HOME GUARDE DAILY POST



The Union as it was: The Constitution as it is!

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2. # Reading matter on every page.

THREE PATHS TO PEACE. "We cannot fight always." PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

As the military power of the rebels wanes, and the interest of the war is concentrated chiefy at Richmond, Charleston and to the prosecution of hostilities. Many of Vicksburg, the thoughts of men are turn | these rebels have indeed made good their ed toward PEACE, and the conditions on served. After such a total disruption of what they would do, who now luxuriate in old laws and customs, it will be a serious safe retreats in the interior. These gentlework, even after it is manifest that the men rebels, many of whom used to frequentwar is finished, to arrange the details of ly allude to their "dying in the last ditch," an accommodation.

The people of the whole country are the nice appreciation they entertain for mainly divided into adherents of three disfigured physiognomies and whole skins. several opinions as to the way in which In these wholesome restrictions against the war will be or should be ended. unnecessary sacrifice, "our Southern breth.

The first and best opinion is that advo. ern" seem quite as humane and observant cated by the most patriotic, the safest, and as we are ourselves. But these are pecuby far the largest part of the people. It liarities of Home Guards generally, constiis simply to restore the Union on its for- tuting a well established and highly popumer basis, and to maintain the Constitular custom. tion in all its strength and majesty. These reflections only give us an addi If, after the Government is again tional proof of human nature being the made whole, and the old Union once same everywhere, and that in every coun more restored, amendments to the ty and locality there are to be found large Constitution and new laws to meet the classes of highly intelligent and patriotic new ideas and exigencies evolved by this people, who agree with Falstaff that "discruel war, may be considered and adopted. cretion is the better part of valor." and who, like that prudent individual, keep But the return of order is a necessary prelude to any consideration of changes in their eyes fixed upon the main chance, our organic laws. The objects and pureven in times of raging and ruffian war.poses of the war, and the basis of peace, General Toombs (whom all will rememmust be simplified as much as possible, i ber as having been a most fierce fire-enter we would procure unanimity of action representing Georgia in the Senate prior to the rebellion) not only holds a snug poamong a majority of the people. The ark of our national safety, containing the precious ark of our national covenant, is now floating in a sea of fraternal blood-when the deluge subsides, and the venerated This has been noticed by the "Home oraft once more rests on the firm land, she can be overhauled if it be found necessary. indignation in a string of resolutions. The But she cannot be repaired nor remod Atlanta, alluding to their proceedings, eled until she is firmly landed. It is only SAVS: crazy abolition pilots that would think Some of our cotemporaries in Southwestern Georgia have been complaining that the Ship of State could be thus dealt

We were under the impression that the THE BATTLE ON THE CHICAHONINY existence of Home Guards was the result of Northern precaution entirely; but by a SPLENDID STRATEGIC MOVEMENT spicy correspondence recently published between a committee of the citizens of Desperate Fighting on both Sides. Cuthbert, Georgia, and General Robert

Toombs, we perceive that such an organization is in full blast in that remote region The Union Troops Su and Confident. of the fiery South. In fact, the different

stages in the progress of the rebellion 1,300 KILLED AND WOUNDED have not shown our Southern antagonists entirely devoid of management; while we REBEL LOSSES MUCH HEAVIER. have no desire to disparage their valor, we

must, at the same time, acknowledge their **Unequalled Gallantry of our Soldiers** liscretion. At the heginning of hostilities

they announced their determination to A terrible battle took place before Richbandon everything for the profession of mond on Thursday and Friday last, detailthe soldier. Business, property, and "all trivial records of pressures past" were to be driven from their thoughts, and their minds and arms were to be devoted exclusively to the driving back of Yankee invasion. They resolved, they said, to devote

themselves exclusively and unanimously Government has no accurate information of the state of affairs on the Peninsula, by reason of the interruption of the telegraphic communication. Nothing has been reassertions, but there is quite a large numwhich it is to he accomplished and pre- ber who did loud and extensive talking of ceived to warrant the belief of any serions disaster.'

> A correspondent of the Tribune, who, however, does not appear to have been aware of McClellan's whole design, gives he following account of the battle have, on several occasions, demonstrated

"BATTLE-FIELD, Sunday, June 29, 1862. "A severe and most determined battle was fought on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th instants, which is claimed

by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, into which the enemy nonading was terrific, and the musketry can only be understood by those who have have unwittingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond heard the crash of immense trees in quick well as the entire army. "The attack was made by the enemy in

"Duryea's gallant Zouaves were lying immense force, who crossed the Chickaupon the ground for two hours, while our batteries were shelling the woods ove miny river, near the railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were unable to

(From Monday's Rew York Brisis Port.) will the finale that ' our the

"Finally, toward night. the enemy at drive our men back a single rod from their position, notwithstanding that we had to of Duryea's Zouaves, and the musketry ontend, in an unequal combat. with nearly iring became most terrific, lasting som

r quite ten to one. wenty or thirty minutes, after which there The only force engaged on that day vas a lull. Shortly afterward an attemp was McCall's division, which was located on the opposite side of a swampy ravine, about a mile and a half back from the was made to break through the right, which was repulsed, and half an hour later an other attempt was made on the left, with Chickshominy river. "The battle lasted from about 2 until 9 the same result. The battle had then been raging for some four hours, without any

r. a, when the enemy drew off, renewing apparent change or advantage on either the attack at the break of day, and atter several hours of hard fighting, General McCall's Division wasordered to fall back. The attack at the break of the fight the came steadily along over the bridge Reinforcements of artillery and infantry

The soldiers, supposing that the order was to the rebellion) not only holds a snug po-sition in the cultivation of cotton, in direct dofi-which was refused, and they yielded with which was transe, great reluctance. "Gen. McClellan was on the field dur-ing the afternoon and up to a late hour at before they could have crossed that long. Wards a stiller, and Guards of Cuthbert, " who express their ing the atternoon and up to a late hour at night, directing the movements, and ex-pressed himself well satisfied with the re-

sult "On Friday morning commenced what is called the 'strategic movement,' which, it is hoped, will be a success, although at oridee The Irish Brigade Strip to thei

that the Ship of State could be thus dealt with-pilots that would rather see the old vessel sunk than that she should outride in that Gen. Toombs has planted a larger one time it nearly proved fatal to a con-siderable portion of the army. Below I give the facts of the two days' with—pilots that would rather see the old vessel sunk than that she should outride the storm. The second way to peace is by the jag-ged, and thorny and tortuous abolition

day.

hominy.

will the finale that 'our transent is all cut up, and only about two indiced an inity of us left.' Next came along the sicl soldiers on foot, and lastly a negro; drag ging one foot after another, apparently much frightened, and a soldier by his side, damning him for not moving faster. "A moment after we descended the hill to a ravine known as Gaines Will. LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK, July 1—The steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool, and the Sco-tia from the same port, have arrived, with dates to the 21st ult. It is reported that Count Persigny failed in his mission to London, relative to me-diation in American affairs. to a ravine known as Gaines Mills, and

to a ravine known as Gaines Mills, and halted for an artillery battery which was hurriedly crossing the bridge, and as the last of the train passed over, an order was given to destroy it. At this moment a depleted regiment 'came over' the emi-nence, and seeing the work of destruction going on, cried out, 'stop, stop, the enemy are close upon us,' some of them at the same time glancing backward. "Your correspondent had started out breakfastless for Mechanicaville, but sud-denly became impressed with the idea that he had some business in an opposite direc-tion. Returning about two miles, he came into an open space of rolling land about daccounts of which are given below. No official reports have yet been received, a brief war bulletin from the War Depart-ment announcing the suspension of tele-graphic communication with the Peninsula. "WASHINGTON, June 30th, 12 M.—The Communication information information

ed with woods. "Previous to reaching the open space skirmishers were being thrown out, and their actions would lead one inclined to tim idity to suspect that the enemy had crept ap uncomfortably near. "Passing to the open space we saw an

amense force; some drawn up in line e battle, and others marching and counter marching. These consisted of Porter' corps and McCall's Pennsylvania boys who had yielded against their will."

The Second Day's Battle. "Two hours afterward the enemy can eeling their way through the woods, and finally a general battle ensued. The car

applied superior resources of the North It thinks, however, that the Federal mili

ion as a mere question of time. Public ppinion in favor of it gains ground in France and England. It is for the Gov ernment to seize on the favorite opportu-

was in favor of postponing till the 11th of July. his motion relative to the relations with America and expressed the hope that in the meantime the Government w the necessity for recognizing the South and taking the matter out of the hands o a few private members, as it was perfectly clear that the Confederates were now able

then came ateadily along over the bridge, marching through the heat and dust over suddenly at a hotel in Liverpool.

A dissolution of the Legislatif has beer narrow bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambu-lances and men were hurrying toward the bridge, and a panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed across the

the crops, both in France and England. The Paris Bourse was flat at 687 30c. ITALY.-Garibaldi was again at Turin

sdom of the views expressed to me in place. The party of action called on him to declare if he was with them or with the

othelves up in dogmatic wisdow against the conviction of other men who may pos-tion be as wise as we are. He wanted to the would hal the advent of a slave State THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH. into the Union, with a clause in its Con into the Union, with a clause in its Con-stitution for gradual emancipation, more gladly and with greater satisfaction than the admission of a free State outright, and why? Because there is joy among the an-gels over one sinner that repented more than over ninety and nine that need no re-MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR SKIRNISHING ALONG OUR LINES. pentance. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, contended

York River Clear of Vessels. York River Clear of Vessels. WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself: To the President : The undersigned Governors of the States of the Union, impressed with the belief

of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord a Constitution and then be admitted by

in the hearty desire that the recent suc-proclamation without Congress even seeing the proposed Constitution at all. Such a the proposed Constitution at all. Such a proceeding would be entirely at varianc with all former action of the Governmen ed by measures which must ensure the an speedy restoration of the Union, and be-lieving that in view of the present impor-tant military movements in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualities of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adonted by the the reduced.

and unavoidable casualities of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people. In support of the great interests the service, the service is the ser people. In support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire ap-Constitution is Republican in form with the fundament condition that children born after the courth of July shall be free.

request, if it meets with your entire ap-proval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all the military organizations now in the field, and add to the arms heretofore organized such addi-tional wurder of men as a new in the field, and add to the arms heretofore organized such addi-tional wurder of men as new in the field, and be the to the interests of the State, the bill the arms heretofore organized such addi-slaves and gradual emancipation was bet-tional number of men as may, in your ter for the interests of the State. The bill

judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all the numerous cities and mili-tary positions that have been captured by our army, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically re-storing to the civilized world our great and good Government. We believe that Mr. Wade, of Ohio, was in favor of the admission of the new State with the amend-ment proposed by the Senator from Vir-ginia. These people of North Western Virginia wero divided from the rest of the State topographically and socially, and there was great enmity between them; and although this new State was half slavery lor a time, yet it looks all the while to ul-timately being a free State and to the exand good Government. We believe that the decisive movement is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in fur-nishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government. ISBARL WASHBURNE, Jr., Gov'r of Maine. N. S. BERRY, Gov'r of New Hampshire. FERRY: How people Government. and good Government. We believe that

for a time, yet it looks all the while to ul-timately being a free State and to the ex-termination of slavery. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, was in favor of the admission of the new State, but there are some things in the bill he should like to examine. He thought that before the admission of the new State we should take an irreversable position in regard to gradual emancipation. He moved that the bill be postponed for the present, and the army appropriation bill be taken up. Mr. Harris, of New York; called up the bill to provide provisional governments for

bill to provide provisional governments for certain States, which he said it was necessary should be passed early if passed as

The army appropriation bill was taken

p. Mr. Fessenden stated that the Commit tee on Finance had struck down the ap-propriations to nearly one third. The appropriations were sufficient to carry the Government to January, leaving the rest till Congress should meet again in Decem-ber. on the principle of keeping these so patriotic a manner by you in the com-munication on the 28th, I have decided to gress, and not from any distrust of the

Irishmen came over the hill stripped to the bare arms and ordered to go work. They gave a yell and went to work, and the re-sult was that the enemy fell back to the ative to the coast deference ne resign-con Monday in the House of Commons rel-sult are stripped to the bare arms and ordered to go work. They sult was that the enemy fell back to the ative to the coast deference resign-sult into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infant-ism and ability he had entire confidence blank. I trust that they more than the service and that they more than the service and that they more that they more that they more that they more than the service and that they more th Administration in any way; for if there

Five thousand French troops o Mexico immediately. The Chambers have unanim dditional credits. Rumors prevail of insurrections in

Rumors prevail or insurrections in St. Petersburg, but at the last dates all was quiet. Nearly one-third of the city had been destroyed by fire. Loss £1,000,000. Mr. Lindsay, in the House of Commons, postponed his motion relative to the rela-tions with America, but called on the Government to recognize the South. The Earl of Canning is dead.

The New York correspondent of the Times says if England and France intend their time to urge submission on the South their time to urge submission on the South and magnanimity on the North, for unless and magnanimity on the other leaders succeed

Edition.

Second Editio

at Fair Oaks was 13,000. The Army and Navy Gazette argues that the Confederates are rapidly giving way before the steady and scientifically

will risk another engagement at Rich mond. It is assured that the Federal loss

Beauregard and the other leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished, and they can do nothing to this it except by a hopeless guerrille to the The Morning Hindle gives a different view. It represents the Confederates as very strong, but thinks it doubtful if they will risk another enzyment at Rich.

tary success is no guarantee for the res-toration of the Union. The Paris Constitutionel regards media-

ity. in the House of Commons Mr. Lindsay

o assert their independence. The Rev. Dr. Fayall E. Jewett, Ameri

One report says that Gen. Forey is Com-mander in Chief; another says Gen. Tro chan or Mintantan.

postponed. The weather has been unfavorable for

GENTLEMEN-Fully concurring in the and negotiations were reported as taking

FRED'E HOLBROOK, Gov'r of Vermont. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, GOV'r of Conn. E. D. MORGAN, GOV'r of New York. CHAS. L. OLDEN, Gov'r of New Jersey.

G. CURTIN, Gov'r of Pennsylvania. A. W. BRADFORD, Gov'r of Maryland, F. N. PIERPONT, Gov'r of Virginia. AUSTIN BLAIR, GOV'T of Michigan

B. TONLE, Pres't Military Board of Ky ANDREW JOHNSON, Gov'r of Tennessee I. R. GAMBLE, Gov'r of Missouri.

D. P. MORTON, Gov'r of Indiana. DAVID TOD. Gov'r of Ohio. W. RAMSEY, Gov'r of Minnesota. RICHARD YATES, Gov'r of Illir

EDWARD SOLOMON, Gov'r of Wisconsin. EXECUTIVE MANSION, 4 Washington, July 1st, 1862.

destroy the State Governments in the revolted States, and let the United States Government hold them as territories. Then we are to proceed to confiscate the entire we are to proceed to confiscate the entire property of the people of those States and emancipate their slaves. As for the white neople themselves, we suppose they must be driven into the sea, or they must become the slaves of their own bondmen and of the possessors of their property after it has chauged hands by confiscation ard sale. This path, of course, is to be cleared by the entire subjugation of the seceded States; for such inhuman policy could only be ordained after the utter ruin and destruction of the whole people of the revolted commonwealths-rebels, Union men, moderate men, and all sorts of men.

Of the blood and the treasure that such a programme would cost the North, no estimate need be attempted. The ruinous and not yet definitely resolved upon that last horrible aggregate can be imagined by every one who reflects at all.

But the abolition path to peace is beset with other obstacles. If we should free the slaves, we have to eradicate the feeling (prejudice if you choose to call it) strong in the heart of every white man, that the negro is not now and never can be his social equal. And thinking that the negro is not his equal, how shall the white man however humble, be willing to admit the negro to free competion in labor and its poor rewards-poor, even in the favored worth ? This feeling, or prejudice, or what defenses of the river. ever you may call it, exists, and will exist, peace. Shall we not more appropriately understand the point and significance o call it the road to uter ruin ?

The third way to terminate the war is that pointed out by the secessionists. This "To Messre. Geo. Hill, A. T. Newson is not so cruel as the mode last recited, but is equally inadmissible-equally ab-surd and totally out of the question. To split the old Union in two-to take twelve, or if they can, fourteen Stars out of the indext of the committee of Public Safesplit the old Union in two--to take twelve, or if they can, fourteen Stars out of the old flag--to separate a territory which was plaisly intended by Divine Providence to he subject to the order of those cowardly of Kandolph county and Eufaula. You may rob me in my absence, but you can-int in the words of an officer, 'they lay like for intimidate me. (Signed,) Characteristic contracteristic con ernment-to close the noble Mississippi as

a highway for the whole nation, and compel the people of eighteen States to pay a harrassing tribute to a hostile power for the use of its waters to transport their property to a market. These are some of the consequences which would follow the seis to pledge the entire public domain, and what remains of the church property, escession method of solving the question of Deace.

timated at \$100,000,000 in value. The United States Government is to is It seems to us that no patriot-no citizen sue its bonds for the amount of \$11,000.who has not lost his reason, can hesitate 000, payable in twenty years, and bearing which of these three paths to choose, in six per cent. interest. Mexico is to receive \$2,000,000 of the seeking the peace which all hearts desire. To adhere to the Constitution, and to heal amount loaned in fifteen days from the final ratification of the treaty. The bal-ance to be paid in instalments of \$500,000 its wounds; to restore the old Union, and to make it more sacred in the hearts of per month, running eighteen months. The Mexican Government is to turn the people by carefully seeking its defects and calmly correcting them, is the duty of over its bonds to the Government of the United States, for the amount of \$11,000,every man who loves his country. To put 000, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable in five years. To carry into effect this treaty, a mixed an end to the nameless horrors inaugurated

by rebellious secessionists, and not to permit abolition disunionists to perpetuate the mit abolition disunionists to perpetuate the commission to be appointed by the two scenes of bloodshed now enacting in our governments of the United States and Mexico. unhappy land, is equally the duty of all Three commissioners are to be appoint

patriots. In adhering to the Constitution as it is, ed, one on the part of Mexico and two on the part of the United States. The commissioners thus appointed are to sell the public domain and church property erty sufficient to liquidate the loau, and and restoring the Union as it was, both Secessionism and Abolitionism are defeat. ed, and their power for harm destroyed. Then let us choose the first, the best, the easiest, the most obvious, and the quickest path to peace; let us go for the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is. The agent appointed by the United States Govern-The agent appointed by the United States Govern-States Government to receive the funds to move before the fight commenced.--The agent appointed to the Engle

s realized, shall reside in Mexico. There is a Convention annexed to the Eps. E. P.] THE number of persons wholly out o

employment in Manchester, England, i now reported at 7,887.

subdued. Gen. Toombs, for some reason unknown to us, has declined to observe this rule, so nigh universal end in the statements of persons located at different The Rebets' Add "On Thursday, about noon, the ene have noticed it and condemned it very exnade an attack upon General Stoneman's tensively-it may be hastily, we can't say forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, probably for the purpose of accom Whereas, Authentic information has been received that Gen, Robert Toombs, plishing an out flanking movement on the of the C. S. A., Col. A. P. Rood, and others owning large plantations on the Chattaboochee river-influenced, as we

believe, more by avarice than patriotism, have planted unusually large crops of cotton, thereby curtailing to that extent the above and the other below. "They were replied to by Campbell's provision crop necessary for the suppor Pennsylvania batteries on picket duty, one f our suffering country. a the Mechanicsville road, and anoth-From these proceedings of the Home

er from behind earthworks at the right of Guards of the extreme Southern State of a grove.' Georgia, and the conduct of Toombs and The Rebels Cross the Chickaothers in "planting larger cotton crops

than usual," it will be seen that they have "About two o'clock p. m., the enemy's not yet definitely resolved upon that last de-perate resort—the last ditch: but like short distance above the Virginia Central plain the enormous fire under which our hopeful men they seem to calculate upon

many days of future happiness. This present forethought upon the part of Toombs hilly woodland across a swampy ravine, the Committee denominate an exhibition about a mile in the rear of of "avarice rather than patriotism." One of the resolutions passed at the

Part of the Pennsylvania Buck meeting alluded to reads as follows: "The First Pennsylvania Rifles (Buck-tails) and Campbell's Pennsylvania batte Resolved, That Gen. Robert Toomb Col. A. P. Rood, and all others who have

followed their pernicious example, be re-quested to withdraw all their available negro labor from the cultivation of the cotton crops, and place it in charge of the committee appointed to superintend the and the last that was known of them they The "defenses of the river" to which

Toombs' reply to the resolutions of the Committee. He says: The enemy adaanced down to the real of Mechanicsville, on a low, marshy

of Mechanicsville, on a low, marshy ground, to where our forces were drawn up behind rifle-pits and earthworks, on an eminence on the Northerly side of the raand William Carter, Committee: vine, when the conflict became most terri-ble. The rebels, with the most determin-ROBERT TOOMBS.'

Synopsis of the Mexican Treaty The following is a synopsis of the Mex ican treaty now before the Senate: The United States stipulates to loan Mexico \$11,000,000 for the term of years. For this loan, the Mexican Government

tempted to cross the ravine, when the

"The infantry fight was then renewed and, according to the statement of my in-formant, Surgeon Humphrey, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment, contin-ued until about seven A. M., when a retreat

"The outer forces began to fall back.

the Seven Pines-or exceed theirs! the mean time, notwithstanding the dis-proportion of numbers, the Union line is at every point about where it was in the

"At the break of day I turned out from

treaty is which the Tehnantepec project is revived, bat which contemplates no new commercial advantages.

o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. "At dark an attack was made along th

front of the entire line, and was renewed at 2 A. M. in front of Generals Hooker. Kearney and Sumner, successfully, withou material result.

Our Losses.

Work. "At the time when the enemy had almost

"Col. Black of Pennsylvania was killed right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterward they com-menced a vigorous cannonading from the ble commander beside. Tongans were taworks situated on an eminence opposite ken from us by a sudden flank attack, cov Mechanicsville, about one and a half ered by the thick smoke which hung miles distant; also from two batteries, one around the pieces and slowly drifted t leeward.'

Statements of a Rebel Major. "Count de Paris took prisoner a rebel Major who belonged to Jackson's army.-He said he had been in the valley of the henandoah all winter, and came here yes-

terday with a part of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning. The whole of it was here. He said that in the attack Railroad, making a rapid advance, through men were borne down and swept away, pre plain the enormous fire under which our lowlands and forest, towards General Mc Call's division, who were entrenched on a swept away at the Seven Pines."

Incidents. "The Pennsylvania Reserve drove the

attacking regiments of Jackson's com-mand. Io day they were overpowered by the same troops reinforced. Syke's regu-

tails Captured. lars called up proved unequal to the task of stopping them, and Slocum's command had to be added to them. The Count de Paris testificant the task ry were on picket duty, all of whom, ex-ry were on picket duty, all of whom, ex-cept one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifle pits, where a line of battle was drawn up. Company K of the Bucktails, who were on picket beyond the Paris testifies to the remarkably good conduct of all the regiments that sustained this unequal attack on Porter. They gave way, indeed, but not one of them ran,-Their losses are enormous. "The regular Eleventh infantry is about railroad, were surrounded by the enemy

and it caunot be instantly exists, and will exist, and it caunot be instantly exinguished, it must be dealt with now-even before the war it over. This is the abolition path to plantations. If this be so, we can readily caunot be instantly exists, and will exist, must be dealt with now-even before the said, to protect their own property and plantations. If this be so, we can readily caunot be instantly exists, and will exist, must be dealt with now-even before the said, to protect their own property and plantations. If this be so, we can readily caunot be instantly exists, and will exist, must be dealt with now-even before the said, to protect their own property and plantations. If this be so, we can readily caunot be instantly exists, and will exist. The "defenses of the river" to which were trying to cut their way through an immensely superior force. Their fate is suffered severely. Major Roselle, of the regulars, a kinsman of General McClel-A Terrible Conflict.

regulars, a kinsman of General McClel-lau's, is killed. Colonel Pratt, of a New York regiment, is also killed, and Colonel Black and Lieut. Col. Swietzer. "Our loss in officers is very marked. Indeed, the disproportion in numbers was

so extraordinary, and the obstinacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were inevitably large. The artillery in both Porter's and Smith's divisions piled the rebels in heaps. The fire was horribly effective. "At Savage's Station the wounded al ready fill the great street of tents in the garden, and begin to pare the grass yard as after the Seven Pines. The same moan

files on a bowl of sugar,' and at dark with-drew. The cannonading was kept up on both sides until about 9 p. m., when the battle ceased. Our forces were covered by eathworks and suffered but slightly. The casualties as far as known are given below. "Late in the afternoon the enemy made ing and shrieking fill the night as then, and again bear testimony against the style of warfare which submits regiments to th fire of brigades.

Summing Up.

a charge with cavalry. About one hundred of them came rushing down and at-"This fight of to-day (Friday) cannot b described, save by a memorar im of the tempted to cross the ravine, when the horses became mired. A squadron of our cavalry, seeing the position in which the enemy were placed, made a charge down enemy were placed, made a charge down the hill, when the cavalry abandoned their horses and fied. and eager troops upon our weary men, and endeavoring to crush us with superior weight of fire and vastly superior exhibi-

tion of force. "Twice all along the front did the was ordered, very much against the will of the Pennsylvania boys, who begged to be allowed to defend their position, which they felt confident they could continue to

re's guns reaped them with a very harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was hor Porter's corps were some distance below, near what is well known here as Dr. Gaines' residence.''

Retreat of our Right Wing.

my comfortable bed (the ground) after the morning, and the heroes behind it are in heart." fight of the day before, for the right wing, where there had been an incessant can-

ionading for some time. "The first that attracted my attention STATE SENATE-E. D. GAERAM

DISTRICT ATTORNET - JOHN M. HIRKPATRICK will be a candi-ter Somination be the shore offen, before the Reminating Republican County for a believe

sult was that the enemy fell back to the woods, and thus matters stood up to eleven o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. money has been already voted, and that a fixing the quota of the respective States will be issued by the War Department topostponement now would be a most expensive arrangement, as the works are al-ready in the hands of sundry contractors. Livenpoot. Saturday Afternoon, June morrow.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN. FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.-The York 21 .-- The sales of cotton to day were 20 bales, and prices were advancing for all

hooners, mostly small schooners.

ouse then adjourned.

SENATE .- On motion of Mr. Willey,

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-House.-The

river is being completely cleared of everyqualities to a trifling extent. The sales to thing movable. Steamers and tugs are speculators and contractors were 10,684 constantly arriving at Fortress Monroe having in tow barges, schoonars, &c.

Bles. Breadstuffs are very firm. Provision very dull. The genuine article

1.3 The genuine article, prepared by the original inventor, J. M. Lindsey, for sale, wholesn and retail, by SIMON JOHNSTON, jean Corner Smithfield and Fourth sta. THE SPRINGS AT HOME.

Bedford, Congress, Saratoga, Empire, Kissongen and Louisville Artesian waters, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Corner Smithfield and Fourth st jew DURE HOLLAND GIN, DIRECT from Custom-House, in stone jugs, contain-ing over a quart each: also 50 Cases of Bin-inger's Celebrated London Dock Gin.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Corner Smithteld and Fourth ats. OPEN AIR GRAPE CULTURE.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE Garden and Vineyard Culture of the Vine

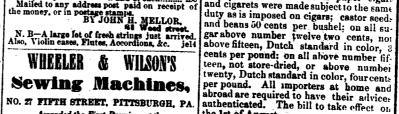
AND THE MANUFACTURE OF DOMESTIC WINE

BESIGNED FOR THE USE OF AMA DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF AMA-teurs and others in the Northern and Mid-die States. Profusely illustrated with new en-gravings from carefully executed designs, verified by direct practice. By JOHN PHIN, author of "Essay on Open Air Grape Culture." to which was awaried the First Premium of the American Institute. To which is added a solection of Ex-amples of American Vineyard Practice, and a Carefully Prepared Description of the Calebrated Thomey System of Grupe Culture. Price \$100. Sent free of postage, upon receipt of price. J. KNOX, jel6 No. 29 Fifth steest, Pittaburgh. UTALIAN WICK SUBen. Casey gave explicit orders for the White House not to be destroyed. Reports are current to-day that Gen McClellan has taken Richmond, but there Metician has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor, the telegraph not being at work and there not being any arrival from the James river, though a boat is hourly expected. Schoon-ers have been arriving here all day loaded with cattle, horses, mules, hay and com missary stores. There was nothing left above West Point when the last steamen passed down last evening, but at West

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS. BY MAIL, POST PAID.

rebles, or E strings, 4 lengths, best guality econds, or A 3 best Italian hirds or D 3 best Italian Seconds, of A settings, a conjectury over guanty. Thirds or D 3 best Italian. Thirds or G 4 1 pure Silver. Beet quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and th Strings, each. Best quality Guitar D; A and E, silver strings, each. Second quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, aach. House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the tariff bill. Among other amendments paper cigar-and cigarets were made subject to the same

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



Awarded the First Premium at the the 1st of August. The Senate's amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill was acted upon. The **United States Fair**

FOR THE YEARS 1858. 1859 and 1860.

UPWARDS OF 80,000

ACHINES sold in the United States. taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Sumner, that after the NORE TRAN 4th of July, 1863, there shall be neither \$0,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR

We offer to the public WHEELER & WIL SON'S LAPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence in weight and the limit of said be duly convicted within the limits of said State.

of its merits as the best and most useful Family Mr. Sumner said that the bill propo Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, all to on both of slaves to continue as such, thus admin lock-stitch impossible to narave, and seedy in sides, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other ma-for a whole generation. He could not con-sent to the admission of a State with a Con-sent to the admission of a State with a Con-

titution recognizing slavery for a whol reneration. He quoted from the speeche of Webster against the admission of slav ion or by letter, Every Machine warranted for three years.

WM. SUMMER & CO. ap3 IGHLY IMPORTANT-NEWLY

Mr. Hale, of N. H., said Webster 2 AB RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., said Webster in later, and perhaps wiser years, repudiated avery word of those speeches. He should not vote because Webster had said one thing or the other, but it would seem sin-gular that while we all along admitted dentes with almost without any objection, we should not reflect to admit the first Other that any reflect to admit the first Other that any making the admit the first of a sys-tem of prospective emancipation. As he Have you weak eyes ? Would you have the aproved ? If so, try the Russian Pebble Spe iproved 7 If so, try the Hussan recovered the Person of the Hussan recovered is the TUBLIAN PROFILE of the Software medit them, by calling on No. 39 Fifth street, Post Building, No. 39 Fifth street, Post Building, Beware of Pediars and Protenders, as the Beware of Pediars and Pedi

Beware of Ped Austian Pebble Spe in street, Post Building, re and Pretender, as the term of prospective emancipation. As he did not make this world he was willing to tred in old frames, if de. take it as he found it, and meet the ques. Russian reports spectroses are very to and not make this with and meet the quest completely furnished. Apply to any store, first most tion practically. It was not for us to set i 22-11 THOS. MOORE 189 First spect.

In the amendment to limit the number of rank and file to 750,000, Mr. Hale offered an amendment to limit he number of Major Generals to forty, and Brigadier Generals to two hundred. Mr. Fessenden says it was well known Mr. researchen says it was well known that there were a great many men sick and wounded, and it had been suggested by the Military Committee that this amend-ment had better not he adopted, and he should not press it. Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, hoped this amend-ment would not he activities ant

ment would not be stricken out. Mr. King, of New York, said the Mili-

tary Committee had thought it best at pres-Many arrived here last evening and durent to make this limitation, but he was no ing the night. This morning the steamer willing now to set any limitation on the number of men. Mr. King said we had not 500,000 men Spaulding arrived, having eight barges and

chooners in tow. She reports that one in the field from the best information hundred and fifty barges, schooners and could get.

After further discussion, Mr. Hale's amendment was adopted, and the limitatow boats were at Yorktown when she left, but all were making preparations to A message was received from the Presicome down to-day. Nearly if not all of the Governmen

tores were removed from White House before that place was burned. nding a vote of thanks to om. Foote for his gallant victories in the The falling back of the right wing of the West.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the bill to army was done in the most perfect order, and it is not looked upon as a disastrous qualize and establish the grade of officers if the navy was taken up. Mr. Wilkins, of Mo., offered a resolumovement. but as one under the circum-stances well planned after the union of

ion that the President inform the Senate, tonewall Jackson and Johnson's forces. Stonewall Jackson and Johnson's torces. We hear of skirmishing going along our lines, but can get no details. I have learned from Lieut. E. Walter Wait, on: of General Casey's aides, that the burning of the White House was either an accident or the work of an incendiary, as Gon Casey may araligit orders for the tion that the President inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public inter-ests, whether Charles C. Fulton, one of the editors of the Baltimore American newspaper, has been arrested and confined in prison, and if so, upon what charges and for what reason, and if any charges have been preferred against him, and if so, what are these charges and by whom pre-ferred, and on what evidence they are

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., moved to add also the names of Judge Barton and Judge Carmichael. Laid over.

After an executive session the Senate dionrned

MEMPHIS, June 30 .- A special to the

New York Tribune says : The Avalanche states that the rebel lead passed down last evening, but at West Point there was one hundred barges and The Avalanche states that the rebel lead-ers have solemnly determined in the last emergency to appeal to England or France to be received as colonies. Rumors prevail here of a force under Breckinridge moving north to fall upon Gen. Halleck's detached division. Gen. Cartis, in Arkansas, is suffering tor supplies.

Our boats caunot get up the White River owing to the low water. Arkansas refugees report that Pike with

3,000 rebels were moving from Fort Smith to attack Gen. Curtis' rear, while Hindman is rapidly gathering a force to attack him in front.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES. Low Prices.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE.

TORRENCE & McGARR, CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS.

PITTSBURGH. Va., the bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union as a State was Acdicines, Painis, Perfamory Dyo Siuffa, Chemicala, Npices, Ac., Ac.,

49 Physicians Prescriptions scouritely com-pounded at all hours. Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use

HEADQUARTERS P. M. SURCEON GENTRAL'S OFFICE. A STATE MEDICAL BOARD FOR the examination of candidates for the post of ASSISTANT SURGEON in Pennyivenia reg-ments, will assemble at HARBISBURG. July 8, at 9 a. m., and continue in session de day. (addidates will register their name on appring at the capital.

andidates with a second second

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE

SOUND OATS.

Delivered in quantities not less than five hus dred bushels. Payment made on delivery, s No. 349 Liberty street, or on Levee je20-dtf Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

HOTEL PORCE

THE REAT - THE INTERIOR H

