The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURG.

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of CHARLES WILL, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 19th day of July inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, *Chairman.*

☞The following persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg—J. Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stable.
Cumberland—Francis Bream.
Straban—Philip Donohue.
Tyrone—Jacob C. Pittenturf
Reading—Thomas N. Dicks.
Hamilton—John Dellone.
Oxford—Henry J. Kuhn.
Berwick bor.—Frederick Wolf.
Berwick tp.—Samuel Brown.
Conowago—Samuel G. Sneeringer, Jr
Union—Daniel Geiselman.
Germany—Dr. E. F. Shorb
Mountpleasant—J. E. Smith.
Mountjoy—Henry Beitler.
Freedom—Andrew White.
Liberty—Abraham Kriso, of A.
Hamiltonban—Jno. W. McConnell
Franklin—Dr. Wm. C. Stem.
Menallen—Wm. Overdeer.
Butler—Jesse Dull.
Huntington—Carson C. Moore.
Latimore—Michael Stambaugh.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

The Republican editors, unable to defend the Abolition actions of their leaders in Congress—indeed, driven to the wall at *all* points—seek to shift the responsibility for the present state of things, with its vast expense of blood and treasure, from their *own* to the shoulders of the Democratic party. But no sensible man can be cheated by any such transparent dodge. Look at a few items in the record:

The Democratic party was unanimously in favor of settling our national difficulties upon that fair and honorable plan, the Crittenden Compromise. The leaders of the Republican party opposed this, and having a majority in Congress, DEFEATED IT. Why? Because such a settlement would have finally arranged the slavery question—removed it from the arena of politics—and, in the language of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, "*would have broken the backbone of the Republican body,*" which they considered "*a greater calamity than civil war!*"

This was in the beginning of the troubles. What followed? Corruption of the most stupendous character. The Fremonts, the Cummingses, the Morgans, and hosts of other Republican clans, put their arms, shoulder deep, into the public treasury, and millions corruptly disappeared!

"IN THE FIRST YEAR OF A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, WHICH CAME INTO POWER UPON PROFESSIONS OF REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT, THERE IS INDUBITABLE EVIDENCE ABROAD IN THE LAND THAT SOMEBODY HAS PLUNDERED THE PUBLIC TREASURY WELL NIGH IN THAT SINGLE YEAR AS MUCH AS THE ENTIRE CURRENT YEARLY EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE ADMINISTRATION WHICH THE PEOPLE HURLED FROM POWER BECAUSE OF ITS CORRUPTION"—Is the language of a member of their own party, (Mr. Dawes,) whose sworn duty it became to investigate these frauds.

The present Republican Congress voted ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS for the negro in the District of Columbia, besides other appropriations for his benefit in quantity yet unknown. Then it is estimated that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND blacks are in the aggregate supported by the Government, at various points, in almost total idleness. Saying nothing of the clothing, the "rations" of this number, at a cost of twenty cents each, amount to twenty thousand dollars a day, or over SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per annum!

We could add count after count of the same character. For all these enormities the Republican party is responsible, and its leaders *know* and *feel* it. They may seek to hide their heads from the frowns of honest and patriotic men, by giving their organization new names—"Union party."—"People's party"—or anything else but its true title; yet there is no escaping the righteous condemnation which the people have in store for them. In the language of Senator WRIGHT, of Indiana, "radicalism *must* be abjured," AND IT WILL BE!

ONE OF THE MEN WHO DENOUNCE DEMOCRATS AS TRAITORS.—George W. Julian, Republican, from Indiana, in a speech the other day in Congress, said:—"Cases may arise in which patriotism itself may demand that we trample under our feet some of the most vital principles of the Constitution;" and he adds that this has been done already by the present Administration! The Abolition organs consider such men as Julian patriots.

☞Hon. Wm. Hopkins has been nominated for re-election to the Legislature by the Democracy of Washington county.

"THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG!"

When the Know Nothing leaders started their midnight organization, they made pretensions to the purest patriotism; and *seemingly* ignored all "party" spirit. "Let us all be *Americans!*" shouted they. We said at the time that their professions were hollow, and were made with a view to obtain political power—to secure *offices* for men who could not otherwise get them.—The result proved the correctness of our opinion. When "Sam" would no longer serve their selfish and proscriptive purposes, they ceased to sing peans to him.

Their next object of affection was "Sambo," and to him they still cling. But humbuggery must again be resorted to, the better to accomplish their cherished end. It won't do to take *open* Abolition ground. Honest people might be staggered by a frank avowal of their purpose. Hence, notwithstanding the *sectional* character of their party—the disunion sentiments expressed by their leading men during twenty years, as well as their open disregard of the Constitution and Laws—these demagogues all of a sudden pretend to be the special friends of the Union, and, in Democratic counties, assume the title of "Union party!" But that this assumption is all *sham*, as was the "no party" cry of Know Nothingism, must be apparent to every reflecting man. The illustration furnished by the manœuvres of the Republican leaders in our county is quite sufficient to produce this conclusion.

Last fall, feeling their inability to cope with the Democracy on a square Republican platform, they adopted the "no party" dodge—on that basis nominated a ticket—and, by deluding a few innocent voters, succeeded in electing a part of it. But how did their candidates turn out after the election? They proved to be quite as warmly Republican as if elected on a distinct Republican ticket—*party* men, and nothing else. There was no more rank Republican in the Legislature than Busbey—voting as he did for all the measures of that party, and for all its candidates, even supporting two prominent *Know Nothings*, Ranch for Clerk and Moore for State Treasurer.

But in spite of these well known and conclusive facts, the game is to be tried again, in order to secure offices for hungry "patriots." On Saturday week the so-called "Union Committee" (or rather a small part of it) assembled at the Eagle Hotel, and resolved to hold a county convention on the 4th of August, to nominate a county ticket. It did more. The Republican State Committee, headed by that notorious Legislative manager, McClure, some time ago called a State Convention to select candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. To this *party* State Convention the so-called "Union" "no party" Committee resolved to send R. G. Harper senatorial and *Josiah Benner* representative delegates! This Committee thus carried out, what we said in the beginning they would, *the work of the Republican party.* If any act had been wanting to prove that the leaders intended the Committee to be a part of the machinery of their party, the selection of delegates by it to a *party* State Convention would furnish it. The humbuggery of the whole affair is now fully apparent—the "cat is out of the bag," head and heels. Can any man longer be deceived by the shallow pretence of "no party," set up by these fanatical office-hunting demagogues.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

The object of the Democratic party—which does not seek to conceal its identity by plausible names, and scorns to fight behind masked batteries—is to restore the Union as it was, and maintain the Constitution as it is. There can be but two parties at the next election—the party that stands on the broad platform of the Constitution, and the Abolition party. The one will comprise all the Democrats and conservative men in the country; the other will be composed of Abolitionists and plunder patriots, with a slight sprinkling of renegade office-seeking Democrats. The Democratic party will seek to restore the Union upon its ancient basis. The other party will seek purposes as various as its component parts. Abolitionism, however, must necessarily be its life and soul, while it will be the common refuge of the plunderers who will seek its protection as a covering for their transgressions. Who can doubt which party most desires the welfare of the country?—The Democratic party is as right as the Constitution, and must triumph.

RIGHT MEN IN RIGHT PLACES.

"Over the Chickahominy," writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, "they have pressed the poor reporter into digging trenches, and special orders have been issued that every civilian is to be employed at such labor, and, in time of battle, to fight the enemy. If such an order comes this way, I am prepared for it. I used to shovel snow in winter time in Philadelphia, and in the Lincoln campaign manœuvred a Wide Awake torch as well as anybody could."

Now, according to our notion of the fitness of things, "digging trenches and fighting the enemy" are just the most becoming work for every Wide Awake who, like him of the *Press*, carried a torch "during the Lincoln campaign,"—and seeing now that these gentlemen of the lamp and cape have made a beginning, we hope they will keep on, until every man of them is—where he ought to be—in the trenches and rifle-pits, if not in the mud and the swamps, before Richmond.

THE IMPOLICY OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

No one in a few words has stated the errors of the emancipation policy of Congress and the Abolition leaders better than Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General. In a letter of response to an invitation to attend a meeting in New York, on the 6th of March last, Mr. Blair said:

"The difficult question with which we have to deal, then, is the question of race, and I do not think it is disposed of, or that our difficulties will be lessened by emancipation by Congress, even if such an act was constitutional. It would certainly add to the exasperation of the non-slaveholding whites of the South, and might unite them against the Government, and, *if so, they would be unconquerable.*"

☞Mumford, recently hung at New Orleans for cutting down the U. S. flag, followed gambling as a profession, and was so noted for his proficiency at cards that planters would come to the city and furnish him money to play with, giving him half of all he could win.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

The title of this regiment would at the first blush appear to be an anomaly in the army of the United States. The supposition that one thousand citizens of the nullifying, rebellious State of South Carolina, could be found to muster under the "Star Spangled Banner," is one so remote from the range of probabilities, that the bewildered reader may pause in doubt, after reading the caption of this article. Gentle reader, although there is such a corps as "The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers," we do not desire to mystify you—we will explain.

Gen. Hunter has organized, at Port Royal, a regiment, composed of runaway slaves, mostly pressed into the U. S. service, who are armed and equipped at the cost of the United States. This negro regiment is officered by non commissioned officers taken from the Pennsylvania and New York regiments, and who have been promoted for that purpose by Gen. Hunter, to the rank of captains, first and second lieutenants.—The regiment is commanded by Colonel Fessenden, a son of Senator Fessenden, of the State of Maine.

At first the negroes, like children fond of toys, were pleased with the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." But when they were brought down to *the drill*, their unconquerable dislike of all labor, got the better of their love of glory, and so, on all favorable opportunities, they ran away!—This valiant regiment, originally consisting of some nine hundred men, has already dwindled down to three hundred! The unsparing efforts of Colonel Fessenden and of the white *gentlemen* in command, have signally failed before the *vis inertia* of the black rank and file. *The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers* is afflicted with the galloping consumption, and, before an official report can be had of General Hunter of its existence, it will be "*non est.*" The philanthropic efforts of the Massachusetts school masters who repaired to Port Royal with primer, slate and pencil in hand, to teach the black idea how to shoot in the South as vigorously as in the New England States, and to draw the fat salaries for the same, have met with as little success in teaching the arts of peace as our officers in their attempt to teach the art of war.

These combined efforts, on the part of the civil and military power, to raise the blacks to the level of the whites, are sad failures. The white officers of the black regiment are disgusted, and may well exclaim, with Falstaff: "If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a sonsed gurnet." "I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat." Although they may "not march through Coventry with them," they have already got themselves into *Cavalry* on their account; for the soldiers of the white regiments hold them in such contempt that they hail them in derision as Captain Coffee, Lieutenant Sambo, and such like vile epithets.

As regards the New England philanthropic teachers, supported, as they were, by all the tenacity of Yankee perseverance, they have succumbed before the insuperable resistance of negro stupidity. They reluctantly admit their defeat, and take the first boat to the genial climes of New England, where they will resume the manufacture of wooden nutmegs, or of fine spun theories of Utopian philanthropy.

The summing up of all these facts shows that there are some 5,000 runaway negroes at Port Royal and vicinity, who, with praiseworthy appetite, eat up Uncle Sam's rations, and in return bask in all the luxury of African laziness in the rays of the broiling sun. But when these dearly beloved objects of Abolition's most tender care are asked to *drill*, or work, or learn, they skedaddle to the swamps, and, ungratefully, leave their benefactors to ruminate over these practical results of Abolition theory.

In this late disastrous experiment of our Abolition friends at Port Royal, the impossibility of raising the blacks to the level of the whites having become apparent, there is nothing left for them but to attempt to pull the whites down to the level of the blacks. With the view to the accomplishment of this laudable object, we would advise the immediate resignation of Colonel Fessenden, and of the Yankee Superintendent of negro schools, and the appointment, in their places, respectively, of the Hessian proprietor of the *Telegraph* and his renegade editor, who have long since reached the moral level calculated to qualify them for the satisfactory realization of this new experiment.—*Patriot & Union.*

SOMETHING FOR THE POLITICIANS TO THINK OF.

The Chicago *Post* says:—The elections are approaching. The people will soon have to pass upon the conduct of their representatives in Congress. The anti-slavery cry is not as potent as it was. Its repetition actually serves to increase the numbers of those who care nothing for parties, yet everything for the Union.

We do not believe that one-half of the Republicans in the present House of Representatives, who have exhibited such an unremitting determination to make this war a war for the abolition of slavery, and nothing else, will be re-elected. Their places will be filled by conservatives; indeed, it is more than probable that a majority of the next House will be Democratic.

We speak of these things because we are independent observers of events. We speak of facts, caring nothing which party may be injured or benefited by them. The insane and everlasting cry of slavery has driven thousands of Republicans into that conservatism, which if the choice comes between a man wild on the subject of emancipation, and a Democrat, will make them prefer the latter.

☞Any man who is in favor of prosecuting the war for the purpose of abolishing slavery, is a *disunionist*. The Constitution recognizes slavery in the States—to say nothing about the Territories—therefore, he who favors the prosecution of the war for the purpose specified, favors a violation of the Constitution, and as the Union can only exist under that instrument, he is, consequently, a *disunionist*. The only true patriots are the Democrats, and conservative men of both parties, who advocate "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws."

☞Notwithstanding the many unwelcome, not to say startling, reports, which reach us from the army of the Potomac, the assurance is given the country that Gen. McClellan is in a safe position, and that he can certainly hold it until reinforced, which is now being rapidly done.

THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL!

THEIR BANNER IN THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH—"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS," AND "THE UNION AS IT WAS!"

The State Convention at Harrisburg, on Friday last, was a most auspicious assemblage of the representatives of the Old Keystone's Democracy. The most gratifying harmony prevailed. Old differences were forgotten, an earnest desire to promote the good of our cause, and therefore of our country, alone inspiring all. The committe on Resolutions reported a soundly conservative and patriotic series, which were adopted amidst enthusiastic cheers.—There was not a solitary dissenting voice. The candidates nominated—Hon. ISAAC SLENKER, of Union county, for Auditor General, and Col. JAMES P. BARR, of Pittsburg, for Surveyor General—are honest and capable—true Democrats, true patriots, true men—who deserve, AS THEY WILL RECEIVE, a triumphant endorsement at the polls in October. Proceedings next week.

The friends of the "good old cause" in Pennsylvania—the *true* friends of the country—are thus fairly in the field, with their banner flung to the breeze, inscribed with—"SLENKER AND BARR!"—"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS!" Sectionalism will be borne down into deserved and ignominious oblivion, before the cohorts of a united, hopeful and determined Democracy. Courage, friends, courage! There is daylight ahead!

GREAT MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK!

Abolitionism Rebuked!—An immense meeting of the people of New York, without respect to parties, was held at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening—numbering, it is said, probably fifteen thousand. The most prominent and influential citizens headed the movement, and gave it the benefit of their presence and council. Its main purpose was to denounce and rebuke the mad and fatal course of the Abolitionists in Congress, and assert the true objects of the war. Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., Mr. Duer, Mayor Wood, and others, made speeches. The resolutions will appear in our next.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS OLD HOME AT SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. Lincoln's townsmen at Springfield, Ill., *appear to think that there are already* free negroes enough in the Northern States, without any additional measures for emancipation. At the late election in that State on the proposed new Constitution they voted as follows:

		Majority.
For exclusion of negroes and mulattoes,	1,929	
Against exclusion of negroes and mulattoes,	133	1,796
No right of suffrage to negroes or mulattoes,	2,038	
Right of suffrage to negroes or mulattoes,	29	2,013
For laws excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming to or voting in this State,	1,994	
Against laws excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming to or voting in this State,	50	1,944

Now, it is fair to presume that, as Mr. Lincoln's neighbors are opposed to free negroes living among them, they are also opposed to increasing them in other States. They surely would not want other States to have an evil they had rejected themselves.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

A large meeting of the friends of the Union was held at Lexington, Ky., on the 21st ult. D. C. Wickliffe, Esq., presided.—The following were among the resolutions adopted:

That while we cannot believe that Congress will enact or the President approve any measure for prosecuting the war for the abolition of slavery, yet we are free to declare as our opinion, that any interference on the part of the General Government with slavery in the States, either *directly* by emancipation, or *indirectly* by confiscation for the purpose of emancipation, would be in violation of the Constitution for the restoration of which the war is waged, and an attack upon rights guaranteed by that instrument, which would justify resistance by all Constitutional and legal means.

That we are alike opposed to Abolition at the North and to Secession at the South—both being equally dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DEMAGOGUES.

It is now quite manifest that the leading Republicans in Congress do not desire to see this war ended so long as men and money can be found to carry it on. In its prolongation they secure power, besides affording their friends and partisans an opportunity for plunder in contracts that peace and a restoration of the Union would annihilate. Hence their continued efforts to inflame, exasperate and embitter what of loyalty there may yet be slumbering in the rebellious States, so that it may become impossible for the Southern States ever to resume their places in the Union on terms of constitutional equality. Their political and personal ends will best be secured by a continuance of the war for years to come, and they would not have an immediate peace if it could be honorably secured.

It is no doubt the design of the leading Republican managers to keep Congress in constant session till the official term of the members shall expire on the 4th of March. They would make a perpetual Congress if they could; for they begin to perceive that with its expiration all their chances for jobs will pass away. They are fearful that the President cannot be moulded to their radical views and made to toe the mark they have made for him, when he comes to be relieved of the Congressional pressure that has been brought to bear upon him; and they mean to hold a continual session so as to act as an executive "body guard."—*Clinton Democrat.*

Asthma or Phthisic.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—*Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.*

☞Mr. Jerome Walter has been appointed Collector of School and Building Taxes for the Borough of Gettysburg. An abatement of five per cent. is offered to all persons paying their taxes before the 1st of September.

☞General M'Call, of this State, is reported killed.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

The Whole of General M'Call's Force Engaged.

THE FEDERAL LOSS TWELVE HUNDRED.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of the battle of Thursday and Friday before Richmond:

BATTLE FIELD, Sunday, June 29—A. M.

A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing of the army of the Potomac on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th instant, the particulars of which, as near as we can gather, are given below.

On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack upon Gen. Stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, probably for the purpose of accomplishing an out flanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterward they commenced a vigorous cannonading from the works situated on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a miles distant; also from two batteries, one above and the other below. They were replied to by Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries on picket duty, one on the Mechanicsville road, and another from behind earthworks at the right of a grove.

About 2 P. M. the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad, making a rapid advance through lowlands and forest, toward Gen. McCall's division, who were entrenched on a hilly woodland across a swampy ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville.

The 1st Pennsylvania Rifles (Bucktails) and Campbell's Pennsylvania Battery were on picket duty, all of whom, except one company, fell back behind the breast-works and rifle pits, where a line of battle was drawn up.

The Bucktails who were on picket beyond the railroad were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them they were trying to cut their way through an immensely superior force. Their fate is not known, but it is presumed that the greater portion were taken prisoners.

The enemy advanced down at the rear 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 ravine, when the conflict became most terrible. The rebels, with the most determined courage, attempted to press forward over miry ground, but the bullets and grape shot fell among them like hail, until, in the words of an officer, "they lay high, flies on a bowl of sugar," and at dark withdrew. The cannonading was kept up on both sides until about 9 P. M., when the battle ceased. Our forces were covered by earthworks, and suffered but slightly.

Late in the afternoon, the enemy made a charge with cavalry. About one hundred of them came rushing down and attempted 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 the hill, when the cavalry men abandoned their horses and fled.

The infantry fight was then renewed, and continued until 7 P. M., when a retreat 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 hold.*—The outer forces began to fall back. Porter's corps were some distance below, near what is known as Dr. Gaines' residence.

At this time heavy and continued cannonading was heard on the right wing.

Immense baggage and forage wagons, extending about four miles in length, came hurrying along. Next came a cavalcade of ambulance wagons, extending as far as the eye could reach.

Then came stragglers and sick soldiers on foot, followed by an artillery battery, hurriedly crossing the bridge. As the last of the train passed over, an order was given to destroy it. At this moment, a depleted regiment came over the eminence, 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. Two hours afterward the enemy came feeling their way through the woods, and finally a general battle ensued.

A sudden emergence of a regiment from a wood, and a prompt occupation of two rifle pits partially in possession of some of the Pennsylvania reserves, gave the rebels an advantage in front of Porter, which they improved during the day. The attack became general. Its severity and the seriousness of the issue, as felt by the commander-in-chief, were keenly appreciated about nine o'clock, by the guarded whispering of the news that all the public property at White House Landing had been embarked, and all the transports and vessels under charter ordered to sail under convoy to the Hampton Roads. This truth at last dawned upon the eyes of the dullest. McClellan had not soldiers enough to fight the enemy in front and to maintain the base of his supplies and guard his connection with it by railroad.

Early in the action, Porter's wounded were ordered to a remoter hospital than that in which they lay. The Regulars, for the first time, were brought up and set to work. Before noon the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts troops beyond Gaines' Mills had yielded the ground to numbers, and retired under order—burning commissary and other property before they went, and destroying a bridge over the Chickahominy as they crossed it. An attack in great force upon Smith's division was also made. The Vermont troops and New York 33d, and others, with Ayre's battery and Cowan's, repelled it with terrible slaughter.

Superabounding in regiments, as brave and resolute as tigers, the rebels rolled their fresh men in successive waves upon Sumner, and thereby carried the general assault to the lines of Hooker and Kearney. [On the left.—EDR.] The ground is a swampy wilderness, dotted with clearings, in corn, and wheat, and oats. A battle all along the front we occupy cannot be seen even from a balloon. The woods will hide the most of it. They will mask nearly all of a battle in front of the corps d'armee, or of the divisions either.

The fight of to-day, therefore, cannot be described, save by a memorandum of the positions respectively held by the opposing parties at its close, and by the list of the killed and wounded. On the rebel side, however, it was characterized by the steadfast old policy for which their leaders are to be so much honored, of pouring fresh and eager troops upon our weary men, and endeavoring to crush us with superior weight of fire and vastly superior exhibition of force. Twice all along the front did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle and our rifle-pits and redoubts. Porter thundered on them with fifty cannon; Sumner's, Hooker's, and Ayres' guns reaped them with a very death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was horrible. We but debate now if our own dead, wounded, and missing equal those of the Seven Pines—or exceed theirs! In the meantime, notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, the Union line is at every point about where it was in the morning, and the heroes behind it are in heart.

The cowards behind it never were in heart, malisons be on them! Of the ——d, the ——th, the ——th, that ran like kicked curs, and of Major ——, who, overtaken in his shameless scamper away from the rebel fire, had his sword taken away by a brother officer, and used to beat him in the face with, before he was booted and hooted away from the regiment. Of the conduct of—but what is the use? Let it all go. The morrow is close at hand, and its promise does not invite to crimination or recrimination.

The train delays a little. Col. Black, of Pennsylvania, is killed—his head blown off by a shell. When we lost Easton's battery we lost its valuable commander beside.—Ten guns were taken from us by a sudden flank attack, covered by the thick smoke which hung around the pieces, and slowly drifted to leeward.

11 P. M.—There is a council of the three or four best minds in the army at this late hour of the night. If they decide that we are not strong enough to maintain our position against the long-accumulated numbers of the enemy, *and that we must* retreat to-morrow, on whom shall rest the grievous responsibility of resisting or refusing McClellan's appeals for reinforcements?

LATER—12½ A. M.—Count de Paris took prisoner a rebel major, who belonged to Jackson's army. He said he had been in the valley of the Shenandoah all winter, and came here yesterday with part of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning. The whole of it was here. He said that in the attack on our right the rebels had from sixty to eighty thousand troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were borne down and swept away, precisely as some of the regiments were swept away at the Seven Pines.

Yesterday the Pennsylvania Reserves drove back the attacking regiment of Jackson's command. To-day they were overpowered by the same troops reinforced. Sykes' regulars, called up, proved unequal to the task of stopping them, and Slocum's command had to be added to them. The Count de 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 loss is enormous.

The regular 11th Infantry is about annihilated. Nearly every officer in it is killed or wounded. The 14th suffered also severely. Major Bosselle, of the regulars, a kinsman of General McClellan, is killed. Colonel Pratt, of a New York regiment, is also killed, and Lieutenant Colonels Black and Sweitzer.

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 already fill the great street of tents in the garden, and begin to pave the grass yard as after the Seven Pines. The same moaning and shrieking fill the night as then.

On the rebel side, it is estimated that full sixty thousand men took part in the action. General Lee is known to have been in command, and under him Generals Hill, Anderson, and Branch.

It was late at night when the firing ceased. As this is written it is now past midnight. Bodies of the dead cover the hill-sides and fill the fastnesses of the woods. The groans of the wounded fill the air, and anxious scores are wandering wearily about in quest of missing friends. Generals cannot find their brigades, colonels their regiments, captains their companies, and *vice versa*. Each waits with anxiety the dawning morrow, to know what of hope it shall bring of those now missing, and of fate to themselves. It is a mournful night!

Some of the Officers Killed.

COLONEL SAMUEL W. BLACK,

Of the 62d Pennsylvania, son of the Rev. John Black an eminent Scotch divine and professor, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practised law with brilliant success till the Mexican war broke out, when he went out as a private in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, and afterwards he became a Lieutenant colonel. He served with distinction in the war, and afterwards returned to the practise of his profession. In 1857 he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and was subsequently appointed Governor. A change of the Administration caused his removal, after which he ran for Congress, and came within a few votes of being elected. When the present war broke out he was among the first to offer his services to the Government. Col. Black died at the head of his regiment. He was shot through the breast, and expired without a groan.

COLONEL GROVE,

of the 27th Massachusetts, also fell at the head of his regiment. He was a graduate of West Point, and took active part in the Utah campaign. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments, a splendid disciplinarian, and much beloved by his associate officers and regiment.

COLONEL ROBERTS,

1st Michigan Regiment, is also reported among the killed. He was a graduate of West Point. His regiment was the one commanded by Colonel Wilcox at Bull Run, now held a prisoner of war with Colonel Corcoran by the rebels.

COLONEL WOLFORD,

11th New York Volunteers, was seen to fall from his horse. He is reported killed, but it is more probable that he was taken prisoner, as his body was not afterwards discovered, although his horse was found. The Colonel is well known in New York politics, having served in the New York Legislature two terms and officiated as clerk of the House several years. For some time past he has been acting brigadier general of the Second brigade in General Morell's division, which capacity he filled with eminent ability and satisfaction.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SKILLEN,

14th New York Volunteers, was shot from his horse and mortally wounded. He lived about an hour after receiving his wound. For years he was a leading dry goods merchant in Rome, New York.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SWEITZER,

62d Pennsylvania, was a lawyer of high standing in Pittsburg. He was United States District Attorney under President Fillmore. He has a brother on General McClellan's staff.

MAJOR PATTERSON,

of the same regiment, reported mortally wounded, is a civil engineer by profession. He comes of a military family, his father having been for years captain of the Pittsburg Blues.

CAPTAIN SPAULDING,

4th Michigan, said to have been killed, was a gallant officer. He was severely wounded in front of Yorktown, but refused to take a furlough.

The above is only the beginning of the list of officers killed. The list of wounded is very large. At Savage's Station alone, four hundred have been taken, all the dwellings about here having been filled to repletion.

LATER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Late Movement has Certainly Been a Success.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.—The Star of this evening states that positive and reliable information has just reached Washington, per telegraph from Fortress Monroe, announcing that Generals Keyes and Fitz John Porter have succeeded in getting into the important position on the left wing of the army of the Potomac they were ordered to take on Thursday last, their preparations to take which hastened the enemy's recent terrific attack upon Gen. P's. force. On this the Star remarks:

"Until it thus became certain here that they had been able to get into line as the left wing of the army, (instead of remaining the right wing, as up to Thursday last,) it was a matter of doubt whether the sacrifice we made in the great battle had availed aught. Now, however, it is clear that the point for which so much was risked has been most skillfully removed.

"Our loss proves to have been far heavier than we were led to believe yesterday from the statements of two or three gentlemen who left the White House on Saturday morning. It that can possibly be compensated for, the fact that the army of the Potomac now stands in the position from which its chief regard the speedy fall of Richmond as inevitable, goes far to compensate the country for it.

"Our left flank now rests immediately on the banks of James River, while our right is probably upon the impregnable point understood to have been won by Heintzleman's force on Wednesday last.

"The force lately required to guard West Point and the White House and intermediate depots, as well as the thirty-five miles of railroad from West Point to our front, is now no longer necessary in their late positions; thus practically adding much to the actual fighting strength of our army, whose supplies of every discription can be landed direct from the transports almost immediately in their camps, under the protection of the navy's gunboats.

"We need hardly add the new position of our army is upon high ground, on which it can operate to far greater advantage than of late in the swamps of the Chickahominy."

THE LATEST.

The seemingly most correct and connected accounts of the terrible fighting before Richmond are so confused and contradictory that it is difficult to determine the actual position of affairs. The latest advices are from General McClellan himself, contained in a dispatch dated Berkley, Wednesday afternoon, in which he states that he has succeeded in getting his army to that point, and was being reinforced by the troops sent from Washington. He also says that a severe battle was fought on Tuesday, resulting in the repulse of the Confederates. Berkley is in Charles City county, and as near as we can determine, ten miles below City Point, and thirty from Richmond, as the crow flies, but about fifty miles following the winding of the river. There are various estimates of the losses sustained in the several engagements, the Press dispatch placing the joint casualties at forty-five thousand, of which fifteen thousand is given as the Federal loss, and the remaining thirty thousand as that of the Confederates. The loss in officers is very severe on both sides. Generals McCall and Reynolds were wounded and taken prisoners, and Generals Sumner, Hemtzelman, Burnes, Gorman and Meads were also wounded, but were taken from the field, the two last named arriving in Baltimore on Thursday. Of the Confederates it is reported that Gens. Jackson, of Virginia, and Rhett, of South Carolina, were killed.—The report that Gen. Magruder was taken prisoner is not confirmed. The Confederates are supposed to have taken the most prisoners, five thousand being estimated as the number captured by them. Many prisoners were also captured by the Federal army, but they were found to be an incumbrance and were released, many of them making their way back to the Confederates lines. All the bridges were blown up by Gen. McClellan as he retreated, and such property and stores as could not be save were destroyed. The Confederates are believed to have outnumbered the Federals in every engagement and always fighting with the greatest desperation. It is stated that the effective force of Gen. McClellan was ninety-five thousand, while the Confederates are supposed to have had one hundred and eighty-five thousand.

CAIRO, July 1.—Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that Gen. Hindman, with 5,000 rebels, was in the vicinity of St. Charles. Col. Fitch abandoned the post after spiking the guns.

The situation of Gen. Curtis is said to be critical, he being unable to bring up his supplies, and his army having been subsisting on half rations for more than a week.

It is reported that Com. Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender the city.

It is reported via Columbus, Ky., by passengers, that a fight has occurred at Holly Springs, and that a bombardment of twelve hours' duration had taken place at Vicksburg. No time is given.

☞The first train of cars between Memphis and Corinth since the occupation of those places by the Federal forces, left Memphis on Wednesday week, but did not reach its destination. About twelve miles from the city the train was attacked by a large force of Confederates, who killed a number of Federal soldiers who were passengers, and took a number of prisoners, including among the latter one colonel and two majors. The locomotive was destroyed and the cars burnt.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

There is not as much talk as there has been touching *an adjournment*, although the business of the session is much nearer its consummation than is usual at a date two or three days precedent to adjournment. It is felt that Congress should not hurry away, when military affairs are in a crisis at Richmond, and when it is understood that a notification by England and France of an intention to intervene to stop the war, is imminent. Indeed it is stated in high official quarters that informal notice of intention to intervene has already been given, and the administration has determined to gird up its loins for a mighty contest.

SENATOR SIMMONS.

A certain Mr. Shubarth, who is a gun manufacturer of Providence, Rhode Island, testifies before Messrs. Holt and Owen, Commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate certain matters of expenditures and contracts, that he made application to Senator Simmons of that State to enable him to obtain a contract. Senator Simmons obtained a contract for fifty thousand guns, for which he charged Mr. Shubarth the snug little sum of *fifty thousand dollars*, receiving ten thousand on the spot. Mr. Shubarth was asked whether he was aware that the offer of *compensation* to Senator Simmons and the receipt of such compensation by him, was in violation of law. He answered that he understood that it was *customary* to make compensation for such services, and had heard of many cases in which it had been done. In one case as high as two dollars per pistol was said to have been promised for procuring the order.

Here is evidence of the most flagrant corruption fastened upon a United States Senator by the positive testimony of one of his own constituents under oath, and yet we have not noticed that Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Wade, or any of the Senators prominent in expelling Jesse D. Bright for writing a letter about fire-arms, have moved against Senator Simmons. If Shubarth's testimony can be believed, Simmons is a scoundrel of the deepest dye—selling himself and robbing the Government. He is far worse than an open traitor, and should be promptly kicked out of the Senate. If such evidence implicated a Democratic Senator, Mr. Sumner would not permit a moment to pass without moving his expulsion; but as Simmons happens to be an orthodox Republican, it is questionable whether any notice will be taken of his corrupt practices.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the daily servant of millions of men. Newton unravelled the mazes of the stars and made their motion the mariner's guide on the trackless ocean.—What these men have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer does in medicine. He turns the great discoveries in Science and Physics to use in the cure of disease, and makes the occult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life. His medicines for the low prices at which they are sold, bring within the reach of every man the best wisdom and the best skill of modern times.—[Wilmington, Del. "Statesman."]