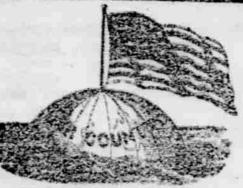
The Alleghanian,



RIGHT OR WROND. WAER BIGHT, TO BE KEPT BIGHT. WREN WROSS, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

SAN BARRING : THURSDAY: MARGAREMENTING JULY 3 People's County Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF CAMBBIA COUNTY, who desire cordially to units in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriatic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE RE-PUBLIC, 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 Fathers, are requested to meet in their respective election districts on SATURDAY, the 5th day of JULY, next, between the hours of three and seven o'clock, P. M., and select two delegates from each of said districts to represent them in a COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in EBENSBURG, on

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

M. S. HARR, Chairman People's County Committee. June 19, 1862.

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 CAMP-BELL, 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 me- try. morial soliciting him to issue a proclamation of emancipation of the slaves. Mr.

hend that blood will continue to flow, and ferce dissensions to abound, and calamities to increase, and flery judgments to be poured of the fund had reached over \$1.200 .out, until the work of national destruction is | Since then, we see it apnounced, that sub-

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 some 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. The extract from his Springfield speech in the memorial, he said, was incomplete, in not including a sentence in which he had indicated his views as to the effect upon Slavery itself of the resistance of its extension. If a decree of emancicipation would do the work, JOHN BROWN would have done it at Harper's Ferry. The Constitution is binding upon the people of the South, but cannot be enforced at present. Do you think a decree of emancipation would be any more effective ?--

"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 eircumstances 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 coun-

manner, for he felt very deeply his need more especially. In the meantime, those

scriptions have been going in from all quarters, the firm of JAY COOKE & Co.,

Bankers, in Philadelphia, having subsoribed 8250. 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 ectemporary 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. Prosperity and success cannot fail to attend an institution with such high and noble objects in view.

-AL 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 !

Battle of Fair Oaks.

The official report of Gen. M'CLELLAN 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 when justice, mercy, and humanity unite in friends in that division. Gen. M'CLELLAN 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, Mr. LINCOLN replied in an impressive to all which he will in due time refer

when the book was closed, the amount Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association.

AN APPEAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 28, 1862. To the Editor of The Alleghonian :

Dear Sir :--- The desire to bring home to the copie of Cambria county the sore needs of be sick and wounded soldiers from Pennsylania who are now stretched upon couches of suffering in every hospital in and around Washington, and who fill many a hospital tent and many an old building in front of Richmond and on the Peninsula, Induces me to request that you will lay the following apcal before the readers of The Alleghanian .know the patriousm, 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 any sacrifice that a bleeding country may demand of them. All kinds of hospital stores and sick-bed luxuries are neededheets, pillow cases, towels, socks, shirts, drawers, jellies, preserved fruits, magazines, kc. 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, comtort, and consolution 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 Pennsylvanians 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 paternal, and no Government Agency, however complete or efficient, can, or can be expected to procure or distribute ; it will look to the burisl of the dead, and keep such records thereof that affection may find the spot where its treasure is laid ; it will endeavor to impart at its rooms such information as may conduce to the great urpose in view-the comfort of our suffering brothers.

"With entire confidence the Association appeals to the loyalty and generosity of a people who have never shrunk from sacrifice or suffering when the country called for them, as now, in a just and noble cause. God permits us to live in troublous but heroic times, summoning all to the discharge of high duties at the expense of personal comfort and selfish considerations.

"Remember, it is not money alone we shall having been reinforced. Our brave men need. Those who cannot give that can bestood the unequal contest like heroes, and stow some garment from their wardrobe or the shell, grape and musketry did fearful some comfort from their store-house. Our havoe. Our forces were increased by appeal is before you; of the nature of the response we entertain no doubt." Gens. Slocum, Palmer, French and Meagh-

For the information of your readers I will

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 stragetic 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 M'Call's Division, the battle lasting from two o'clock till nine P. M., when the division was ordered back. Gen. M'Clellan 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 surrander or vacating of a long line of defense, heretofore kept up to Mechanissville, 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. M'Clellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two tailes this side of Gaines Mills early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thicking 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. M'Clellan. The rebels followed in great force, and by three o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement necurred here, lasting till seven o'clock, when a lull took place; but the rebels gain renewed it with greater ferocity.

gaps in their lines, which were mmedi ately filled up, but they moved forward most determinedly. They still moved on 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 to. wards Richmond, fully a mile beyond our original lines. Gen Porter again fel back to his original position, when the en omy 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. M'Clellan, long before the battle on Friday, was to abandon the White House, and also draw in his right wing across the Chickahominy. That he ha 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 strength. eucd 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 co-operation of the gunboats. Although hope may be father to the thought, I predict that Gen. M'Clellan will be in Richmond by Sunday next! In last week's paper we gave a some-

what 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 Sunlay, 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 daybreak 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 THE LATEST .- On Friday morning the said, losing his own life by a chance shot first item of news from the front, received in the attempt. The example of the 79th by telegraph, was a gratifying announce- was imitated by others, now under a murment that "Stonewall" Jackson and Ew. derous fire from the rebel fort at only fifell, in attempting to turn the right flank, ty yards distant, a fusillade of musketry were repulsed by Gen. M'Call, with his from rifle pits, hedges, and every availa-Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven back ble locality. Finally our men were drivwith great slaughter. This attempt of en back, some scattering in the adjacent Jackson's was made at three o'clock on swamps, others retiring in pretty good oro'clock, with a signal victory by the Fed- protection of our batteries. The rebels eral troops. This repulse is said to have used 42 pounders, loaded with grape, canbeen one of the most decisive and destruc- ister, chain and round shot, and even old tive of the war, the enemy being put to a junk bottles. Our officers were particu-

LINCOLN stated that he would listen with of Divine aid and guidance in the displeasure to the delegation, and Mr. OLI-VER JOHNSON then addressed him as follows :

Ma. PRESIDENT: We appear before you, by your kind permission, not to solicit office either for ourselves or our friends, nor to ask for any party or personal favor, but in the interest of the country and of humanity. Our clients are the four millions of slaves who cannot speak for themselves, but only lift up their chained bands in agonizing supplication for the freedom which it is in your power, in this solemn crisis of the country's fate, to confer upon them.

The memorial to the President was then read by Mr. JOHNSON, as follows :

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States :

The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in yearly meeting assembled, at Longwood, Chester county, Pa., from the 5th to the 7th of Sixth month, 1862, under a solemu sense of the perils besetting the country, and of the duty devolving upon them to exert whatever influence they possess to rescue it from impending destruction, beg leave, respectfully but earnestly, to set forth for the consideration of President LINCOLN :

That they fully share in the general grief and reprobation felt at the seditions course pursued in opposition to the General Government by the so-called "Confederate States;" regarding it as marked by all the revolting features of high-handed robbery, cruel treachery, and murderous violence, and therefore at Willard's Hotel, the object being to utterly to be abhorred and condemned by every lover of his country, and every friend of the human race.

That, nevertheless, this sanguinary rebellion finds its cause, purpose, and combustible materials, in that most unchristian and bar- was then effected, and a Committee apbarous system of slavery which prevails in that section of the country, and in the guilt of which the whole land has long been deenly involved by general complicity ; so that it is to be contritely recognized as the penalty due to such persistent and flagrant transgressions, and as the inevitable operation of the law of eternal justice.

That thus heavily visited for its grinding oppression of an unfortunate race, "peeled, | ted : meted out, and trodden under foot," whose wrongs have so long cried unto Heaven for redress-and thus solemaly warned of the infatuation as well as exceeding wickedness of endeavoring to secure peace, prosperity, and unity, while leaving millions to clank their chains in the house of bondage-the nation, in its official organization, should lose no time in proclaiming immediate and universal emancipation, so that the present frightful effusion of blood may cease, liberty be established, and a permanent reconciliation he effected by the removal of the sole cause of these divisions.

That in his speech delivered at Springfield. before his election to the office of Chief Magistrate, the President expressly declared :-"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot enduce permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved-I do not expect the house to fall-but I do expect it will ceese to be divided. It will become D I

with the rest rode on to Martinsburg .- pulse of Jackson say it was most disas- received orders to retire. Our total loss in with a wide spread and constantly increasing A. I county meets in this place on next Mon-No opportunity was given for a demon. trous. He came down on them expecting killed, wounded, and missing is estimated sentiment in besecching the President, as the The Hon. Mr. MOORHEAD addressed day, 7th inst., to select Congressional and bead of the nation, clothed with the constistration, but there is a general regret a surprise, but found them all expecting at about six hundred. the meeting, returning his thanks for the Senatorial Conferees, place in nomination tational power, in such a fearful emergency. him, having been informed by Gen. M'. The news from the ram flotilla, on the throughout the camp. to suppress the rebellion effectually by the bonor conferred upon him in selecting a County Ticket, and take such other acgolden opportunity to pass without decreeing the safety and happiness of the people, the pitala, and a number of eminantly a full representation from the various at Rome, on the 10th ult. Mrs. Scott, terrific encounter, as the enemy were and communicated with Farragut's fleet. ry consideration of justice, mercy, and peace. Geberwise, we have fearful reason to appre- Subscriptions were then received, and rial head. in-law. Her age was seventy-two years, into them as they advanced, made great Vielsburg, which will even be taken.

charge of his solemn duties. He had sometimes thought that he might be an instrument in the hands of God for ac-

complishing 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 extend relief to the wounded and sick soldiers connected with the army of the United States. A temporary organization pointed to prepare and submit a Constitution, and report permanent officers. On Thursday night last a second or adjourned meeting was held, when the Committee made their report, a Constitution was adopted, and the following officers selec-

Pres	NDENT.
Hox. J. K.	MOORHEAD.
VICE PI	ESIDENTS.
	Hon. D. Wilmot,
Ed. Cowan,	" J. Patton.
W. D. Kelly,	
	SURERS.
	oke & Co.
	NG SECRETARY.
	d Purly.
	SECRETART.
	ullivan.
. J. H. Puleston,	COMMITTEE. Jasper E. Brady,
	D. B. Lippencott
id Haines,	Titian J. Coffey,
. A Cook,	Dr. C. Robb,
V. Forney,	J. B. Sheridan,
1. John Covode,	J. M. Dixon.
	COMMITTEE.
L. Eaton,	D. Wilton Haines
ster Turtle,	A. L. Rennershot
I. Derrick,	Robert Morris.
. Kerr.	

look to other sources. As apropos, we dated at Seven Pines, June 7, and written to the Bedford Inquirer, by 2d Lieut. already paid twice that sum. These contri-COWLEY, of the 101st (Col. WILSON'S) | butions are, of course, in addition to the per-Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers :

Our own gallant little regiment was all the time in the thickest of the fight-our men behaving like veterans. We at times charging north of the county contribute a box or two ing ourselves driven back by overwhelming vards, while at others it was not more than twenty-five yards. And when at last, our | dollars that you can spare from your earnings another desperate engagement took place .- appeal should be made to you, and I only ask But here again our forces were driven back

Our gallant leader, Lieut. Col. D. B. Morris, was wounded early in the engagement, and carried from the field.

Although Gen. M'Clellan has said that Except Casey's Division, the troops acted elegantiv," yet we, the 101st, feel that we can with pride, mingled with sorrow, that, out of | reaching Washington. 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. M'Clellan's despatch to the contrary, notwithstanding. Captain Compher and Lieut. Beegle (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

Our own company went into the fight with twenty-cipht men rank and file, nine of whom in our company from Bedford Co., are William B. Hoffman, arm, shoulder and side, three wounds, Augustus Lightningstar, hip by shell, B. Boerkamp, flesh wound in thigh, W. H. Knipple, slightly in chest, J. L. Brown slight-

We have a large sick list, our men having undergone hardships and exposure until they are worn out, but notwithstanding this the few who are left of us, are still ready and willing to do all we can to crush out this unboly rebellion even should it cost our lives The only mark your humble correspondent received during the fight was a hole through his coat.

date. After visiting Gens. Banks and on Friday evening the wounded commen- field pieces, and again subjected to a merfor Let it be borne in mind that the all one thing, or all the other." Sigel he dismissed most of his staff, and ced to arrive. Those engaged in the re- ciless fire from the fort and elsewhere, People's County Convention of Cambria That this Society, therefore, urgently unites A. I

posed of Merabers of Congress and clerks in desiring information in the premises must the Several Departments of the Government -nil Pennsylvanians. Each Clerk is expect-ed to contribute at least five dollars, and each make the following extract from a letter, Member of Congress at least five times that Gen Porter to occupy and hold was occuamount. Some noble souls have given My pied and held in the first part of the day dollars, and one promisent politicisa has sonal attention that will be given by the members to those for whose relief the Asso-cistion has been organized.

Will not the people of Ebensburg and the upon and repulsing the enemy, and again be- boxes of the articles I have named? And good friends, will you not do so speedily ?numbers. The distance between the opposing In a few days, it is expected that Washington forces at no time during this desperate will literally be crowded with mained and engagement, was more than one hundred bleeding soldiers. God knows it holds too many of them now. And if you have a few cartridges giving out, we fell back before this to pay for men and women surses, and other overwhelming force, by order of Gen. Casey, relief which only money will procure, will it was only to rally again, when Couchs' Di-you not send them? I have already remarked vision formed the second line of battle. Here | that I have auticipated your action when this these questions that, if possible, I may render until Heintzleman's and Summer's corps came that appeal more earnest and more argent. For to our assistance and the fate of the day was the take 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 oint with pride to our Colors, which came to Mr. Eston, Chairman, &c., and if the dorom the field at half-past five that evening, nors will advise me of the shipments of their riddled by eighteen Secesh balls. And it is gifts, I will see that they are not lost after

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

Fremont.

er's brigades, and the rebels were badly remark that the Association is mainly com- beaten. Meagher's Irish brigade went into the battle with their coats off and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers .--The ground which Gen. M Clellan ordered 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. M'Clellan's headquarters, and is preparing a detailed account of the events of the past four days before Richmond, and on the Peninsuls. 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. Friday morning, and had closed at six der with a portion of our wounded, under The following order from Secretary complete rout with very light loss on our larly exposed, some of the best and bra-Stanton, relieving Gen. Fremont of his side. Although the attack was made at vest being killed. Our troops having command, has been announced : "Major night, and intended for a surprise, the formed again, and a demonstration of an Gen. John C Fremont having requested gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be attack upon the left wing being made by to be relieved from the command of the wide awake. There was, however, an in- the enemy, Gen. Wright's men, under first army corps of the Army of Virginia. dication of a general engagement along command of Col. Williams, of the 1st because, as he says, the position assigned the whole line, and General M'Clellan, in Massachusetts Cavalry, advanced to meet him by the appointment of Major Gen. order to be ready for any emergency, gave them, Hamilton's and Ranson's guns pre-Pope as Commander in Chief of the Army directions to Gen. Casey and Col. Ingall ceeding. Here, our soldiers, exposed to my communication is already growing too of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to to make every preparation for the instant a galling cross fire between the forts and those heretofore held by him, and to re- removal or destruction of all the supplies woods, behaved excellently, especially the main in the command now assigned him at White House, should the result of the 97th Pennsylvania, and the 3d New were wounded. The names of the wounded would, as he says, largely reduce his rank imponding battle render such a course ne- Hampshire, the latter suffering severely. and consideration in the service, it is or- cessary, his force being deemed too small Under the supposition that the fire of the dored by the President, that Major Gen. to render the successful defense of his rebel fort had been compelled to slacken John C. Fremont he relieved from com- position a certainty against such a move- under those of Hamilton's and the Conmand; second, that Brigadier General ment of the enemy. At nine o'clock a necticut batteries, Gen. Stevens was orly in arm. None of the wounded are danger- Rufus King be and he is hereby assigned dispatch was received announcing that a dered to form a column for another asto the command of the first army corps of general battle was progressing along the sault, while Col. Williams held his posithe Army of Virginia, in place of Gener. whole line, the enemy having renewed the tion to repulse any attack on the left, and al Fremont relieved. By order of the attempt to flank Gen. Porter's position on part of Gen. Wright's command went to President." A dispatch from Middle- the right. At eleven o'clock a second Gen. Stevens' assistance. Gen. Wright, town, Va., dated June 28th says that dispatch announced that Gen. Porter had meanwhile, had sent word to the gunboats, Gen. Fremont having turned over his driven the enemy before him, and repul directing them to shell the rebels, one command to Gen. Schenck, departed with sed them three times with terrific slaugh. fourth of a mile to the left. In this they his personal staff and an escort of eavalry, ter, and was then ordered by Gen. M'- failed, miscalculating their range, when about 8 o'clock on the morning of that Clellan to fall back. About seven o'clock our troops, unsupported by anything but

Clellan, two days previous, that he was Mississippi, is important. Our gunboats him as its President. Addresses were tion as may be deemed necessary. The -A telegraphic dispatch from West envy received the first shot, and after two zoo river, and proceeded within four miles the entire abalition of slavery throughout the also made by other gentlemen present, who Delegate Elections will be held on the Point states that General Scott has recei- hour's fight, retreated in confusion. The of Vicksburg, from which point seven land, as a measure imperatively demanded by a due regard for the unity of the country. have been with the army and in the hos-sturday preceding. There should be ved intelligence of the death of his wife, wounded represent it to have been a most men went by land, on the Louisiana side, practical suggestions were thrown out.-- election districts. See call under edito-her last illness by her daughter and son-nasses, that the shell and grape poured Davis, and the guaboats started to attack