



THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

People's County Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unwholesome rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic Pennsylvanians in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fatherland...

MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF JULY, ENSUING, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where Congressional and Senatorial Conferences will be appointed, a County Ticket nominated, and such other action taken as the usages of the party require or the exigency demands.

The President Memorialized.

On Friday morning last, President LINCOLN was visited by a delegation of the Religious Society of Progressive Friends, composed of parties from several loyal States, and headed by Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, of New York. The delegation was accompanied by Senator WILMOT, and Messrs. KELLY, DAVIS and CAMPBELL, members of Congress from Pennsylvania. Senator WILMOT, on introducing the parties, stated that the object of the visit was to present to the President a memorial soliciting him to issue a proclamation of emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. LINCOLN replied in an impressive manner, for he felt very deeply his need of Divine aid and guidance in the discharge of his solemn duties. He had sometimes thought that he might be an instrument in the hands of God for accomplishing a great work, and he certainly was willing to be. Perhaps God's way of accomplishing the end, which the memorialists have in view, is different from theirs. At any rate, he should endeavor, with a firm reliance on the Divine Arm, and, seeking for light from above, do his duty.

The delegation then retired.

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association.

Whilst so many gallant sons of the Old Keystone State have enlisted in the War, and risked their limbs and their lives in behalf of our glorious Union, it is a source of true pride that Pennsylvanians, whether at home or abroad, are ever ready to minister to their many and pressing necessities. A week or two since, a meeting of Pennsylvanians, residing and sojourning in the city of Washington, was held at Willard's Hotel, the object being to extend relief to the wounded and sick soldiers connected with the army of the United States.

Our own company went into the fight with twenty-eight men rank and file, nine of whom were wounded. The names of the wounded in our company from Bedford Co., are William B. Hoffman, arm, shoulder and side, three wounds, Augustus Lightfoot, hip by shell, B. Boerkamp, flesh wound in thigh, W. H. Knipple, slightly in chest, J. L. Brown, slightly in arm. None of the wounded are dangerous.

- EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Col. J. H. Puleston, Dr. Wm. Elder, David Haines, Wm. A. Cook, J. W. Forney, Hoar John Covode, Jasper E. Brady, P. B. Lippencott, Tilton J. Coffey, Dr. C. Robb, J. B. Sheridan, J. M. Dixon, D. L. Eaton, Gbesor Turtle, A. H. Derrick, A. L. Kerr.

The Hon. Mr. MOORHEAD addressed the meeting, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him as its President. Addresses were also made by other gentlemen present, who have been with the army and in the hospitals, and a number of eminently practical suggestions were thrown out.

head that blood will continue to flow, and fierce dissensions to abound, and calamities to increase, and every judgment to be poured out, until the work of national destruction is consummated beyond hope of recovery.

This document was signed by OLIVER JOHNSON and JENNIE K. SMITH, Clerks, by direction and on behalf of the Society; and after it was read, the President replied that, as he had not been furnished with a copy of the memorial in advance, he could not be expected to make any lengthy remarks. He was pleased that the delegation had not come as office seekers, for they were the source of his greatest troubles and perplexities. The next most troublesome subject was Slavery. He agreed with the memorialists, that slavery was wrong, and differed from them only in the ways and means of abolishing it.

"True," said Mr. JOHNSON, "the Constitution cannot now be enforced at the South, but, Mr. President, you do not for that reason give up the struggle. The memorialists believe that the extinction of Slavery is necessary as a means of the attainment of your object."

The President replied that he felt the importance and magnitude of the task before him, and hoped to be rightly directed in the very embarrassing circumstances by which he was surrounded.

WILLIAM BARNARD then made a few remarks, expressing his sympathy for the President, and his ardent desire that he might be guided by Divine wisdom in the exercise of the power placed in his hands for giving freedom and peace to the country.

Mr. LINCOLN replied in an impressive manner, for he felt very deeply his need of Divine aid and guidance in the discharge of his solemn duties. He had sometimes thought that he might be an instrument in the hands of God for accomplishing a great work, and he certainly was willing to be.

Battle of Fair Oaks.

The official report of Gen. McCLELLAN in relation to the recent battle before Richmond, in which, in the most sweeping manner, he reflected upon the troops of Brig. Gen. CASEY, was well calculated at the time to create the most intense solicitude in the minds of those having friends in that division. Gen. McCLELLAN himself has since officially admitted the injustice which was done upon the imperfect information of the moment, and has stated that there were "exceptional cases" of good conduct during the engagement, to all which he will in due time refer more especially.

Our gallant leader, Lieut. Col. D. B. Morris, was wounded early in the engagement, and carried from the field. "Except Casey's Division, the troops acted elegantly," yet we, the 101st, feel that we can point with pride to our Colors, which came from the field at half-past five that evening, riddled by eighteen Secesh balls. And it is with pride, mingled with sorrow, that, out of 400 men we took upon the field, we can point to 12 known to be killed, 113 wounded, 69 missing, total loss out of 400, 194.

We believe this list alone will vindicate us, before the country, Gen. McClellan's despatch to the contrary, notwithstanding. Captain Compher and Lieut. Beagle (Lieut. Evans, being sick) acted with the greatest coolness and bravery, all the time cheering on their men. Our Captain being absent, Lieut. D. W. Mullin, was in command of our company, and bore himself throughout, with the undaunted courage of an old regular.

I might give many incidents which came under my own observation, of courage and deeds of daring by men in our company, but my communication is already growing too long.

Let it be borne in mind that the People's County Convention of Cambria county meets in this place on next Monday, 7th inst., to select Congressional and Senatorial Conferences, place in nomination a County Ticket, and take such other action as may be deemed necessary.

The Delegate Elections will be held on the Saturday preceding. There should be a full representation from the various election districts. See call under editorial head.

when the book was closed, the amount of the fund had reached over \$1,800.— Since then, we see it announced, that subscriptions have been going in from all quarters, the firm of JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, in Philadelphia, having subscribed \$250.

It was fully understood at the meeting that the operations of the Association are not to be confined to the District of Columbia alone, but that they shall extend to all divisions of the army wherein Pennsylvania soldiers are to be found. Nor will the Association, as a contemporary well remarks, confine itself to Pennsylvanians in one army or another army, but it designs to pour the balm upon the wounded limb, whether in the extreme South or the distant West, on the Shenandoah or the Mississippi—no distinction being made betwixt the soldiers from Maine and the soldiers from Pennsylvania, but wherever a loyal man is in want, or in misery, the effort will be made to relieve him.

An appeal from Col. James M. Swank, formerly of this county but now of Washington city, in behalf of the Association, is received since the above was put in type, and will be found in another column. Read it, and let every true hearted Patriot of the Mountain County respond favorably—and at once!

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 28, 1862. To the Editor of The Alleghenian: Dear Sir—The desire to bring home to the people of Cambria county the sore needs of the sick and wounded soldiers from Pennsylvania who are now stretched upon couches of suffering in every hospital in and around Washington, and who fill many a hospital tent with many an old soldier in front of Richmond and on the Peninsula, induces me to request that you will give the following appeal before the readers of The Alleghenian.

I know the patriotism, the liberality, and the kindness of heart of the men and women of Little Cambria, and I have told the friends of Pennsylvania's sick and wounded soldiers that those men and women will not be found wanting in this day of trial, in any contribution and my sacrifice that a bleeding country may demand of them. All kinds of hospital stores and sick-bed luxuries are needed—sheets, pillow cases, towels, socks, shirts, drawers, jellies, preserved fruits, magazines, &c. The appeal reads thus:

"The Washington City Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, that it may realize the objects it has in view, appeals to you for material aid. In doing so, it is deemed proper that those objects be publicly declared, and the plan it has adopted for effecting them briefly disclosed. The Association proposes to act as an auxiliary to the agency established here by the State for carrying aid, comfort, and consolation to her sick and wounded sons in the Army of the Republic. The Association intends to have at its Rooms lists of the names of Pennsylvania in the Hospitals here, and, as far as possible, elsewhere; it will seek to apprise the soldier's friends of his condition; it will strive to place in his hands and about him those little nameless comforts which no Government, however complete or efficient, can, or can be expected to procure or distribute; it will look to the burial of the dead, and keep such records thereof that affection may find the spot where its treasure is laid; it will endeavor to impart to the great such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of our suffering brothers.

"Remember, it is not money alone we shall need. Those who cannot give that, can bestow some garment from their wardrobe or some comfort from their store-house. Our appeal is before you; of the nature of the response we entertain no doubt."

Will not the people of Ebensburg and the north of the county contribute a box or two boxes of the articles I have named? And, good friends, will you not do so speedily? In a few days, it is expected that Washington will literally be crowded with maimed and bleeding soldiers. God knows it holds too many of them now. And if you have a few dollars that you can spare from your earnings to pay for men and women nurses, and other relief which only money will procure, will you not send them? I have already remarked that I have anticipated your action when this appeal should be made to you, and I only ask these questions that, if possible, I may render that appeal more earnest and more urgent. For the sake of the brave men who are offering their lives in defense of the Union, I entreat that whatever is done may be done quickly. Contributions of money might very properly be sent to Hon. S. S. Blair, our Member of Congress, by whom they could be handed over to the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Contributions of goods should be sent direct to Mr. Eaton, Chairman, &c., and if the donors will advise me of the shipment of their gifts, I will see that they are not lost after reaching Washington.

Very Truly Yours, &c. JAMES M. SWANK.

Fremont.

The following order from Secretary Stanton, relieving Gen. Fremont of his command, has been announced: "Major Gen. John C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps of the Army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major Gen. Pope as Commander in Chief of the Army of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the command now assigned him would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service, it is ordered by the President, that Major Gen. John C. Fremont be relieved from command; second, that Brigadier General Rufus King be and he is hereby assigned to the command of the first army corps of the Army of Virginia, in place of General Fremont relieved. By order of the President." A dispatch from Middle-town, Va., dated June 28th says that Gen. Fremont having turned over his command to Gen. Schenck, departed with his personal staff and an escort of cavalry, about 8 o'clock on the morning of that date. After visiting Gen. Banks and Sigel he dismissed most of his staff, and with the rest rode on to Martinsburg.—No opportunity was given for a demonstration, but there is a general regret throughout the camp.

Death of General Scott's Wife.

A telegraphic dispatch from West Point states that General Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife, at Rome, on the 10th ult. Mrs. Scott, (formerly Miss Mayo) was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was seventy-two years.

General War News.

The Army of the Potomac, in front of Richmond, has had another most terrific engagement with the rebels, and although the accounts are very meagre, it is claimed as a most brilliant victory for the Federal army. Below we give the latest intelligence received by telegraph: A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday last, which is claimed by our officers as a successful strategic movement, driving the enemy unwittingly into a trap, which has doomed the city of Richmond and the whole rebel army to a speedy capture. The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy 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 Gen. McClellan's Division, the battle lasting from two o'clock till nine P. M., when the division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field and expressed himself satisfied with the result. The object of the movement was to bring Gen. Porter's and other divisions into close connection with the rest of the army, changing the front of the whole of 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 distance, also to allow the rebels to follow, and, if possible, to capture them. Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines Mills early on Friday morning, and thinking they had gained the victory. Our troops moved slowly back in good order, fighting as they went, crossing the Chickahominy, and reached the position designated for their occupation by Gen. 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 lull took place; but the rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and the shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by Gen. Slocum, Palmer, French and Meagher's brigades, and the rebels were badly beaten. Meagher's Irish brigade went into the battle with their coats off and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers.—The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold was occupied and held in the first part of the day. Gen. Porter's corps only contended against the rebels, but subsequent reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000 men. The rebels had 60,000 men under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch. The correspondent of the Associated Press has returned from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, and is preparing a detailed account of the events of the past four days before Richmond, and on the Peninsula. We have the grandest military triumph over the rebels, and Richmond must fall! The loss in officers is very large. Among the killed are Col. Samuel Black of the 62nd Pa., by a ball through the head, while leading a charge through a piece of woods; Col. M. Lane, of the 83rd Pa., Col. Magilton, of the 4th Penna. The mortality among other officers is fearfully large.

THE LATEST.—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. McClellan, with his Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven back with great slaughter. This attempt of Jackson's was made at three o'clock on Friday morning, and had closed at six o'clock, with a signal victory by the Federal troops. 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 on our side. Although the attack was made at night, and intended for a surprise, the gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake. There was, however, an indication of a general engagement along the whole line, and General McClellan, in order to be ready for any emergency, gave directions to Gen. Casey and Col. Ingall 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 defense of his position a certainty against such a movement of the enemy. At nine o'clock a dispatch was received announcing 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. At eleven o'clock a second dispatch 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. About seven o'clock on Friday evening the wounded commenced to arrive. Those engaged in the repulse of Jackson say it was most disastrous. He came down on them expecting a surprise, but found them all expecting him, having been informed by Gen. McClellan, two days previous, that he was coming. Instead of surprising us the enemy received the first shot, and after two hours' fight, retreated in confusion. The wounded represent it to have been a most terrific encounter, as the enemy were coming from Richmond in such dense 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 and exchanged showers of balls, which were destructive on both sides, but when Gen. Porter ordered a bayonet charge, they retreated in double quick. They again rallied and approached our lines a second time, when some terrible slaughter ensued. This time their artillery, being better served, was more effective. On coming to close quarters they were again repulsed and driven back further still.—This twice fought over battle ground was now literally strewn with dead and dying. A third time they renewed the battle, and this conflict was the most terrific of all, but when the bayonet was brought to bear they fell back, and were pressed towards Richmond, fully a mile beyond our original lines. Gen. Porter again fell back to his original position, when the enemy again pushed forward boldly and bravely, when they were again repulsed, with frightful carnage, by the entire reserve corps, under Gen. Warren. From the foregoing, it is evident that the object of Gen. McClellan, long before the battle on Friday, was to abandon the White House, and also draw in his right wing across 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 constructing his lines and changing the base of his operations to the James river, is equally self-evident. There he will have the cooperation of the gunboats. Although hope may be father to the thought, I predict that Gen. McClellan will be in Richmond by Sunday next!

In last week's paper we gave a somewhat brief account, from Charleston papers, of a battle on James Island, and in which the rebels claimed to have repulsed our men. They were correct, as the following details, taken from Eastern papers, will show: On the night of Sunday, the 15th ult., it was determined to attack a portion of the rebel line of defenses, running across the Island, and a fort, near an observatory erected by the enemy for the purpose of observing our movements. The plan of assault having been determined upon, Gen. Stevens was directed to advance with his command, supported by four guns of Rockwell's Battery, progressing rapidly and silently on the right, while Gens. Wright and Williams, with six guns of Hamilton's Battery, did the same on the left, preventing reinforcements being sent to the enemy, and, if necessary, assisting Gen. Stevens. The battle began at 4 o'clock, A. M. It was, at first, a complete surprise, the rebel pickets and a Lieutenant being captured, without firing a gun.—An hour after daylight our men were scaling the deep abattis fronting the enemy's works, but not before the fire from Gen. Stevens' battery had alarmed the garrison. A desperate struggle now commenced. The 8th Michigan, foremost in rank, was followed by the 79th New York, and the 28th Massachusetts. Two or three companies of the 79th New York mounted the parapet, and fought heroically, paying the penalty for their valor in killed and wounded. Here one of our officers, supposed to be Lieut. White, of the 7th Connecticut, recognized in one of the attacking rebels, a man who had taken him prisoner at Bull Run, and made an endeavor to return the compliment, it is said, losing his own life by a chance shot in the attempt. The example of the 79th was imitated by others, now under a murderous fire from the rebel fort at only fifty yards distance, a fusillade of musketry from rifle pits, hedges, and every available locality. Finally our men were driven back, some scattering in the adjacent swamps, others retiring in pretty good order with a portion of our wounded, under protection of our batteries. The rebels used 42 pounders, loaded with grape, canister, chain and round shot, and even old junk bottles. Our officers were particularly exposed, some of the best and bravest being killed. Our troops having formed again, and a demonstration of an attack upon the left wing being made by the enemy, Gen. Wright's men, under command of Col. Williams, of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, advanced to meet them, Hamilton's and Ransom's guns preceding. Here, our soldiers, exposed to a galling cross fire between the forts and woods, behaved excellently, especially the 97th Pennsylvania, and the 3d New Hampshire, the latter suffering severely. Under the supposition that the fire of the rebel fort had been compelled to slacken under those of Hamilton's and the Connecticut batteries, Gen. Stevens was ordered to form a column for another assault, while Col. Williams held his position to repulse any attack on the left, and part of Gen. Wright's command went to Gen. Stevens' assistance. Gen. Wright, meanwhile, had sent word to the gunboats, directing them to shell the rebels, one fourth of a mile to the left. In this they failed, miscalculating their range, when our troops, unsupported by anything but field pieces, and again subjected to a merciless fire from the fort and elsewhere, received orders to retire. Our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing is estimated at about six hundred.

The news from the ram flotilla, on the Mississippi, is important. Our gunboats and rafts have passed the mouth of Yazoo river, and proceeded within four miles of Vicksburg, from which point seven men went by land, on the Louisiana side, and communicated with Farragut's fleet. Com. Farragut sent a dispatch to Com. Davis, and the gunboats started to attack Vicksburg, which will soon be taken.