statement of several Generals, that men never fought better. Still, I cannot refrain from expressing the one thought that possessed me at the time-the fact that 10,000 men were in

full retreat. Some time after the main body had passed on, when that atream had become decently small, in company with Gov. Wood, I rode to find the Illinois Cavalry, and came upon them atretched across the plain halting every un-wounded man. They had cooped up several thousands, but the task of re forming them was found impossible by even such officers as their Colonel and Major Clendenin, and they were at length permitted to continue rear-

I crossed the Chickahominy at 11 P. M., at stored. The enemy were in possession of our hospitals and the battle field, but we still showed a determined front. It was not known by the Brigadier Generals whether we should try to ho'd the position the next day, or cross the river during the night. At 6 o'clock this morning I rode to the

bridge, with the intention of recrossing, but was some distance off when I heard the explo sion that destroyed it, the force having passed

over mainly after night.

It is impossible at this day to estimate our loss. But a few of the dead were brought from the field, and not one half the wounded. Hundreds of the latter were brought as far as the river, but could not be brought over before the destruction of the bridges. Basing my opinion on the number who were t over (about 800,) and the proportion that number must bear to the remainder. I that number must come to the remainder of the present, let the whole matter rest!

killed at 800. How many prisoners and limy letter of yesterday is safely t what amount of stores are lost it is even still more difficult to estimate. I judge but few stores and several thousand prisoners. The Pannaylyanian: McLean, 83d Pennaylyania: Major Naghle, 83d Penúsylvania; Col Tuck-er, 21 New Jersey; Lieut. Col. Hath, 5th Maine, are among the killed. Col. Howland, 16th New York, slightly wounded; Lieut Col. March, 16th New York, slightly wound-

In the early part of the day one of our men captured a Rebel knupsack, hung to which was half a skull, used as a drinking vessel -An inscription upon it stated that it came from Bull Run. During the stampeds, for a tracted to a horse galloping around, carrying a man's leg in the strup - the left leg booted and spurred. It was a spleudid horse gayly

and a prisoner; Col. Pratt, 31st New York,

ed; Col Simpson, 4th New Jersey,

Instances of extraordinary gallantry are not wanting. Gen. Butterfield led his men like another Ney, and when with that Marshal's good fortune, escaped without a soratch. A shattered scabbard, clothes torn with bullets, and a hat wrenched from his head and demolished by the fragment of a shell—the General might predicate a fatalistic belief in his "star." He was also one of several in stances whose officers left sick beds rather than their commands should go to the field without them.

The French Princes-the Prince de Joinville and the two young men-rode upon the field in hot haste during the engagement, and seemed ubiquitous, as they certainly were daring and efficient, especially in rallying and re forming the men as they came out of the

The circumstances under which Lieut J. Howe of the 8d New Jersey met his death, show him a hero. After the panic, he had gone down upon the plain, found a portion of Company II, of his regiment, and with them, as a nucleus, was rallying to his colors a pro-He had gathered several hundred. was ad dressing them in stirring words, and pointing to the flag, when a conical rifled shot struck him in the breast, passing through his body and into the ground at the feet of the men. It was the only cannon shot that fell in that

Summing up, we had about 30,000 men engaged, the Rebels at least double that number, with Stonewall Jackson in command. As a great battle, this one of Gaine's Hill (it will perpetuate the name of a rank traitor) ranks, I judge, only second to Shiloh and Fair Oaks; how disastrous, or whether disastrous, remains to be seen. If I have guess-ed out the correct theory of the campaigu, it will neither change nor hinder future operations, already determined upon.

those of Fair Oaks, but, perhaps, to the ad-ditional barbarity of those of Bull Run.

The Battle of Gainse's Mills-A Desperate Encounter—Killed and wunded, 4,500—30,000 against 75,000—The Heroism of the Union Troops-The Fighting the Regulars The Casualties at the Battle of White Oak Swamp.

WHITE OAK SWAMPS, WITH THE ARMY )

Before Richmond, Sunday, Jule 29, 1862. The battle of day before yesterday—I call it the battle of Gaines Mills—now that 48 hours have passed, is found to be one of when we saw the angry red sun go down on the enemy's fully 75,000. We have brought across the Chickahominy 1,000 wounded. The killed and wounded left upon the field cannot be less than 4.500, and still there are 3,000 to be classed as missing. Some of will straggle into the hands of the enemy. of the whole army were started. from twenty guns were left on the field. Each of these estimates is something less than my fears.

of musketry, and volleys of thunderbolts hundred wounded were there. Becoming from hundreds of cannon—
"The selfair of shot, and burst of shell,
and bellowing of the mortars,"

despite Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. The swollen list of martyrs is the terrible sad of Heintzelman's division in charge. evidence.

The movements of the last hour of the battle, by sifting and composing the state-ments of those engaged, are assuming a more definite shape in my mind. Our lines were broken at the left of Martindale's posi tion, not because our men there fought less bravely than elsewhere, but because the enemy made that the point of his last desperate, repeated efforts. They were simply overpowered—mortal men could do no more. The 12th and 83d Pa, of Butterfield's brigade, posted at his right, withstood a part of these assaults, and then gave way only on finding their fink turned. The 12th forever erased the discreditable record of Bull Run. It actually faced about at the quick eve which dictated the prompt command of its officers and fought into the Rebel flank as they pushed through the line. It was then and there that Major Barnum, Lieut, Col-Richardson, and Lieut. Col. Rice were be-Capt. Rucker, of the 12th, came last from the woods, bringing but 14 men of his company. Capt. Hoyt, of the brigade staff, repeatedly rode through every regiment, waving them on with a regimental flag he had seized from a fallen man. Simultane ously, and from the same superhuman im-pulse, Gen. Butterfield was doing the isame

thing with the other tattered colors. At another time, learning that the colors of a tegiment, by a misapprehension of an order to bury them in the cover of trees lest they serve as a target, were upon the ground, the same General rode to the front raised them from the dust, flaunted them before his men and stirred them with hot words. That

bauber was not again trailed.

Among the incidents of the attempt to stay the falling back was a charge of the 5th Cavalry (regulars) from the flat at the left, around the base of the hill, full into a withering first. But one third of them came backs. Here Capit Whiting was killed.

Among those most efficient in rallying the Berdan was frantic in his valorous efforts, and strong upon our rear: was he close actually discharging his pistols to stop the runawhys. The lines these and others of the process of that name, cera brought up the gathering darkness must have been proved the poleon or unspoken prayer of all Peck's division arrived at the Twin Oaks must have been been been and strong upon our rear: was he close darkness and strong upon our rear: was he close of Monday. June 38-3 p. m | this on the left. Porter is caught while yet in the woods. Battles are to be forced on us the before we are in positive to know on the law of the woods. Battles are to be forced on us the before we are in positive to know on the law of the woods. Battles are to be forced on us the woods. Battles are to be forced

artillerymen did their whole duty-they peo- ion in front, the march to the James would oled Hades. Those who lost their guns and horses were struck down, and the ammunition expended, and in several instances dragged them some distance by hand. , Had they not been sold as dearly as they were, had they been brought off when it was possible, the main body of the corps must have

surrendered. The reader may not be able to reconcile the fact that we were defeated, with my almost in discriminate award of praise, and accounts of hard fighting. Let him bear in mind that we should have held the ground had not our ammunition given out; that the which time comparative order had been re- numbers opposed were in vast excess of ours; that the enemy were desperate, and finally that they were led by Stonewall Jackson, who is just now, and with reason, their favorite leader.

I have said nothing of the generalship was judiciously chosen I have said nothing Whether there was any necessity for allow ing a battle to come on with such tearful disparity of forces, I have said nothing These are questions that should be held in abeyance. Were I to listen to the com plaints, and accept the opinions of several prominent officers engaged, I must answer them in the negative. Were I to put on record the assertions of those who have some claim to speak ex cathedra, I should say each of the a ove points were made with more than ordinary generalship. For

It my letter of yesterday is safely trans. mitted, you will notice that I give more prominence to the fighting on the left of the field. Naturally, I have written first and loss in officers is particularly severe. Cols. most of what I actually saw, and if I have Gove of the 22d Massachusetts; Black, 62d seemed to bring myself in the foreground of the narrative, it is because I could be cer tain of only those mo ements that came under my eye. And could easiest recount them by making the account one of personal observation.

On the right, as st ted in yesterday's letter. Gen. Sykes's division, consisting of two brigades of regulars, and Warren's brigade of 5th and 10th New-York and 1st Connecticut were in the first line.

Take the day together, the action was less severe here than at the left. I think I am warranted in saying this, and also that the regulars did not fight as well as many volun teer regiments-if as well as the average, certainly not to compare with the 12th New York, the 83d Pennsylvania, the 2d Maine and the 22d Massachusetts. In one item they excelled the volunteers-they could be reforme, when hey had fallen back com pletely out of fire, with less difficulty It is the first battle in which the regulars

have taken any considerable part, and fighting side by side with volunteers they have not shamed the latter. I must advert once nore to the terrible scenes with which the day closed, in order to again tote the super human exertious made by officers to rally he stampeders. I add these names to those I mentioned yesterday, as d serving the same enconiums-Col. Roberts, 2d Maine Major Von Vegesack, Butterfield's staff, Maj. Welch, 16th Mich., and several officers of the 9th Mass., whose names I failed to earn. Of course there were hundreds of thers of like gallantry, some in every regi ment, but no one man can speak from per onal observation of a tithe of the gallan efforts to stay that fel! disaster.

The work of Evacuation-The Removal of Stores from White Louse, Savage's and Point Dispatch Stations - Appearance of the Tha Rebels—A Check. LANDING ON JAMES RIVER, 17 MILES

Monday, June 30, 1862-12 m. There has been a series of battles-fierce contested, bloody, exhaustive battlesfrom Thursday, June 26 at Beaver Dam, near Mechanicsville, up to this hour, when I hear artillery and Musketry and shelling from the Galena, and wounded men are being borne by.

The army was put in motion for this point on Saturday morning, Gen. Keyes's corps aking the front, next to which followed General Magruder. Porter's thinned ranks and the enormous trains of baggage Heintzelman's, Sum ner's and Franklin's corps were left to face The sad feature is that our wounded are tonight subjected to, not only the neglect of the enemy and protect the retreat. The railroad was at once given up. Troops of the enemy's cava'ry appeared simultaneously early on Saturday morning, at half a dozen points between White House and Savage's

Station.

Early on Friday morning, before the bat. tle of Gaines's Mills, Gen. Stoneman left Porter, taking with him the 2d and 6 h (regular) Cavalry, the 17th New York, Col. Lansing, and the 18th Massachusetts, some artillery, and marched toward Old Church and White House. I have no word of his movements, but I presume he guarded the railroad until the stores at the different stations could be destroyed, and the scattered detachments along the road could beat a even greater magnitude than we thought timely retreat either, to White House or to Savage's, and then fall back upon Yorktown beaten, say shartered | Col. Farnsworth of the 8th Illinois Cavalry columns. The number engaged were, as I sent two companies of his regiment, under then estimated, 30,000 upon our side. Upon | Capt. Farnsworth, to Dispatch Station, "six miles from Savage's. The Captain emptied the hospital, then burned all the stores at the station and protected the hospital train into our lines, not, however, without brisk skirmisling, and the loss of several of his these last will come in, but as many others | command. On Saturday the baggage tra as moved his divisions to White Oak Swamps, six miles south of Savage's. At midnight the stores had been removed 'rom Savage's,
And the terrible fighting—the tornadoes or heaped for burning. More than eight aware that the place was not to be held, perhaps a third of the more able wandered, ame, and bleeding, out in o the darkness. these have not been paralleled by this army, and followed the wagons. Surgeons volun teered to remain with the others, Dr. Page

> At day break on Sunday morning the works in front were evacuated, the troops falling back in line on therailroad, two miles back. By 8 o'clock, the enemy appeared, and engaged portions of Smith's, Richard son's and Sedgwick's divisions. He was repulsed by an hour's heavy fighting. The affair fought near Fair Oaks, in which our loss was several hundred, may be known as the battle of Peach Orchard. Again the line faced about, and took a position near Savage's. Late in the afternoon the enemy came up, and a similar struggle, with a similar result, brought on night. In these engagements the artillery was of the utmost service, raking the enemy with canister, repelling him, aided by but few volleys of musketry, and making his loss ten times our

OWB.

The action at Savage's, the more severe of the two, was splendilly fought by both sides, and the final repulse of the infuriated hordes of the enemy was complete and destructive. Gen. Heintzelmen commanded on the field.
In the early part of the same day Keyes came upon the enemy in front a small distance beyond White Oak Swamps—squads of cavalry in every rood. Half a regiment came charging full into Couch's Division, pursuing a dozen of his scouts, evidently entirely un suspicious of our approach in swept furiously on, yelling and brandishing their swords, when, quick as powder-flash they were treated to a tremendous surprise. Masked batteries turned upon Rebels slaugh ter as freely as when they quenched the genius of a Winthrop, and that dashing band came aquare up to five guns—a slight earthquake, and there were thirty empty sadules. The pursuod become the pursuers. Sixty one prisoners were taken; nine of the enemy killed. including a Major and two Captains, and twenty wounded. We did not lose a man. This nice little job was executed by Capt.
Flood's Co. D. 1st Pennsylvania Artillary.
From 10 o'clock until 5, the front of the columns halted. Gens. McClellan, Keyes.
Porfer, Peck, Morrell, Butterfield, and others. Among in one must employ and companies were in abxious consultation. Had the subment and forming provisional companies were in abxious consultation. Had the suband regiments, when the route became genmy ponetrated our design in season to littereral, was den. Butterfield and staff, General cept with any considerable force if the was
cold representations upon our rear; was he close Martindale, and the French princes. Coll.

Berdan was frantic in his valorous efforts, actually discharging his pistols to story the fight him back? We could hear tough old ght him back? We could hear tough old

be disputed and delayed. It was an absolute necessity that the way be u-impeded. There were twenty-five miles of trains cooped up be

tween the advance and rear-guards. Huddled among the wagons were 10,000 stragglers—for the credit of the nation he it said that four fifths of them were wounded, sick, or utterly exhausted, and could not have stirred but for dread of the tobacco ware houses of the South. The confusion of this herd of men and mules, wagons and wounded men on horse, men on foot, men by the road ide, men perched on wagons, men searching, for water, men famishing for food, men lamo and bleeding, men with ghostly eyes, looking out between bloody bandages, that hid the face turn to some vivid account of the most pitiful part of Napoleon's retreat from Russia, and fill out the picture—the grim, gaunt, bloody picture of war in its most terrible fea-

It was determined to move on during the night. The distance to Turkey Island Bridge, the point on James River which was to be reached, by the direct road, was six miles.— But those vast numbers could not move over one narrow road in days; hence every by-road, no matter how circuitous, had been searched out by questioning prisoners, and by cavalry excursions. Every one was filled by one of the advancing columns. The whole front was in motion by 7 Р. м, Gen. Keyes in command of the advance. I rode with Gen. Howe's brigade of Couch's

division, taking a wagon track through dense woods and precipitous rayines, winding sinuously far around to the left, and striking the river some below Turkey Island. Commencing at dusk, the march continued until day: light. The night was dark and fearful. spread point of the horizon, and dark clouds the entire canopy. We were forbidden to peak aloud, or lest the light of a cigar should present a target for an ambushed rifle, wa were cautioned not to smoke. Ten miles of weary marching, with frequent halts, as some one of the hundred vehicles of the artillery train, in our centre, by a slight deviation crashed against a tree, wore away the hours to dawn, when we debouched into a magnifi cent wheat field, and the smoke stack of the Galena was in sight. Xenophon's remnant of the ten thousand, shouting the sea! the

Bea! were not more glad than we.

Wakened from my couch of newly cut wheat by sharp spears of 8 o'clock sunlight stabbing my eyes. I rode to this place, and have since been industriously trying to ascertain the sit six, the column of Abercrombie having filed one point of vision. At least three fifths of untion. I learn that 25 miles of wagon trains past, we came out from the shade of the of what remains of McClellan's army was enwere moving last night, and that not a single disaster occurred to them The entire siego train, one only of the heavy guns expected, s brought safely off. The rear guard hold White Oak Swamp, with prospect of heavy work to day.

A word as to the destructon of stores during the last two days.

Porter's entire train was brought over the Chickahominy before the battle of Friday, hence nothing was lost there. At Savage s, when that place was abandoned, 1,700 cubic feet of ammunition, and enormous heaps of quartermaster's and sutter's stores, officers' biggage and soldiers' knapsacks, were dostroyed, and at every halting place since, the fagot has been busy with whatever could be transported no further. I can form no estimate of the entire value, but it is immense. -One thing is certain, but little has fullen into the enomy's hands. I close to ride back to the rear - now our C. A. P.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 1, 1862. A guaboat has just arrived from the scene tion yesterday, ten miles above City

That division of our army has been fighting four days, and has retreated about 17 The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having three to our one The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours' fighting, our unboats got in range, and poured into the

Rebels a heavy and incessant fire. This fire the Rebels stood for a couple of iours, and then retreated. Our troops have captured, notwithstanding then disadvantages, a large number of artil lery pieces and 2,000 prisoners.

Among the prisoners captured is the Rebel

The place where this last action took place is near Turkey Creek The retreat of the Rebels last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has very heavy, much greater, it is thought, than ours.

There is nothing definite, however, in regard to losses.

In the retreat forced upon Gen. McClellan by the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field, after burning the carringes. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to move them In the retreat many of our sick and wound

ed were necessarily left behind.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1, 1862. The loss of the enemy in killed and wound ad alone yesterday (Monday) is said to have been not less than 4,000 Gen Shields' army arrived here this mornng, and have proceeded up the James River They came in vessels via Annapolis.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. FORTRESS MONROE July 2. The steamer Daniel Webster has just arri-

ved here from City Point with upward of 800 A gentleman, who came down in charge of hem, informs the that yesterday was the sixth day that the battle had been going on with the most terrific fighting that the sun ever shone upon. It extended the whole length of our lines. We have lost a great many men in killed wounded and missing, probably 15,000 to 20,000. He informs me that Gen. McClellan's headquarters are at Hardy's Lund ng to-day, and his lines extend five miles bove, toward Richmond. This move of the right wing of the army was predetermined upon and planned ten days ago, and would have been carried out sooner but for certain reasons well known in the army, but which i

would not be proper to state. The enemy's forces have greatly outnum bered ours in almost every action, but not withstanding this they have been repulsed oftener than we have, and their loss far ex-

Ikis now said that we have lost very few of ege guns, most of them having been moved in safety.

There have been a great many wounded prisoners taken on both sides
Our informant says that Gen. McClellan

and his staff all agree that the present position of our army is far more advantageous as a base of operations against Richmond than that hitherto occupied. The gunboas can now be brought to hear and materially aid in carrying on the work. Some of our regiments have suffered terri-bly, while others, have but little. The New York 5th suffered terribly. They made a most heroic, struggle, and did great havoc

among the enemy. About one-half of their number are killed, wounded and taken pri-Our left wing was engaged yesterday, July I, up to 2 o'clock with the enemy, mostly the coming dawn of day. Welcome! The with artillery. The enemy's force, as gath clear light came at last and revealed the prin-

That an hour and a half ago the rear or we good train was within a mile of the camp the plain? Must at an and only one wagon abandoned that we had a severe battle yesterday (Tuesday); that we boat the bondy badly, the men fighting even boat the bondy badly, the men fighting even fee and the curse of hard bread have again fee and the curse of hard bread have again we fall on the unthrashed straw, rom Washington have arrived.

command "Forward" was given at the Seven | We have got to fight. They will make us fight.

We spread our blankets not with cheerfulness on Saturday night. The change of our army a base is an exceedingly delicate operation, whose success must necessarily depend on celerity. Why was this division ordered to halt here? We can march by night as well as by day-aye, and better

Sudday morning came, and soon brought with it a strange stampede of hundreds of nule teams with their wagons attached, parked in the further side of a vast wheat ield. The terror that impeded the mass nto frantic motion was electric from one end of the line to the other At the same time, and with the square front of a cavalry must go. But have Sumner, and Heinizel-brigade, these obstinate animals, coupled by oldiers and officers. The thunder of the wagons and the cries of the teamsters, mis understood by the camped soldiers in advance of the scene, shook the nerves of the be accomplished? limid, and it was but a moment before the lemoralizing cry of "The Rebels are com ing," thrilled through the regiments. Had I a list of the names of the officers who ran under its whipping and spurring,

I certainly would publish it. Muskeiry firing and the near report of ennnon, about 81 o'clock of Sunday forenoon. Saddles went on to excited horses in double quick. The sounds ceased with the thorough excitation of the troops within hearing of it. A North Carolina regiment coming in, unconscious of our presence, was fired upon and charged upon before it could get out of the way. One of the Rushins of Carolina was among the 22 priso ers brought in-the Major of the regiment-shot through the lungs, and the hand of death was upon his brow as he was carried to headquarters.

The hours of suspense and of torment go by-and the order to march does not come. It is the continuous gate like swing from right to left which shall make this change of base successful. Why do we not march Four o'clock. Hurrah! An orderly, dismounting from a horse whose flanks heave with the haste with which he has been ridden, brings a message to Gen. Peck to the effect that his division will march precisely at 4 p m. I kissed my steed as I tightened his saddle girth. But was there ever punctuality in the movements of an army? At Twin Oaks, and went into the shade of the gaged or in immediate reserve. forest. A guide led us. We were to march y a side road toward the Turkey Bottom Bridge The distance to the base upon James River, which we sought to establish. was reckoned upon our imperfect maps, to be only eight miles. We brought up the rear of the column

Its head was miles away from us. The path was an ancient road for planters' use, over hung with trees, and cut deep by time and rains. Darkness come soon with its shades, Pennsylvania Reserve were again in the thickand from the moment that it grew dark, the est. This morning they do not muster 8,000 immense line of wagous and troops began men. Add to these 1,000 who are straggling to catch, and hitch, and halt. A night and will yet come in, and the number is less march of our army, through a forest was a than half that they began with at Beaver Damnew experience to me. Fifteen feet—fifty They lost severely there, they were more than feet, was a considerable . dvance, when my horse stopped; at the instant the Captain's ahead of me stopped-and his stopped, when a wagon half a mile ahead stopped-There the hab of an ambulance was locked into a pine, and the sleeping driver of the succeeding carriage had unconsciously choked the narrow road by allowing his horses to try to pass the disabled ve icle. All night long, these stoppages and delays occurred—occured from bad driving, from the miry depths of the streams which crossed the highway—from the narrowness of the road, reach 20,000. and the intrusion upon it of the forest trees. And as often as these delays took place, the

search. Where there re lights there are farm houses; and five of us rode towards farm houses; and five of us rode towards the candle's beams. With a snort and a recoil, my horse kept shying objects on the foll which I could not distinguish.

Institute, what circumstances I cannot Dodge, U. S. A., Superintendent of the South was the place he always sought.—

To such was the place he always was the place field which I could not distinguish. Halting and marching, waiting and moving, silent and listenin, the gent corps d'armee crept through the dark woods. To light a match to fir the tobacco in the nine was a crime. Mules had been excluded from the column, to avoid their ever tuneful throats. Conversation, save in whispers, was interdicted. The armed thousands, and the batteries of cannon, and the immense trains | ing fortunes of the field are shown by the fact of wagons moved in darkness and silence over the sandy and tree capned old road.
By two o'clock in the morning the irritating and consequently exhausting character of the march began to tell on the column. The upsetting of a bottery forge wagon in a train | merly of Cincinnati. A whole brigade was made a halt that promised to be long. We captured by Heintzelman -- a small brigade, tumbled off our horses and soon were asleep on the ground. It seemed but a minute before we were all on our feet. A charge like a thunderbolt, down the steep roadway, parted ours and our escort's horses in the centre, and scattered the dragoons into the woods. A span of runaways produced the effect of a squadron of cavalry. The panic subsiding in laughter, the orderlies began to look for the animals which had been given them to hold. Three were mi sing; among their a horse in whom I had a vital interest. The search for him was thorough and generous—but Behemoth could not have been found in that forest by night. I philosophically arranged in my mind the style and quality of my walking for the rest of the campaign in my poor old shoes, and laid down to sleep again. Before I lost myself, a new laughter among the dragoon, and a whispered cry of "Il re be is after all," called me quickly up and into the crowd of horses. There was "Bayard" indeed, at his customary amusement of biting his near-

horse around the neck, fell forward and went to sleep. When in motion again, a good soldier vhispered to me, "There is ever risk, you know, of taking wrong roads on night marches and retreats, in a strange country.'

est neighbor horse upon the rump. I mount

ed him to make sure of him, and then

the hour of the night -and then, clasping the

pulled out my watch to feel its hands and

"But every column is provided with guides." "So every regiment is provided with commissaries, and yet all of them have at times been pinched for food." Listening for distant musketry on our rear.

where Summer and Heintzelman were, and listening for cavalry on our flank, and halt-About one half, of their ing and marching, and sleeping and waiting wounded and taken nri- — silent the white as in funeral procession we walked and walked till a hill top reached and a clearing to the east enabled us to see ered from prisoners, who were members of opini cause of the most halting and wearing Beauregard's Western army, was 185,000 march I over made. Nearly every tree on men, while our effective force did not exceed the road was barked and toru by the wagon 95,000

WASHINGTON, July 3.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellen, just received at the War Department, dated "From came out of the forest upon the great clover and he has succeeded in getting his arms to the constant. he has succeeded in getting his army to that places, on the banks of the James River, and was evident, that our artillery was to be has left but one gun; which had to be aban; placed—and off to the West the masts of the land last night (Tanadan) because it baths. doned last night (Tuesday) because it broke iron clad steamers at anchor in the James lown.

That an hour and a half ago the rear of the their guns so high? Could'nt their fire sweep

and are asleep. But not for long! There is a reveille that in war is heard from afar— The Change of Base—A Night March the roar of light artillary. Our rear guard is engaged opposite Savage's Station, and Sulms. March out of Richmond.

HAXLUS ON TAMES RIVER. both the feet. Porter is caught while yet.

chock full, slaughter them as we may. And Porter, Provost Marshal of the army of the mind me, Northern friends—their regiments Potomac, has arrived at Washington with disfight with a desperate courage. They go with orderly joy upon the muzzles of our guns. -

Neither French nor British infantry ever charged field batteries with stendier fury.

The fire from Porter's column grows louder and louder. Rebel artillery and infantry, discovered about I o'clock in secreted near us in the woods, into which they had marched down from Richmond, drew the shell-firing of the Galena, or her consort .-Thrown high in the air, the immense shells exploded above the ambush. Of course, they sixes, charged forward, scattering drivers, their way to the river-fight in the woods out of sight of the position on the river, which was to be our arc of safety? If they have, can the change of base of the imperiled army

where are the reenforcements that Oh, where are the reenforcements that should equalize this unequal and bloody butchery in that dark forest?
Farewell! The order is given for the regiments to form in line of battle. Prisoners marched out of Richmond this morning.

The Battle of White Oak Swamp-The Pennsylvania Reserve-Excellent Bo havior of the Men Generally. TURKEY BRIDGE, JAMES RIVER, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

Another tremendous battle, more terrible carnage yesterday. From Wednesday to Monday has this army been fighting—a six days' battle, or, if you please, forty battles.

Early yesterday morning the enemy ap
peared in force at White Oak Swamp, the position we had assumed during the night previous. In this retreat-why hesitate to use long hesitated to attack -he did not now .-By noon the notion had commonced—the bat the of White Oak Swamp. Muskerry had not censed when I left the field at 10 r. m. It will scarcely rank in magnitude with Gaines Hill, and yet we did not suffer more, nor cause to suffer more, at Fair Oaks.

It is impossible for me to give a circum stantial account of this battle, raging as it did ten hours, and extending along a line of 21 miles, and fought on ground such that not one-tenth of the field was in view from any man's, Sumner's, and Franklin's corps were thus, and a portion of each of Keys' and Porter's. More could scarcely have been brought into an action had the fate of the country depended on the one effort. Not so many can be brought into line to day. yet we only barely held our ground -- per haps not quite.

I shall have to harry on to the results —

Our loss of yesterday may be estimated at 6,000. Many of these are prisoners. The decimated the next day at Gaines Mills, and yesterday they shrank to this small measure The leader Gen McCall, is severely wounded and in the enemy's hands. Our Brigade Com mander, Gen. J. J Reynolds, is a prisoner at Richmond, another, Gen Geo. G. Meade, lies in a tent near us seriously wounded. Officers of lower grade they have lost in about the same proportion. Of the Bucktail Regiment not a hundred respond to the coll-call. And so with other divisions. For the loss

of the last six days cannot be less than 15,000 It is only hoped that they will not Our Generals behaved like Napoleon's un der his oan engle eye. Gen McCall was se verely wounded in the shoulder, but refused footfulls of the stragglers upon the dried verely wounded in the shoulder, but refused branches in the woods on either side could to leave the field or dismount. At night, be continuously heard, and when forced to the road, their stealthy march could be seen, flitting by in the faint startight, which stole known of his fate. How Generals Richard through the treetops.

A breaking short off of the tongue of a escaped unburt, seems miraculous. The same son and Dana, always well up in the melee. caission wagon imposed a long balt. Water became an object of passionnte and savage Brooks were each slightly wounded, but naith er so disabled as to leave the field. man, 16th Massachusetts, was killed in the Col. Hinks, 19th Massachusetts, fought his regiment until he had less officers than com mies, mide two biyonet charges, and fought his men until at length he fell wounded. Let it be recorded here, that a regiment always fights precisely like its officers. This fact recurs to me as I speak of the 19th, since that furnishes one of the most notable instances bearing on the assertion.

that each side took guns and large numbers 1600 strong. Perhaps 3000 were taken during the day.

That the enemy's loss of the last week more

than exceeds our own, is as nearly certain as anything can be of which there is no direct proof. He has lost fewer by capture than we, but his killed and wounded must fully balance the account. By fighting the enemy in chosen positions, where the articlery could play havoc with all who should attempt to approach, we piled his dead in winrows. Our superiority in artillery has saved the army from utter annihilation. And yet the most tenacious struggles have been over these very guns -The enemy never fails to attempt their capture-evidently having a wholesome sense o

Yesterday the gunboats participated to the extent of silencing a rebel battery they had succeeded in getting into play upon our bag gage trains.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

On the afternoon of the 4th, Gen. McCellan elegraphed to Washington that no fighting had been done since Tuesday, when the ene my were repulsed with great slaughter. present position of the army was taken for the purpose of being covered by our gunboats. Our forces were not besten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utmost efforts of the enemy. No guns have been lost since the 27 ult., when Gen. Mo-Call's division was suddenly overwhelmed by superior numbers, and twenty five pieces were captured by the enemy. On the 4th, the army was drawn up for review. The sick and wounded are being sent forward to the hospi No statement of the carnalities of the eight days' fighting can be furnished at pres-

General McClellan's present position can not be flanked, no matter how superior the force His army has received supplies of all kinds in abundance The position where Gen. McClellan's army is now encomped is between eight and ten les below City Point, on the opposite side of the river, and is about twenty seven miles from Richmond. The rebel gunboat Teaser was captured in

the James river, on the 4th inst. Very important papers were found on her. On the 1st inst., at Boonville, Miss., the 2d Michigan cavalry, two regiments, comprising 928 men, were attacked by a large force of rebels, about 4700 in number. After seven hours' fighting, the rebels were driven back, with a heavy loss.
The War Department has received official

information of the capture, on the 15th ult.,

f a fort at St Marks, Florida. The U. S. schooler Behuregard has cap-tured the English schooler Lucy, from Ha-vans, while endeavoring to tun the blockade. The steamer Somereet has captured the chooner Curlew, from Havana, and also stoamer loading with cotton in Dead Man! bay. The Montgomery has captured, off the Rio Grande, the schooner Will o the Wip-The Bienville has captured, off Cape Fear, the scheoner Morning Sian, from Nassau. Richmond was illuminated on the 21 inst.

honor of the victory over the Federal army.

The mails to the army will be forwarded as egular as herelofore Five thousand negroes have been ordered

Gen. McClellan received additional troops They can afford to make us fight, for they on the fourth of July. Artillerymen, horses, have three soldiers to our one, and their conscription law will keep their 150 regiments. It is understood that Brig. Gen. Andrew patches from Gen. McClellan.

A squadron has been formed in the James river under command of Capt. Chas. Wilkes In a skirmish on the 4th inst. on General McClellan's left wing, 1000 rebels and three For the past tew days the rebels have shown ittle disposition to fight.

The canal across the neck of land opposite

Vicksburg is nearly completed. The channel of the river will be thus turned, and Vicks. ourg left about two miles from the river. The rebel force which was at Vicksburg is

stated to have been 16,000 men.
The return of the French Princes to Europe is in pursuance of a purpose formed several weeks ago, and postponed at much inconve nience, only from their anxiety to "assist" at the impending battles before Richmond.

Spirited Address of General McCiellan to his Army on the Fourth of July. Headquarters Army of the Potomac-Campnear Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862—Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:-Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in getting your base of oper-ations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns, except a few lost a battle, taking in return guns and colors

from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with fury by men of the same race and nation, skilfully massed and led.

Under every disadvantice of number, and nece-sarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the cele brated armies of history.

No one will now question that each of you may always say, with pride, "I belong to the rmy of the Potomac."
You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you

We are prepared to meet them. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat Your government is strengthening you wit he resources of a great people. On this, the nation's birth day, we declare to our foes, who are Rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so called confederacy; that our national constitution shall prevail

and that the Union, which can alone

it may in time, treasure or blood. [Signed] George B. Mocommuniting.

The Enlistment of State Troops

internal peace and external security to each

State, must and shall be preserved, cost what

Important General Order. Harrisburg, July 7.—The following in oriant general order has just been issued Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia Harrisburg July 7th, 1862—General Order, No. 28-In organizing the quota re quired from Pennsylvania, under the late call of the President of the United States, it is ordered:

First Troops will be accepted by soads or companies, as bereinafter in icated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into ompinies and regiments. Second. Persons propesing to organize ompanies will be accepted under the follow provisions, and not otherwise, viz: To be commissioned a captain, the applicant better it will be for himself and the credit of must have furnished lorty or more men who the county, and the more like him he taken have pas ed the surgeon's examination and been mustered in the U.S. service. To be commissio ed a first heutenant from twenty five to forty men must have been turnished as above. To be commissioned a second

lieutenant from lifteen to twenty five men must be furnished as above.

Third. Transportation to the central de not, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on appli cation, in person, or by mail to Capt R.

Fourth. The actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troop raised under this order will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at rate not exc eding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the Uniced States, on the affida, it of the officer furnish ing the men, supported by the receipts of he party to whom the money was paid-Fifth. Squads will be organized into companies at Camp Curtin as rapidly as possible, the companies formed into regi-

nents, field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regiments nmediately placed at the disposal of the War Department. Sixth As a reward for meritorious con

duct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will e made (except inder peculiar c roumstan ces) from men now in active service. By order of
A. G. Guarin,
Governor and Commander in Chief.

A. L. Russell, Adjutant General. The War Department has issued the fol

dered that a premium of \$2 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war. three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or volunteer force, for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of the company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment ulready in the service. This order will be transmitted to the Governors of the States and mus tering officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, (Signed) Secretary of War.



CARLISLE, PA. Friday, July 11, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Health, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

nea. A very large portion of our paper this week, is given to a detailed and very graphic description of the recent bloody engagements fall. God save the country, if these indurin which the Union armies have been engaged. We ask no indulgence of our readers for thus filling our paper; for we know that nothing we could give them, would be read with onehalf the interest which invests an intelligible nurrative of how our sous and brothers struggled for the supremacy of free government.

RECEUITING COMMENCED. -Thirty offers of ompanies have already been made to the Adutant General's Department of this State, in one pailful of water. This is perhaps, the most effective of anything that can be used. utant General's Department of this State, in response to the dovernors in commenced until and when thrown upon decaying vegetable are formed of commences in comp. matter of any description, will effectively deegiments are formed of companies in camp, and company officers will be appointed in proortion to the number of men furnished.

After a long season of cold and wet weather, the sun has come out in its strength, odusing vegetation to lake a tresh start. The weather has been a little too cold perhaps, but Bi deficionoles are now being made up, and all kinds of grain and fruit.

"TO ARMS. YE BRAVES!"

Once more is Pennsylvania called upon to contribute more brave men to aid in saving the country. Shall the appeal be unheeded? We should be sorry to say it would. On the contrary, we believe that our full quots will be furnished. But to do this requires some effort on the part of our people. We must not waste our time in framing feeble excuses, and paltry subterfuges. Our prothers call upon us to re inforce them, now that they are placed in an extremely hazardous position. Shall we leave them in this, their dire extremity to struggle against triple their number? The very bones of those slain in the swamps of the Chickahominy, would rise up and rebuke us. Let us then, at once commence recruiting, and before another week we can have another company from old Cumberland on its way to the rescue.

Meeting of the Senatorial Confer-

The Senatorial conferees of the 16th Senitorial District met at Newport, on Thursday,

July 8th, 1862. JAMES M. SELLERS, of Juniaia county, was unanimously elected to represent this Senatorial District in the State convention. He was-instructed to vote for the nomination of THOMAS COORNAN, of York, for Auditor General, and John Rows, of Franklin, for Survey or General.

The Tactics of Traitors in Laneaster County.

Under this caption, the Lancaster Express publishes several notes from subscribers who . have requested a discontinuance of their paper, on account of the unmerciful castigation the Express has been administering to the Northern secessionists who inhabit that fair region We too, in Cumberland, are cursed with the presence of some just such miserable wretches; and although, as yet, they have proved too cowardly to announce their sympathy as boldly as the instance we give below. yet their covert treason is so thinly disguised as to leave not the slightest doubt of their real sentiments. To all such, we commend the remarks of the Express, as portraying the determination of the loyal sentiment of the North, to root out and furnish traitors at me home, as well as insurrection in Secresia. --The following is the note of the subscriber,

and the remarks of the editor : MESSES. PEARSOL & GRIST: Stop sending that VILS. sheet the Sacurday, Express to my address... If you think Proper you can give the Baliance in your hands to the Post thought by Sending that VILS. BROTHERS THOUGHTLESS BEINGS WILD ON-THE IMPUISE OF THE MOREST TO KILL THEES BROTHERS—t. ere poor Widdows & orphan Children now suffering for the nessessaries of life—You have a perfect right to be an abolition harple but you have not the shiddow of right to Institute Your Yuger. Brownlo scatimunts in my family against my wish.

My address is South Hermitage P O Laucaster. County. B. M.:
My address is South Hermitage P C
County.

Mr. Marple is entitled to more credit than some others of his own way of thinking, inas-much as he don't disguise either his sympathy for his traitor "brothers," or his contempt for our loyal soldiers! His contemptible laugungeras applied to his brave and loyal neighbors, now fighting the battles of the Union, proves him to be as good a rebel as any man within the lines of the Confederate army only lacking the courage to shoulder a mus-ket; and the only objection we have to him is that he is on the wrong side of the military lines. The sooner he teaves for Dexie, the with him, though they be ubscribers to the

Express, the better we will like him! Our book-keeper informs us that there is a "balance" of fifty-six cents due this Salisbunry rebel. It is subject to his order and we hope he will come to Luncaster and collect it in person. We would like to look him in the face and see how much he resembles his 490 "brothers" who passed through on the cars the other day, and whom . the poor thought. less beings, who, in the impulse of the moment shouldered the musket," in Hambright's gallant e act of making war apon the Union an the Constitution of our fathers! We want Mr. Marple to distinctly understand that we will not give the balance of fifty six cents due him to the "poor widows and orphan chil-dren" of the brave and loyal men whom he, and Traitors like him, reg rd as "thoughtless beings' and as murderers - for that is the plain meaning of his language. The loy at men and women of Lancaster will see that these do not suffer for the necessities of life. The Jews of old would have been less guilty in giving to the poor the 50 pieces of silver, "the price of blood," with which the Saviour was betraved "into the hands of sinners," than we would did we give this rebel's fifty six cents to the holy cause of killing his "brothers" who have taken up arms against the government of our fathers. Let him call for it It is a badge of treason. It is the insignia of infamy. We would none of it. It he don't take it away we will put it in a glass case, with the origioal manuscript of his letter in the background, labelled in red letters, "A TRAITOR'S PENCE," and place it on exhibition as a warning to traitors in loyal communities for all time to

No B. If there are any more of the Marple stripe among our subscribers, the go ner they let us know their real sentiments the better. We have "enlisted for the war" against trealowing orders:

Washington, D. C., June
Son, whether armed or unarmed, and, like the
21 1862—Pursuant to a joint resolution of gallant Rousseau, are "for the government

> The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst.

On the sixth ballot, ISAAC SLENKER, Esq., of Union county, was nominated for Auditor General, R. L. WRIGHT, Esq., of Philadelphia, the candidate three years ago, who led off with 39 votes, and remined them to the end, being the leading competitor. They were unwilling to take any man, however faithful to their organization, who had to bear the prestige of defeat, and, therefore Mr. SLENKER was selected, who has not been in public life for thirty years. JAMES P. BARR, of Alleghony county, whose great distinction is that he had the boldness to nominate JAMES BUCHANAN for re election to the Presidency, in the Pittsburg Post, of which he is jublisher, was nominated for Surveyer General on the second-ballot-

A long series of resolutions were passed. which with some few exceptions breathe the spirit of resistance to the National Government, and sympathy with armed treason, on which the Breckenridge Vallandigham De. mocracy expect to carry Pennsylvania next rectionists are to have any control of it.

Now is the time to cleanse cellars, yards, alleys and lanes in the city, and throughout the County, as a measure of precaution against epidemics likely to break out during the hot weather-of Summer. Consequently disinfecting agents are desirable; and we submit the following either of which will be found useful :

stroy all offensive odors.

stroy-all offensive odors.

2. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron [copporas] dissolved in a natiful of rain water, will in many cases by sufficient to remove all. offensive odors.

8 Onlaride of lime is best to scatter about dimp places in yards, in damp cellars, and

upon heaps of filth. The Potter Investigating Committee

we have the prospect of an abundant yield of has caused the dismissal of five hundred disloyal employees of the Government.