The Berald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, July 4, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Heraul in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise nents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

People's State Convention.

The people of Pennsylvania, who desire cor dially to unite in sustaining the National Ad ministration in its patriotic efforts to suppres a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms. braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock on said day, to nominate candidates for the office of Auditor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen to the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,

Chairman of People's State Committee.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY,
JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
Secretaries.

nen On our first page will be found the ex cellent address of Professor Wilson, to the graduating class of Dickinson College. It is remarkable for the timely and wholesome advice it contains; its terse and lucid sentenand manly manner in which it meets the im. of July. portant issues now before the country. We bespeak for it a careful perusal.

As an evidence of our disposition to commend what is good and loyal in our political opponents, we have transferred to our columns a recent speech of Representative BAILY of this Congressional District, on the bill before Congress for the issue of addi. tional Treasury notes. While we do not at all question that his views are in perfect harmony with those of a large majority of his party associates, we are altogether so well assured, that his loyal declaration, as to the duty of sustaining the administration in its efforts to subdue the existing rebellion, and punish its wicked authors, will give serious offence to many of his former friends and supporters-we mean those who are only loyal to the country when their party leaders rule it, and their followers enjoy the spoils of office. Men whose opinions are formed and votes bestowed according to the behest of county conventions rather than according to the dictates of reason and conscience. From such men, we think Mr. BAILY will, at best, derive a constrained support-and that in our opinion is doubt

The young gentleman who figures in this week's Volunteer, in an e itorial, re viewing and criticizing the proceedings of the People's Convention, of Monday last, evidences by his article, his peculiar fitness for a contributor to that high-toned sheet .--The article, though short, contains no less than eight mistakes, as to points of fact, and as many more by inference. Our advice to him is that he have nothing to do with that concern, for, be he never so honest, the mental obliquity that anshrouds that office, will be sure to lead him into devious paths of error and misrepresentation.

We have received a letter from our young friend John Dentiff, who belongs to company I of the 1st Reg't Penna. Reserves. They were then in camp six miles from Richmond, and the writer gives a good account of the condition of his regiment as to health and spirits. As the date of the letter-June 21st -was previous to the recent engagement in which the Reserves participated, of course it contains nothing relative thereto.

The Richmond Examiner, in an article professing to describe the proceedings in the National House of Representatives, makes the following reference to Vallandigham, the leader of the Northern secessionists, and the rime mover of the recent effort to reorgan ize the Democratic party upon the basis of opposition to the Government and the war to put down the Southern traitors The Examin between its hero and the success of the rebel cause. It depicts a noisy scene in the House, in the presence of a "a motley mob of soldiers and civilians, male and female," during a speech by Mr. Lovejoy, and says:

"But there is a silence for once. Vallandigham rises to address the House. It is vonderful what respect a brave man can wring from his enemics, even while in their power As Mr. Vallandigham's "Mr. Speaker!" rings through the House, the hum dies out i the galleries, and the members turn to their chairs, with a contemptuous jeer on their faces, to listen to his remarks, looking around on his enemies, who, if they dared, would knife or pistol him at his seat. His words be gin to come hot, heavy, scorching, in his de nunciation of the illegal measures of the Administration. The speaker grows uneasy; the members grin and wriggle in their seats, and the galleries burst out into a pandemoni um of hisses, yells, and curses. The Speaker raps his gavel, but the storm continues; the hissing darting down like tongues of serpents upon the unshielded head of Mr. Vallandigham, who stands unmoved, toying with his watch-guard, waiting for the restoration of order, which comes by and by, and he pro-ceeds, with intervals of interruptions such as we have described."-

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Member of Congress from Illinois, recently delivered a lecture on the state of the country, in Coop. er Institute, in New York. His speech was arm of power, and punished a few of the bad arm of graged in that movement, it is hardly fillely we should now be called upon to make a spirit of putriotism and liberty. He such tremendous efforts to quell rebellion. showed that the rebellion was an out-growth | The bold, bad men in the South, who have of slavery, and that no permanent peace lately boasted that they have been engaged for thirty years in preparing the public mind in that region for the present outbreak, would oppressive system. Speaking of the cautious policy of President Lincoln, he said:

The President is like a man driving a horse in the thills of a buggy, and leading another behind by a halter strap. The one oivil war on record. They have committed a civil war on record. between the eyes, ears small, short, around the throat, stifle full and hard, short coupled, and can clear ditch and hedge, high spirited and fast, and in all points just such a steed as the pencil of Resa Bonheur would delight to trace, and such as Bonner or Vanderbilt never drew line upon. [Laughter.] The creature behind is a very different kind of animal; he can do nothing but hold back; he jerks and sags back on the halter; he has a large head, striking anricular development; his ribs are as distinct as hoops on a barrel; his ribs are as distinct as hoops on a barrel; his ribs are as distinct as hoops on a barrel; he has his hip, bones are enormously high, and he bears unmistakable evidence of never have the throat, stifle full and hard, short coupled ing made the acquaintance of the out bin, and his candle destitution is precisely that guile the lionest masses of the South Into treaof Tam O'Shanter's mare after she made the convulsive spring that brought Tam and well that Mr. Lincoln would be in a minority across the running stream, where warlock would be appeared to present Congress and would be appeared to present Congress and

knows that the horse Radical that he is driving can go ahead, for he has by him-been taken in handsome style into the Executive hair; [laughter;] but he is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trust-ed going down hill, otherwise he would let go of the old rackabones that hobbles along pehind. [Applause] Now, I do not propose to dash ahead so as to throw the President out or break the carriage, but go so steadily that the Executive can be assured that he is safe with the Radical steed, down hill as well as up, and on level ground, and then he will drop the strap and let the old conservative Rosinate go to grass. [Thunders of applause.] I am for pouring on all the steam that the machinery will bear; but it is better to got into port a few hours later than to risk the explosion of the machi nery. If the President does not believe all I do, I believe all he does. [Applause and laughter.] If he does not drive as fast as I would, he is on the same road and it is a question of time. The great tide of events sweeps onward under a guiding power of a superintending Providence, bearing with it President, and Cabinet and Congress. Safe pilotage is quite as needful now as propul sive power, for there is a semi secession foe crouching in the jungles of a sham Democrace, ready to spring upon the Union forces at the very first opportunity that promises any success. There may be an eddy in the flow of this great river, but the resistless current sweeps onward. [Applause]

COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the call of the county Comnitte, the Convention to elect delegates to the People's State Convention at Harrisburg, met in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion, the Convention then proceded to nominate and elect a Representive deleces; its happy illustrations; and the bold gate to the Harrisburg Convention on the 17th

> Wm. B. Mullen, having received the majority of the votes polled, was declared the duly elected delegate.

> On motion, James R Smith, Geo Zinn, S. D McPherson, R. C. Himes and R. H. Thomas, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

> Resolved. That looking to the present dis racted condition of our common Country requiring the union of all hearts and all hands in the common cause : and the fact that all of the usual topics of party controversy have been settled by the existing war, we think we are justly entitled to invoke and claim the aid of every loyal citizen in the support of the present Administration of the General govern

Resolved, That the public and official conduct of the President of the United States un der circum-tauces more trying by far than any which his prodece-sors have ever been called upon to meet, has fully vindicated the confidence in his integrity and wisdom, which designated him as the choice of the people, and raised him by a vote so emphatic and decisive to the exalted and responsible station which the providence of God has called him to occupy.

Resolved, That we cordially acquiesce in the broad and liberal basis on which the State Convention has been called and will be constituted, and tender the right hand of fel lowship to all citizens who are willing to unite, on equal terms, in a resolute effort to main tain the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in an attitude of firm support of the National Administration in its great work of surpressing rebellion vindicating the rightful authority of the government, and establishing peace on principles of freedom and justice, in opposition to the efforts of an unpatriotic faction in the State, banded for the purpose of ham-pering the Government in its operations and shielding rebels and traitors from just pun ishment, in the hope of promoting their selfish and mercenary disguises by an alliance with those who have simed felon blows at the

Resolved, That Pennsylvania is now, as she ever hasbeen ready to pour out her blood without stint, in defence of the Constitution, the integrity of the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. With our noble army of soldiers in the field doing battle for a most sacred and glorious cause, the flag of our wilderness overspreading a continent, and several taken prisoners. sacred and glorious cause, the flag of our Country has been gallantly upheld by her sons, who in every battle field of the war added fresh and undying glory to the escutchcon of the old Keystone State.

very life of the nation.

Resolved. That the successful exertions of Gov. Curtin during the past year, in prepar ing Pennsylvania to honorably acquit herself in the present struggle for national existence receives our earnest accommendation Resolved, That R. H. Thomas, E. W. Cur

riden and John Hays, are hereby appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet similar Confer ses from Perry, Juniata and Mifflin Counties n the borough of Newport, on Tuesday the 8th day of July, 1862

Resolved, That we hereby commend and endorse the active and energetic policy pursued by our national and State Government in their efforts to crush out the present unholy re

Resolved. That in our own names and in the names of those we represent we hereby tender grateful acknowledgement to our gal lant fellow citizens who left their homes for er recognizes the sympathetic feeling existing the purpose of vindicating the honor of our share each one will be liable to pay.

SPEECH OF HON. JOS. BAILEY. On the 17th of June, the House being in Union, the Member of Congress from York, Cumberland and Perry, Mr. Bailey, delivered have the sum of fifty dollars as the liability the following speech:

Mr. CHATRMAN: - I happen to be one of those old enough to have voted for that great and good man Andrew Jackson. About the period of his second election that old here rappled the heresy of nullification by the When he sent Commodore Elliott lown to Charleston and laid a few of our old fashioned frigates broad side to that arrogant city, and filled the forts in the harbor full of soldiers, there was no grumbling then; everything the old man did to crush that little rebellion was approved by the Democratic party of that day. I remember well, when the report came North, (news did not travel as fast at that time as it does now,) that he expressed a determination to hang Calhoun as high as Haman, but one voice was heard, and that was to applaud his declaration. A compromise with treason was unwisely but hon-estly made at that time; the old here was prevented from crushing that foolish outbreak by force, as he would have done; and the Na tion is now reaping the bitter fruits of that blunder. If Jackson had been let alone in

alone. These men were permitted to go unpunished, and they have at last involved great crime. They are now in armed rebellion against a Government that never did them bears unmistakable evidence of never having made the acquaintance of the out bin

hate the surprising growth of the Nortly and West in all the elements of greatness—num-bers, wealth and intelligence—and feared these elements would some day be used to curtail their influence over the Government and and its patronage. That was the prominent. and its patronage. That was the prominent, leading motive for their treason, and not the abolition of slavery. If the latter motive had actuated them, why did their self constituted government offer to England and France the abolition of slavery in thirty years, as the price for their acknowledgment and an alliance to aid in destroying our Government?
It will not do to close our eyes to the enornity of this crime or the condition of things he returns to his plantation, instead of re hat fearfully surround us. This is a war of spect and submission to his authority, he will that fearfully surround us. This is a war of elemental principles—of aristocracy against find insubordination not to be controlled by democracy; and its effects, for good or evil, will be felt to the utmost bounds of civilizative of an institution not only costly but tion. If the former succeeds the cause of constitutional liberty will be put back a thousand years. If the latter triumphs, as it most cer-tainly will, the bold men who are raising their voice against tyranny over the whole earth, will be inspired with a new vigor in their efforts to establish equal rights and constitutional freedom for all civilized men. In this great emergency, what is the duty of the Government and the people who are loyal to it? Are we merely to look on like servile wretches and permit these traitors to destroy our Government, without an effort to save it? Are we reduced to so mean a condition that, after the short period of seventy-three years of national existence, four fifths of the American people became so venal and cowardly as his efforts to destroy nullification. We to permit the other fifth to overthrow their Government? No. sir. We have plenty of good

and brave men yet who are willing to peril their all in defence of their country. We may have men among us to try to alarm the fears of the people about debt and taxation. But these things are of no avail. The great majority of the people have resolved, in their heart of hearts, that there is but one way about it. This rebellion is to be put down, cost what it may. The people know that if it is permitted to succeed, ruin and desolation will follow. The protection the laws afford to life and property will be swept away with the destruction of the Government. The peo ple know this well, and hence the patriotic uprising of six hundred and fifty thousand armed men to crush out this foul blot on the fair fame of our country. Debt and taxation were not a consideration with the people when they sent these brave men forth to battle for fair fields in the blood of the true and the their country. They knew well that debt and false alike, so be it The crime and the taxation would be the result of the herculean | fault shall not be ours. The responsibility efforts they were making to save this Government, and all true men will bear these burlens cheerfully. There is no use now in talking about the

causes that may have produced this rebellion

-about abolition and the conduct of enthus:

can to defend their country, and we will be recreant to our principles if we do not assist in ists. We have the terrible and tangible fact staring us in the face, that a portion of the people of the United States have arrayed themselves in armed rebellion against their country, Some of the States, in violation of the Constitution, have entered into alliances peril. with each other, to destroy the Government have raised armies and navies ; seized the property of the Government, and commenced his unholy purpose while still enjoying its patronage. After committing these monstrous and treasonable outrages, the self-constituted overnment into which these traitorous States had entered, audaciously declares that all it wants is to be let alone. Very likely. The perpetrator of crime always desires that.—

the wishes of these bad men cannot be gratified The Government of the United States is obliged to see that the laws be faithfully executed, and cannot consent that rebels against its authority anywhere shall be let alone. -They are to be punished; and to do this armed men are required.

The men who arm and go forth to fight for

beir country must be maintained and paid for their time, and to do this Congress must provide the Executive with the means. Hence be necessity of this bill. I shall vote for it with pleasure, because it provides the necessary means and is the least burdensome t he people, because it is in the nature of a oan without interest. Talk about cost when the existence of such a Government as this is at stake. The trustee of the rights of man throughout the world, we will, as we ought incur the curse of mankind if we stop short for fear of expense, in our efforts to maintain its supremacy. What signify a thousand millions or five thousand millions, compared with the existence of a nation that has produced such startling results in the history of the world in the short space of three quarters of with which the people of the earth have clothed themselves. In a very short time i will produce food sufficient to sustain the wants of all mankind. Its manufactures are carried in its own ships to every port on the earth. It has tamed the lightning and made it the means of transmitting thought. It has Pontchartrain are up the Arkansas river, but made the terrific power of heated vapor submissive to its will, and compelled it to perform labor equal to the efforts of millions men. Its educational institutions excel in number and usefulness those of all other na-

tious and its gallant soldiers and sailors have ever met a foe able to conquer them. These are a few of the great results pro duced by a great people under the benign influence of this greatest and best form of gov ernment, in a period much short of a centu-Will a people who have accomplished these great purp ses in so short a time, be alarmed at a debt of \$1,000,000,000 in curred in the preservation of their Govern ment? I think not, when they ascertain the eight years more we shall have a population of torry millio s and over. Divide \$1,000. 000,000 by this number and we have the trifling sum of twenty five dollars, for which each one of the people will be liable, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the interest on which, per year, is \$1,50 Doub. Union, the Member of Congress from York, le this amount of indebtedness, and you of each one, subject to an interest of three dollars - not very alarming figures to a great and free people. The ordinary revenue has most gen-rally been sufficient to defray the ordinary expenditures of the Government

as we have peace, and trade and business have resumed their usual channels. The people have a right, and certainly will exercise it, to hold the agents of the Government to a faithful performance of duty. The man who will, in this great emergency, impose upon his Government by a fradulent compliance with the terms of his contract, or the public officer who abuses his trust, is more bateful than a rebel, and ought to be more severely dealt with. The drum head court martial is the only remedy for that class of men. A little exercise of that kind of remedy would have a most salutary effect at this time. Plunderers are to be found among all people. They are but the last when fighting is to be done Cowardice and theft are twin brothers, and always in company; always at work in dark and dirty places, ready to cheat an individ-

The great and only purpose of the Gov. ernment, in my judgment, should be to maintain and defend the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was prior to the rebellion. The framers of that sacred instrument, the Constitution, certainly clothed this Government with sovereignty ample and sufficient to defend t against all foes, either internal or external. The resort to powers of doubtful character, or not warranted by the constitution, is dangerous, and will be injudiciously felt hereafter when resorted to as a precedent. The war power so much talked about in this Hall, is but the power of the despot at best, and should be resorted to only as limited and qualified by the provisions of the Constitution.

The folly of confiscation of property by any other than a judicial process, and for a longer period than the life of the offender will probably be fully demonstrated when you offer it for sale. Purchasers will look at the Constitution and exercise their own judgment as to the character of the title you propose to vest. But little will be realized from this project, or I have not studied well convulsive spring that brought Tam safe across the running stream, where warlock and witch college and and these leading to rabellion, and not to the propose to do is being better done by the rebust themselves? Have a little patience, and perceived with mingled fear and specified and perceived with mingled fear and specified and perceived with mingled fear and specified a effect emancipation, when the work you propose to do is being better done by the quiet, with the exception of certain mysterical states of the propose to do is being better done by the quiet, with the exception of certain mysterical states of the can give any account of their vocations or the control of the repetition of their vocations or the can give any account of their vocations or the can give any account of their vocations or the can give any account of their vocations or the can give any account of their vocations or the can give any account of their mysterical states of the can give any account of their mysterical states of the can give any account of their mysterical states of the can give any account of the can give any account of their mysterical states of the can give any account of the can give any account of their mysterical states of the can give any account of their mysterical states of the can give any account of their mysterical states of the can give any account of their mysterical states of the can give any account of the can give

provisions of that instrument. The rebels themselves have numbered the days of slavery. Their offer to abolish it in thirty years, will destroy all the respect for the institution among its best friends. The moral restraint that has heretofore kept the slave in submission, has been in a measure removed." Rebellion has schooled him to notions of freedom. The master whose

submission, has, by his example, inspired him with vague ide s of liberty; and when dangerous, and he will resort to free labor for safety. Let those questions of doubtful

night. Cavalry scouts had also been sent out

tion as one of the great landmarks in its organization. Armed rebellion is not in nemy.
Whilst all these proceedings were going on, ccordance with the provisions of that nstrument, but subversive of them. The nly safety is in strict obedience to it and the laws. Any other course leads to anarchy. Let us cling to it as the great hope of man kind, and interpose our strong arms as against any unlawful efforts to impair its sacred provisions. A portion of our people have arrayed themselves in arms against the authority of the Government, and for the purpose of destroying the Constitution. It be with those who imposed this dreadful necessity upon the Government Actuated by this sentiment, near four hundred thou-

In the meantime the work on the construction of the radioad bridge over the Pamunkey, just above the landing was steadily progress ng, a large force of workmen being co it work. This fact, in conjunction with the evident movement towards a speedy evacua-tion, bewildered the speculations of the uninitiated, but Col Ingalls, under whose directions the evacuation was progressing, moved

about as coolly as a summer's morning. The morning train brought down the gratifying news that the forward movements of General Hooker, had been entirely successful, and that he held the enemy's camp and rifle pits. About one hundred of the wounded arrived, and were removed, with the others to the hospital steamers, where the military committee, with their large corps of surgeons, and the numerous Sisters of Churity in attendance, done all in their power to render the poor fellows comfortable. There are also a large number of volunteer female nurses in attendance, who are unremitting in their at tention and kindness to the sick and wounded. The reports from the front on Thursday evening, contained favorable, heavy skir-mishes having taken place on the right, re-sulting in the repulse of the enemy, and a

to the recent fight near Charleston.

Gen. Fremont has turned over his command to Gen. Schenck, and left for New York with many of his officers.

Capt. McMichael, of Gen. Grant's staff,

The graceout Essex, at St. Louis, has been reconstructed on a very formidable plan, and is ready for active service.

A number of clergymen at Nashville, of the been sent to the penitentiary on the charge of disloyalty.

Son and Eacll, in a attempting to turn the into the woods, and causing the abandon right flank, were repulsed by Geo. McCall ment of charps to the right of the Mechan disloyalty.

The first railroad train from Corinth to Memphis was attacked by a body of rebels on bock with his great slaughter. This attempt of place upon the York River railroad, between

interest it was to train him to ideas of

tired of an institution not only costly but

utility afone, and cling to the one straight

this accursed rebellion by the recognized

power-of-the-Constitution A resort to

power beyond the provisions of that instru-

ment, is an admission of the weakness of

I conscientiously believe it to be the duty

of every Democrat to support the President

in the exercise of every constitutional power

to suppress this unjustifiable rebellion, and

with as much cordiality and disinterested-

would not be consistent if we pursued any

other course. The Democratic party has ever claimed strict fidelity to the Constitu-

sand Democrats have armed and murched

reant to our principles if we do not assist in

providing the necessary means for their sup

port and comfort. My course is fixed.

Come what may, I will stand by my country and its brave defenders in this dread hour of

WAR NEWS

Gen. McClellan has issued an order prohib-

tions before Richmond cannot be given to the

exchanged.

ericksburg

the Government.

orward and determined idea of crushing

general order, complimenting the men of the econd Division for their gallantry in the action at Secessionville on the 16th Our fleet which ascended the White river. Ark, has been obliged to return on account of low water. The rebel boats Van Dorn and

Jackson, Price, and Beauregard are in Richmond, and will be shortly important commands.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

Events of the last three days - Great Battle on Friday - Important Strategetic Movement - Evacuation of White House - the Enemy Severely Repulsed - General McClellon's Ar my Massed South of the Chick thominy -the Enemy drawn out of his Intrenchments.

[Correspondence of the Baltimers American.

WHITE HOUSE, June 28 The events transpiring at this point, and in the army before Richmond during the pas four days, have been of such varied character and thrilling interest, that I scarcely know where to commence or end the record in order to make it at all understandable to the generil reader Many who were eye wirnesses to these movements have fled panic stricken, fully convinced that the whole army before Richmond has been destroyed, and that Gen eral McClellan has been out-witted, out-gen eralded, out flanked and "drixen to the wall;" where he promised to place the enemy. The evacuation of White House was to them an inheretofore, and we may confidently expect explicable mystery under any other condition that to be the case hereafter, at least assoon of facts; but had they kept their eyes open in the early part of the week, they would have discovered that the work of evacuation was silently and surely progressing before any of the fighting on the right wing, as early as Tuesday, and that large numbers of vessels had left the York and Pamaunkey rivers and were moving rapidly around to a new basis of operations on the James river. They might also have observed that all civillians were for bidden to approach the front as early as Tuesday, under any pretence whatever, and that immense stores of supplies at Dispatch Station had been steadily reduced for a week. until the last barrel of crackers, barrel of beef and bale of hay had disappeared before the great contest on Friday, which left the way to be found among all people. They are bold and insinuating, and when money is to expended are the first to offer their services, signedly intended by General McClollan to be the mouth of the trap into which they were being led, and I hope and believe to their entire rout and discomfiture. Before proceeding to the narrative of events

as they have occurred in the vicinity of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of Gen. Mc-Ciellan, so far as the changing of his lines are concerned and in reality the making of his left wing his right wing, and withdrawing his right wing to rest near Savage Station, at the right wing to rest near Savage Station, at the ble slaughter ensued, this time their artificry railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, has being better served was more effective in the been accomplished, throwing the way open for the enemy to rush to his coveted feast at the White House, where he found nothing

but an empty platter.
Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by General McClellan to be accomplished by it, further than throw-ing his left on to the James river,, and sup-porting Fort Darling, it is impossible at present to say. A day or an hour may decide this point. I will merely proceed to a narrative of events as they occurred at White House up to Saturday at noon, embracing such state-ments as reached us from the battle field on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. DOINGS ON THURSDAY.

The fact that the gunboats had taken posttion in front of the landing with their guns out and shotted, and the sweeping away of the trees, which was still progressing, gave renewed activity to the rush of the camp lowers for passes by the mail boat to Fortress

will be accomplished without violating the stock of stores and fortige at Dispatch Station, most boldly and bravely, when their advance sufficient to warrant arrest, and their answers In the evening it was appounced that, not a bale of hay, a bushel of oats, a barrel of beef or a box of crackers was left.

Throughout the day at White House the greatest vigilance was observed in and around

the headquarters of Gen. Casey, who had pitched his tents on the beautiful lawn in tents on the beautiful lawn in front of the White House, the building itself being occupied as the private quarters of the Sisters of Charity—and here let me add that it is quite a small building, having not more than six small rooms in it, the outbuildings and servant's quarters being separate from the residence. General Washington himself could not complain of the use of it by these ministering angels of the sick and wounded soldier. An immense train of wagons was also moving forward from the subsistence and commissary departments throughout the day, and the immense stocks on shore were being rapidly diminished. The trains on the railroad were still steadily moving forward with ammunition, and continued throughout the

in various directions during the day, and preparations were made for obstructing the roads At dusk a new panic was occasioned by the discovery that bales of hay had been piled over and about all the large masses of sub-sistence stores on the landing, indicating the probability that it might become necessary during the night to apply the torch to them to prevent their falling into the hands of the

indicating the probable intention of evacuating the landing on shore, the numerous steambeen busy towing down the river to West Point, a distance of fifty miles, through its tortuous windings, long lines of brigs and barks ladened with stores. The vessels that my letter, were scattered about in the vicinity were collected together in separate groups and anchored in the stream where fley could be easily and rapidly taken in tow by the steamers when the time for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented, it may be proper for him to understand that not less than seven hundred sail vessels were, two days previous, at anchor at the White House and landing and stream along for eight or ten miles down

iting all ununifor nell persons, from leaving White House. No sobliers, sick, wounded or well, are allowed to go north of White House for a few diys.

The Secretary of War has decided that for the present the details of the recent opera-The Navy Department has received documents from Major General Hunter in relation few more of the wounded arrived, who repor

who was taken prisoner at Shiloh, has been ted everything progressing most satisfactori exchanged. Gen. Rufus King, on Friday, received the enal battle along the whole line would take his farewell address to the troops at Fred- trains were still lining the roads with commissary stores.

THE GREAT ALARM

On Friday morning the first item of news A number of clergymen at Nashville, of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, have been sent to the penitentiary on the charge of sight flustrations and Each, in a attempting to turn the into the woods, and causing the abundon m cring, and had closed at six o'clock, with place, also, the enemy were endeavoring to a sginal victory. This repulse is said to erect breastworks in the woods. Being in have been one of the most decisive of the war; the enemy being put to a complete rout, with very light loss to our forces. Although at night, and intended for a surprise, the gal-lant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake There was, however, every indicaand General McClellan in order to be soudy or all emergencies, gave directions to Gen. | Casey and Col Ingalis to make every prepa ation for the instant removal and destruction he result of the impending battle render such a course necessary, his force being leemed too small to render the successful deence of his position a certainty against such movement of the enemy as might ensue. THE PANIC CHECKED.

During the afternoon the panic increased down the transports. At three o'clock a deubstance as follows:

on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers their bayonets, and routed them. Still opposed to greater number. This was the signal for a new change in the programme All the Government valuables and property of the officers was taken off of the mail boat and placed on board the steam or Camonico, and the order given for the de parture of the mail boat, which left at three o'clock for Portress Monroe, taking with her

in tow two heavily laden steamers ections for them to be-dropped-at-West Point-

STATEMENTS OF THE WOUNDED About seven o'clock on Friday evening nost intelligent of whom I had an opportunity of conversing. Those engaged in the re-pulse of Stonewall Jackson represented his route to be quick and most disastrons. He came down on them expecting a surprise but und them all momentarily expecting his ap proach, having been informed by General Mc Otellan two days previous that he was coming upon them Instead of a surprise, the oneupon them Instead of a surprise, the enemy received the first shot, and after two ours' fight retreated in confusion....

The wounded from the fight which immediately ensued represented it to have been a most terrific encounter the enemy coming out from Richmond upon them 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 and they moved forward most determinedly. — Their artillery was so poorly served that the damage of our ranks was light in proportion They still moved on and exchanged shower of Minnie balls which were destructive on both sides, but when General Porter ordered a bayonet charge, they refreated in double quick, though General Porter pursued them but a short distance.

The enemy again rallied and approached our lines a second time, when the same terri-ble slaughter ensued, this time their artillery range of our men. On coming to close quarters they were again repulsed and driven back a still greater distance. This twice fought over battle ground being literally strewn with the dead and dying. Gen. Porter then a second time fell back to his position and waited that the Examiner makes no montion of the nearly an hour for the enemy to renew the assault. They, however, finally came on in icreased numbers, having been largely rein-forced, and were again received with shell and grape, causing great chasms in their ranks, and one poor fellow who had lost his arm assured me that he saw the loose arm and portions of the bodies of the enemy making gyrations through the air. A third time th my bore down most bravely and determined on our lines, and this conflict was the most severely confested of the whole, but when the bayonet was brought to bear he fell back, and was pressed towards Richmond fully a mile beyond our original lines.

Again, for the fourth time, General Porter

Il miles from White House, were being car-ried off with great rapidity, and subsequently sisting of the Now York Tenth, Cdl. Benedix we learned that an immense train of wagons had been running from that point all day. Col. Warren, acting Brigadier General, and with forage and stores, and that the greatest the entire force of regulars under Majoractivity in their removal was being observed. General Sykes. This fresh force held the enemy in check whilst the force which had previously bere the blunt of the battle, moved steadily back in good order, carrying with

The enemy made a fierce attack on the re but cannon were posted at various points of the route by which they were retiring towards the Chickahominy, which occasionally poured in shot and shell upon them and checked their movements and enabled the troops to move back in the most admirable order. At one time in this retrogade movement the reserve force of Gen. Sykes charged on the enemy with the bayonet and drove him nearly a mile. In this charge the gallant New York Fifth and Col. Benedix's sergent, two corporals. New York Tenth drew forth the plaudits of the army by their steadiness and bravery, in which they, however, lost about a hundred of their numbers, whose bodies it was neces-sary to leave on the field. Cheers went up along our whole lines at this gallant repulse, which was at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the enemy did not again renew the at-tack during the balance of the evening, but turned his columns down towards the White no general engagement took place yesterday. House, which seemed to be the haven of all A considerable fight, however, did occur his hopes. The division of the enemy dispatched in this direction was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand—cavalry, artiflery and infanty. They started day, are tillery and infantry. They starte three o'clock on Friday afternoon.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON: June 29.—Since closing my etter from White House I find myself unexpectedly in Washington city, and in possession of most reliable information from the White

END OF THE WHITE HOUSE It appears that the telegraphic communica-ion between the White House and General McClellan was not broken until near one o'clock on Saturday, and then the wire was cut at Dispatch Station, four miles out, was in our possession until four o'clock in the af termoon, at which hour the operator at the the front, and the enemy were driven, back White House heard a strange signal coming with very heavy slaughter. The last reinover the wire. On going to the instrument forcements sent up, we believe consisted of he was heralded with what the Federal sol, the 25th North Carolina and several other diers call the Rebel National salute - 1 lasy, regiments, who fought nobly, sustaining a O you Yankee - of - " This was the slight loss. O you Yankee of the final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry force immediately embarked on steamboats in waiting for them, the last of the transports was moved off by the last of the transported the steamings, and the few articles scattered about on shore, even some damaged bay was fixed. The whole was of very small value, Louisiana regiment: Wounded—Colonel Shivers; Capt. C. Cornier, Company I, Taylor, Adiatant Cummings, Capt.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Oak Grove.

rom the Richmond Examiner, June 26. It was generally expected that a fierce and general engagement would have taken place at our lines yesterday, and from every indication and preparation the surmise seemed to be well founded; but although, all were on the tiptoe of expectation, yesterday passed like many others, without the realization tion of the much looked for and desired event. Early in the day cannonading, both from our own and the enemy's positions. took place both from the right, left and centre, but on the two latter points operations were nothing more than a fierce and artistic artillery duello, in which the enemy were decidedly worsted. The artillery, order of the Secretary of War promoting him to the command of the First Army Corps of the army of Virginia. On Saturday he issued ward munitions of war, whilst the wagon anxious for a response. This was not long anxious for a response. This was not long in forthcoming, and they were accordingly shelled from their several positions with much case and with evident loss.

They repeatedly returned to the charge, such accuracy, as to drive them, pell-mell. Jackson was made at three o'clock in the six and seven miles from the city, at which breastworks in the woods. Being informed of this, some pieces of the first Virginia artillery proceeded within shelling distance, and by superior execution, silenced the enemy's guns and stopped their excava tions. But the most serious and important transaction at our lines yesterday took place

on the Williamsburg road. The enemy, ad ancing their lines, suddenly fell upon our pickets, and, owing to King, be, and is hereby appointed to the com-superior numbers, drove them in upon our mand of the first army corps of the army of of all the supplies at White House, should supports. The advance of the enemy consisted of Sickles' and another brigade. In formed of the state of things, the 1st Louisiana was sent forward to reconngitre and find the enemy's force, position and intentions; but to do this their journey lay across a large one : field, and while advan ging the cowardly enemy screened their until half-past three o'clock, and the steamers forces in the thicket, and having caught the and tugs were busily engiged in towing gallant 1st Louisiana in ambuscade, deliv ered a murderous, fire, which struck down spatch was received from beadquarters, in dozens of the valiant fellows. But not dismayed at this reception and their heavy We have been driving the enemy before us loss, they dashed at Sickles' hirelings with

Still opposed to greater numbers than their eral States will explain itself. own, the 1st Louisiana was quickly supported, we are informed, by the 3d, 4th, and 22d Georgia regiments of Wright's brigade, who held a large fo ce of the foe at bay for two hours before our forces were gotten into position, and appalled the enemy by their formidable front. Except in the 1st Louisiann, we hear of few casualties, and this arose from the fact that they were the victims of a trap laid by the Yankees and were too beroic to fall back when discovering it. numbers of the wounded commenced to arrive | Col. Shivers, Major Nellegan, and many men rom the front of the lines with a few of the were wounded; Li ut Gilmore and some others being killed. This loss arose purely from an esprit du corps, which prompted them to remain and stand fast, though opposed by vastly supe for numbers. It is said, however, that when the Louisi mans closed their broken rank and ch. rged upon the enemy's masses, it was so terrible that they gave way in disorder. This conduct is perhaps akin to that which

extracted the expression of Gon. Bosquetwhen witnessing the brilliant and famous edvalry charge of the English Light Brigade at Balaklava, viz: "That is magnificent, but is not war." The conduct of the Louisianians and Georgians is highly spoken of; nothing can detract from their superior qualities as soldiers and patriots. but an excess of bravery characterizes their move-The loss of the Louisianians is reported at tourteen officers and two bundred men killed and wounded, but this we believe to be an exaggeration. Subsequent to this brilliant but unfortunate

transaction, an artillery force was moved to the front, and a fierce conflict ensued, completely silencing the Yankee batteries in the woods, which h d advanced to occupy the disputed ground Captain Huger's battery, we are informed, was conspicuous i the affairs of the day at the right, and retired from the fray with much honor and The best evidence of their little loss. success is in the fact that the enemy, retired and did not reply [It will be perceived fact that the Union forces returned, and caused the rebels to fall back defeated. entirely discomfiting them and recapturing the ground which our troops still hold-Ed Herald]
Our pickets were particularly successful

yesterday in capturing intra lers upon our lines, and effected important seizures.— Among others we may mention the arrival in our midst of two women, who were dis covered endeavoring to penetrate our lines, evidently with no praiseworthy intention. These women are of low caste, and would pass very well in time of peace for mother and daughter; but as it proves they are

ive evidence of treasonable intention. It is generally expected that operations of rear moment will take place to day, but whether the severe skirmish is of yesterday will culminate in a general action is a point impossible to determine; but should this be he case we are fully sure that all our prep arations will result in a brilliant victory, despite the traps, ambuscades and petty cunning of the enemy evinced on many

occasions as on yesterday.

As Gen. McClell n may claim the severe skirmish of yesterday as another "Federal victory," we will simply say that the brave Louisianians were opposed to no less than seven Yankee regiments, as the following prisoners by them justify; for, in addition to the seizure of Captain James McKernan, sergeant, two corporals, two musicians, six privates—in all twelve prisoners—part of Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, 7th New Jersey. 19th Massachusetts, 2d New York and 5th New Jersey, taken at the old battle ground of the Seven Pines. Three were wounded. From the Richmond Examiner, June 26.

ANOTHER SPIRITED ENGAGEMENT.-Con trory to the prediction of the knowing ones, They started down at any firm wounded in the engagement, and brought to this city this afternoon. The 22d Georgia regiment, which was on picket duty, was attacked at an early hour, and driven in by a vastly superior force of the enemy, when the 4th Georgia was ordered to its support. With this force engaged on our side, the fight lasted for some time, when the 1st House and other points on the Peninsula, Louisiann regiment was ordered to their nearly a day later than they are contained in support. Arriving on the field, Col. Shivers of the Louisiana regiment, gave command to

his men to charge the enemy. The order was promptly obeyed, the men charged with spirit and determination in solid column, and received the fire of an entire brigade of the enemy, and sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounde. Rein-forcements were then promptly ordered to

A portion of the force engaged was the notorious drunken brigade of Sickles. The engagement lasted about two hours,

Lieut, J. Taylor, Adiatant Cummings, Capt. Randall, Killed - Lieutenants Gilmore, Murphy, Hendrick and thirty others. The loss in wounded is very heavy

Important From The West.

News From the Rum Fleet - Attack on Yicks-burg Momentarity Expected - Com. Farragut confident of Success - Gen. Curtis in a Perilous Condition. ..

NEW YORK, June 30. A special dispatch has been received here om the Union ram fleet off Vicksburg, cated June 26th stating that the Union ram fleet communicated with Commodore Farragut on Wednesday, and that he was expected to attack Vicksburg on Friday Twenty vessels were in position. Commodore Farragut is confident of victory.

The rebel force is estimated at twelve thou sand men.
Commodore Davis' fleet is to co-operate

with Farragut.

General Curtis is in a perilous condition in Arkansas. The rebel Gen. Rains, having got in his rear with fifteen thousand men.

Gen. Fremont Relieved from his Command. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C ,) June 27, 1862.

Major General John C. Fremont, having quested 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 General Pope, as Commander in Chief of the army of Virginia, is subordinate and interior to those hereto fore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service It is ordered by the President that Major General John C. Fremont, be relieved from

his command.
Second. That Brigadier General Rufus mand of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, in place of Gen. Fremont relieved.

Highly Important Correspondence The Re-enforcement of the Armies.

Patriotic Proposition of the Loyal States.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT. He Calls for 300 000 More Man

WASHINGTON, Tue day July 1, 1862. The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the sev-

To THE PRESIDENT: The undersigned Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent success of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military moveme ts now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective force in the field, resulting from the unusual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigor. ous measures to be adonted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval that you at o ce call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the arms heretofore organ. ized such additional number of mon as may, in your indement be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to spendily crush the Rebeltion that still exists in several of the South ern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all re-enforcements that you may deem needful to sus ain our

ISAAC WASHBURNE, Jr. Governor of Maine. N. S. Burny, Governor of New Hampshire. Fred K. Holbrook, Governor of Vermont, WM A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Conn. E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New York. CHAS. S OLDEN, Governor of New Jersey. A G CURTIN, Governor of Ponnsylvania.

A W BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland. F. H. PIERPONT. Governor of Virginia.

Austin Blair. Governor of Michigan.
J. B. Templu, President Board of Kentucky. Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennesseo. H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri. O P. MORTON. Governor of Indiana. DAVID Top Governor of Ohio. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, GOVERNOR of Minnesota

RICHARD YATES GOVERNOR of Illinois. EDWARD SALOMON, Governor of Wisconsin. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Wash, July 1, 1862. GENTLEMAN : Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patri.
otic a mauner by you in the communication
of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an addditional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest a d ecommend that the troops should be

recommend that the troops should be chiefly of Infantry.

The quota of your State would be ______ I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and inious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory ABRAHAM LINCOLN.