d Pa.; Col. Gane, of the 22d Mass.; Col. Roberts, of the 1st Mich.; Col. McQuade, and Lieut. Col. Skellen, of the 4th N. Y.; and Maj. Pat-

Bucktails; William Quigley, Co. I., 1st Pa.; H. B. Stager, Co. B, 12th Pa.; Horace W. Clark, Co. I, 4th Michigan.

LIST OF WOUNDED .- Jno. G. Rimes, 8th Pa., shoulder, severely; Thomas Ward, 2d Pa., shoulder and chin, slightly; Captain Thos. McConnell, 10th Pa., bruised face Thos. McConnell, 10th Pa., bruised face and neck by a shell; Anthony A. Laws, 2d Pa., in hand; John Cairns, 5th Pa., in thigh; Wm. H. Ellecks, 12th Pa. Battery, shoulder and leg severely; Roderick Weaver, 8th Pa. in head; Saml. Sepley, 12th Pa., in right foot; Jos. Kain, 7th Pa., in back; Abr. Jenkins, 9th Pa., in the breast, severely; Jas. Handar, 12th Pa., left knee, le severely; Jas. Handar, 12th Pa., left knee, severely; Owen Aston, 5th Pa., in side, severely; Sergeant W. H. Wilgus, 2d Pa., in the hips, alightly; Levi E. Linfield, to the Pennsylvania, in both shouldere, severely; Patrick Shane, 2d Pa., arm, slightly; Jacob Blight, 2d Pa., shoulder, severely; Jacob Davies, 9th Pa., leg severely; J W Walls, 12th Pa., buckshot in the hand: Jas Isenburg, 12th Pa. ith Pa, breast, dangerously.

A Jewett, hips severely, 1st Pa; Robert, Kirkwood, neck, 2d Pa Reserves, Lamm, ball in the side, 2d Pa; J W Lamm, ball in

Reported Death of Colonel Sam'i W. Black Confirmed.

Wennded.

Reported Death of Colonel Sam'1
W. Black Confirmed.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

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Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac.

New York, June 30.—The Tribune has just issued an extra with dispatches dated on the battle field, Sunday morning:

New York, June 30.—The Tribune has just issued an extra with dispatches dated on the battle field, Sunday morning: bowels, dangerous; Jno Boore, 83d Pa. ball in the thigh; A L Fell, 10th Pa., bal on the battle field, Sunday morning: on the battle field, Sunday morning:

The dispatch states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our efficers as a successful strategic movement, driving the enemy unwittingly, into a trap which will soon capture Richmond and the entire rebel army. The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad above the Chickah Pa., Saml. Dummer, arm; Henry Lark, hand; Henry Nesmith, leg; D. F. Broad-head, thigh. Daniel Burns, 95th Pa., head; Anson Harbach, 30th Pa., arm; G. W. Robbins, 9th Pa., arm; David Philbert, 3d Pa., 1eg; 10th Pa., Robt. Marshall, thigh; O. P. Robbins, ball through knee.

Further of the Late Battle.

Company of Bucktails Captured Gallantry of the Penna. Reserves

Partial List of the Killed and Wounded &c., &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 .- We await with anxiety the news from General McClellan

rebel Gaines. This retreat, if it may be so called, was by no means a forced one, but was done voluntarily, and in all probability to secure a better position, where they could be nearer the main body, and hence be more readily reinforced should they need

them.
This retirement was done in a quiet and serves, who promptly returned the fire of the rebels, who were following. During the fight yesterday, one company During the fight yesterday, one company of the 1st Pennsylvania Bucktial reserve

managed to escape, but were compelled to leave their dead and wounded comrades

fifty. PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—General Mc Clellan has evacuated White House, and burned his stores. He has got his gunboats in that vicinity, where he has enticed the enemy to cross to our side of the Chick ahominy. He has in the meantime cross-ed to the southern side of the Chickahominy, and his gunboats have been shelling the rebels at White House, while General McClellan has crossed the Chickshominy with his whole army, and is marching taken off the mail boat and placed on the

PI**ttsburgh** drug house TORRENCE & McGARR. CORNER POURTH & MARKET STREETS. PITTSBURGH.

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PITTERTEGE

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THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH

Further Particulars of the Late Battle.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore American.

REPULSE OF STONEWALL JACKSON

INTERESTING DETAILS &c..

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 .- The following is from the correspondent of the Baltimore American. 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 the right flank, were repulsed by Gen. 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 6 o'clock 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 our 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 battle along the whole line. and leneral McClellan, in order to be ready for any emergency, gave directions to Gen-eral 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 coming battle render such a course necessary, his force being deemed too small to render the successful defense of his position a certainty against such an amount of the enemy as might be brought against it.
The mail steamer which should have left for Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock in the morning, was detained, and at nine a dispatch was received that a 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 dispatch an-

nounced that Gen. Porter had driven the enemy before him, and repulsed them three times with terrific slaughter, and was then ordered by General McClellan to date of the 27th, from Fair Oaks, destable of the 27th, from Fair Oaks, destable of the 27th, from Fair Oaks, destable of evacuation, and all Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaine's Mills early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thinking they had gained the victory. Our troops slowly moved back in order, fighting as they were crossing the Chickahominy, and reached the position designated for their occupation by Gen. McClellan.

The rebels followed in great torce and by three o'clock in the afternoon a general model. Chickahominy and heavy engagement occurred here. and army followers. Some of the antier became so panic stricken as to sell out their stocks at half price and hastened or on board the boat, whilst some determined

to hold on and take the chances. That there was an intention on the part of Gen. McClelkin to evacuate the White House as soon as his movements in front should be perfected, there was no doubt but whether as a necessity or a strategic

n**ove**ment, coul seen.
The steamers and tugs were all in early requisition, and were moving down the river with long trains of transports in tow. The 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 all other in the hands of the enemy.

This regiment covered themselves with over with bales of hay so as to be ready at glory, winning from their officers the highest meed of praise. From early in the afternoon until this morning they were actively engaged in the thickest of the destruction of it should it become necessary. There was also great community and the community of the community and the community of th necessary. There was also great commo-tion among the crowds of contrabands who Mich.; Col. McQuade, and Lieut. Col. Skellen, of the 4th N. Y.; and Maj. Patterson, 62d Pa.

The following is the list of the killed as far as ascertained:

Col. Samuel W. Black, of the 62d Pa., formerly of Nebraska, by a ball through the head, while leading a charge through a piece of woods; Col. John W. McLane, of the 83d Pa.; Col. Magilton, 4th Pa.; Capt. Capt. Capt. McCatherley, 9th Mass.; Captain Madigan, 9th Mass.; Ist Lieut. R. Wingent; Co. I, 9th Mass.; Ist Lieut. R. Wingent; Co. I, 9th Mass.; Serg't Heber, Co. F, let Pennsylvania regiment killed; Corporal Eckert, Co. F, 2d Pa.; private Partridge, Co. C, 5th New York; private Nesmith, 12th Pa.; George Ovitt, Co. F, Pa. Bucktails; William Quigley, Co. I, 1st Pa.; Horace

Mich.; Col. McQuade, and Lieut. Col. We were unable to get an official list of the fight.

We were unable to get an official list of the casualties, but we gather the following from those who were participants in the battle: Col. John H. Taggart, wounded, but not dangerously; Lieut. Welsh, Co. K, lat Pennsylvania Rifles, wounded; Hartshorn, Co. K, lst Pennsylvania Rifles, wounded.

These wounded are in the hickest of the fight.

These wounded are in the hands of the casualties, but we gather the following from those who have been found most efficient laborers, and who have been used to great advantage in the commissary and munition departments. They soon understood that danger was apprehended, and on being sasured by Col. Ingalls that they would not be left behind to meet the vengeance of their masters, went to work with renewed wharf boats and vessels condition.

The swounded;

These wounded are in the hands of the casualties, but we gather the following from the salties of the casualties, wounded, but not dangerously; Lieut. Welsh, Co. K, lst Pennsylvania Rifles, wounded;

These wounded are in the hands of the flat wound with properties of the casualties of the flat wounded and the commission and who have been used to great common the casualties, but we gether the following in the deal

During the afternoon the panic increased until half past 3 o'clock, and the teamers and tugs were busily engaged in lowing down the transports. At 3 o'clock a dispatch was received rom Headquarters, 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 our

straight on to Richmond.

The people here are in a good humor.

The Bulletin of this morning heads its which left at 3 o'clock for Fortress Mon-The Bulletin of this morning heads its news as follows:

"The Great Battle near Richmond; Full and Exciting Particulars; the Enemy Severely Repulsed; Important Strategic Movement; Evacuation of White House; General McClellan's Army Massed South of the Chickahominy; the Capture of Richmond Certain; McClellan's New Base of Operations on the James River."

Base of Operations on the James River."

WARNINGTON. June 80.—The governverely; J W Walls, 12th Pa., buckshot in the hand; Jas Isenburg, 12th Pa., hand, slight; John W Garrison, 12th Pa., hand, alightly; Capt Theadore Eckardt, 5th Pa., by shell in the side, slight; Mathias J Siplinger, First Pennsylvania, head, slight; Jacob Highstreet, 1st Pa., leg, slight; J C Atkins, 2d Pa., left side; Geo Festell, 12th Pa, shoulder, slight; John May, 12th Pa, cheek and arm, slight; S Reedy, 5th Pa, cheek and shoulder, severely; Sergeant David Long 12th Pa, cheek soverely; Wallsmand, Strictly Pure Articles.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.

Low Prices.

PITSBURCH DRUG Massed South of the Capture of Richamomy, and the Daniel Webster and the Elmo of the Same Service, soon after arrived. It was also announced that Gen. Stoneman, with six thousand cavalry and artillery, was quence of the interruption of the telegration of the same title and moved majestically down the river. The steamer Commodore was still left at the whart to receive any new capture. Webster and the Elmo of the Same Service, soon after arrived. It was also announced that Gen. Stoneman, with six thousand cavalry and artillery, was quence of the interruption of the telegration of the Same Service, soon after arrived. It was also announced that Gen. Stoneman, with six miles of the White House of the Webster and the Daniel Web with implements of war, commissers and subsistence stores. On the whole rout subsistence stores. On the whole rout down, steamers and tugs were passed, having large numbers of vessels in tow, and at West Point, forty miles below the White House, not less than 300 vessels were at anchor, whilst the numerous steamers and tugs which had brought them down were preparing to start up for the several hundreds still up the river.

About seven o'clock Friday evening the wounded commenced arriving from the front of the lines, with a few of the most intelligent of whom I had an opportunity of conversing

Those engaged in the repulse of Storewall Jackson, represent it to be the most

Those engaged in the repulse of Stone-wall Jackson, represent it to be the most disastroue. He came down upon them expecting a surprise, but found them all momentarily expecting him, having been informed by McClellan two days presions that he was coming. Instead of supple the enemy received the first shot, and after two hours fight retreated in confusion. The wounded represent it to have been The wounded represent it to have been most terrific encounter, the enemy coming from Richmond in such deap masses. that the shell and grape poured into them as they advanced made great gaps in their lines, which were immediately filled up, but they moved forward most determined by. They still moved. Showers of late, were discharged on both size, but when Gen dorter ordered a bayone charge they retreated ats double cubbs. They again rellied and appropriate the second time, when the second time.