PRESBYTERIAN BANNER .--- SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862.

Banner. Presbyterian PITTSBURGH, JULY 5, 1862.

The War. The enemy exhibits a vigor and perseverance far beyond the thought of many of our politicians. He indicates, as we have ofted said, the capability of continuing the from Richmond. contest till next Winter. All the energy the Government can now possibly put forth, is requisite, if we would make even slow advances. An effort is now being made to correct the grand error which was committed when recruiting was suspended. That fatal blunder will cost the country immensely, in life, money, and reputation. Let it not be repeated. It becomes us to with ease have an army of 800,000 men in the field, or well equipped and ready for the field, by the middle of October; and to effect this, every energy should be speedily put forth. Get all the regulars we can, and all the three years men, then men for one year, and, if need be, for six months.

The South still feel the utmost confidence that they can protract the war, and exhibit such an indomitable spirit, that the behalf. And in all this they are aided, at the North. One of these is their sympathizers, and the other is the Radicals. These two parties waste their strength in They thus prolong the struggle, if they do to have been confident. He hence needed not endanger the country's existence. Fanaticism and selfishness are the grand if he has the men, press up between Richenemies of the public weal.

IN THE WEST, things progress favorably, though Arkansas affords some indications not | wing. If he cannot do that, he may clear so desirable. The railroads East and North, from Corinth and Memphis, are nearly repaired, and are partially used. Vicksburg and army mutually supporting each other. still holds out against our arms. East Ten- But we need not multiply conjectures. from Cumberland Gap, in the North, and be new developments. by Buell's army from the South; and there

trict.

States. The reduction of Vicksburg claims aside till you save your country; and con- of the raw material from abroad. which is too much of the attention of Commodores fiscation and emancipation bills might be used in manufactures. The latent capacity Farragut and Porter, to allow of their at- deferred till we see what we are likely to of a country consists in its soil, forests, fishtacking Mobile.

there has been a severe battle, badly man- | war; and we want unity in counsel, and | sists in the muscle and mind which it apaged, and resulting in much loss. Ours the hearty and entire cooperation of all the plies to the turning of these things into was the attacking party, with forces quite loyal.

ers and steam tugs at the White House, in | produces its own bread, butter, beef, pork, perpetual readiness for a move, in case the clothing, implements, furniture, &c., and enemy would come in overpowering num- uses them; exporting only the surplus. bers upon him down between the two rivers. The South produces cotton, tobacco, tar, Thus provided, he was enabled to get almost &c., and exports them nearly all; and it his entire stores shipped and removed in imports, to a great extent, its food, raisafety. They have gone down the Pamun- ment, household utensils, shoes, wagons, ky and York rivers, round Fortress Monroe &c., &c. Its whole crops of cotton, sugar,

and up the James river, and are now at rice, tobacco, are needed to buy what it Turkey Island, 15 miles in a straight line consumes, and what is needed to carry on its household and agricultural affairs. And almost all its purchases are made at the The James river is possessed by our gunboats up to Fort Darling, that is, to within North, and are the productions of the North. The raising of articles for foreign export is seven miles of Richmond. They lie, on hence but a part of the measure of a counthat river, nearer to the centre of our army,

at Fair Oaks, than the White House is to try's powers of production, and is not to be made the sole standard of a comparison be-Fair Oaks. The country is said to be dry, tween it and other countries. and the army can thence have its sup-The producing power of a country lies in the earth, the muscle, and the mind. The

This change of front and basis, made by General M'Clellan, was evidently contem- | earth yields agricultural products and minplated by him as a probable necessity. His erals. The muscle is found in men, horses, arrangements were thus adapted. Whether mules, and oxen. The mind is in man, it belonged to his main plan, or whether and brings the other departments of power it is an alternative, is not yet manifest. into exercise. Taking the whole of the We think that in preparing for his Northern, or free States, into the comparifirst movement, he intended to approach | son, they by far excel the South in all the Richmond by the James river; but the producing sources. Comparing New-Eng-Merrimac, closed its entrance, and he had | land alone with the Southern States, they North will be wearied out, and that foreign to begin by the York and Pamunky. And greatly excel it in agricultural capacity and nations will be induced to interfere on their now his large collection of stores at the in muscle, while it greatly excels them in White House, and his far extended right mind. The water power in New-England, comforted, and encouraged by two parties | wing may have been intended to tempt the | which is applied to productive purposes, enemy to make their present movement. and the steam power, excel the slave power And this idea is supported by the perfect of the Southern States many times over. arrangements to retire his stores from that The Yankees make the water and the stone contests with each other. They distract the depot, and by the concentration of his coal which the earth yields, their slaves. national councils. They prevent the put- gunboats high up the James river, and by These are, by mind, applied to machinery. ting forth of the Government's full energies, their long weeks of seeming inaction. This machinery, added to their energetic They quarrel about slavery and emancina. That he would meet a force at Richmond | muscle, affords them a productive capacity tion-about confiscation and conservatism. | vastly his superior in numbers, he seems | far beyond what the South possesses in its four millions, of slaves, and its multiplied not only skill, but strategy. He may now, millions of fertile acres.

The statistics which we copied from an mond and the Chickshominy, and cut off exchange, in the item alluded to, viz.: the large force which assailed his right "The productive capacity of New-England and New-York exceeds that of the entire out Ft. Darling, and the James river up to seventeen slave States by \$61,000,000; the city, and advance, with the gunboats while the State of New-York alone is, in this respect, \$65,000,000 in excess of the ten Cotton States together ; and the annual nessee is being penetrated by Morgan's army Before we got through the press, there will products of the little State of Massachusetts exceeds in value the entire cotton crop

Should disaster occur to our army at of the Southern States at an average is a fair prospect of a speedy release from Richmond, we may well reflect upon those price;" is we believe correct. This exrebel rule, to the loyal people of that dis- Senators and Congressmen who have been planation, however, is to be made. that spending time, and delaying efforts, and "capacity" is here spoken of as tested by There have been no recent operations, of causing divisions and alienations. Patriot- actual results, and that the value of the much note, on the margins of the Gulf ism would say, Lay personal aspirations productions should be reduced by the cost have, to be affected by such bills. An army eries, facilities for navigation, water-power, NEAR CHARLESTON, on James' Island, we want, and money, and munitions of coal, minerals; its producing capacity conhuman use; and this capacity is exhibited

too weak. They were repelled with a loss Liverpool a Proposed Terand measured by the number of people who are fed, and clothed, and educated thereby, minus of the Pennsylvania and by the style and manner in which they Railroad. The Philadelphians claim, and with great

Washington.

June 28 .- Gen. Pope has won many admirers since he came here, by his quiet and unobtrusive manners. He appears in citizen's dress, without attendants, and apparently has no time or taste for idle display. Great confidence is expressed in his military skill and fighting qualities. Western men, who are familiar with his recent campaign, are loud and unanimous in his praise. It is predicted that he will make short work of Jackson and his vaunting followers when he is once in the field.

It is stated that Gen. Banks has telegraphed to the President that he is entirely satisfied with the new order placing Gen. Pope in command of the Department of Virginia.

The treaty made through Minister Corwin leaning \$11,000,000 to Mexico, has, it is understood, been sent into the Senate by the President.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway, to run from the Western end of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and branch to the navigable waters of the Columbia river. Alternate se tions of the public lands, on each side of the road, are appropriated, and three engineers are provided for, at \$2,000 a year, to survey and locate.

Mr. Mallory secured an amendment to the Tariff bill, to-day, requiring all the hemp used in our navy to be of American manufacture and Mr. Shellabarger got in a proviso that must be in all respects equal to the imported article.

The official lists of the rebel losses at the bat tle of Fair Oaks has been published. Eightyfive regiments and battalions in all were engaged -sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and miss ing of 5,897

The Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate on Friday with five negative votes. The main route which it fixes is to commence at a point on the 100th meridian of longitude within the territory of Nebraska. Of the branches, one commences at Sioux City, another at a point on the Western boundary of Iowa, which will probably be at or near Omaha City, or at the mouth of Platte river, both of these branches to be constructed by the Union Pacific Company, which constructs the main road. The Kansas branch, opposite Kansas City, is to be constructed by a Kansas Company, and with this branch the Hannibal and St. Joseph road is authorized to form a connex ion. The main road is to run by the most direct and practicable route, to be located subject to the approval of the President. By the House bill the road was to commence on the 102d meridian and the terminus was not necessarily within the Territory of Nebraska; but the House agreed to the Senate amendment. The branches are the same in both bills, except that one of the House branches is struck out by the Senate. In structure, the bill has not been materially altered by the Senate, but there are sev eral provisions for additional safeguards for the interest of the government to insure the construction of the road.

The latest advices from New-Orleans represent the weather as delightful, from refreshin howers. The health of the troops is good Officers and soldiers in the rebel service are allowed to return on taking the oath of alle giance. Sugar is quoted at 5½ cents for a fair quality.

June 30.-Gen. Rufus King having expresse to the Government his desire that Gen. Sigel, instead of himself, should be assigned to the command of the corps lately under Gen. Fre mont, the change was made to-day. Gen. King esumes command of his division, with which he s extremely popular.

A General Engagement Reported.

WASHINGTON. June 80.-It is reported that a labinet officer has just received information from was resumed on Sunday. The engagement is said to have become gen-

ral along our whole line, and the decisive batle is believed to have been opened. This is the current rumor on the street, and I

end it for what it is worth. In the absence, however, of any information War Department, it is to ge at the exact truth of the rumors that fly thick and fast. The only news we have yet received from official sources is the war bulletin of Secreretary Stanton, which announce that no seriou disaster to our arms is still reported.-Special

mail boat, which left at 3 o'clock for Fortress Monroe, taking with her in tow two heavily laden steamers, with directions for them to be dropped at West Point.

Two of the large hospital steamers filled with sick and wounded, also left about the same time, and moved majestically down the river. The steamer Commudore was still left at the wharf, to receive any new arrivals from the battle field, and the Daniel Webster and the Elm City, devoted to the same service soon after arrived. It was also announced that Gen. Stoneman

with 6,000 cavalry and artillery, was within six miles of the White House, to protect the work of evacuation if a dash should be made

by the enemy in that direction. The scene presented on the river was an in-teresting one. Ten miles below the White House, about 200 brigs, barques and sebooners were at anchor, with any quantity of ca-nal boats, loaded with implements of war, commissary and subsistence stores. On the whole route down, steamors and togs were passed, having large numbers of vessels in tow, and at West Point, forty miles below White House, not less than 300 vessels were at anchor, whilst the numerous steamers and tugs which had brought them down, were pre-paring to start up for several hundred still up the river.

About 7 o'clock Friday evening numbers of wounded commenced arriving from the front of the lines, with a few of the most intelligent whom I had an oppertunity of conversing. Those engaged in the repulse of Stonewall Jackson represent it to be most disastrons. He came down on them expecting a surprise, but found them all mometarily expecting him having been informed by McClellan two days having occur informer up motions and of sur-previous that he was coming. Instead of sur prise, the enemy received the first shet, and after two hours' fight retreated in confasion. The wounded represent it to have been a most The wounded represent it to have been a most terrific encounter, the enemy coming from Richmond in such dense masses that the shell and grape poured into them as they advanced, making great gaps in their lines, which were immediately filled up, but they moved for-ward most determinedly. They still moved on, and exchanged showers of balls, which were destructive on both sides : but when Gen Porter ordered a bayonet charge they retreat-

Porter ordered a bayonet charge they retreat-ed in double quick. They again ralled, and approached our lines a second time, when some terrible slaughter onsued. This time, their artillery being better served, was more effective. On coming to close quarters they were again re-pulsed and driven back further still. This twice fought over battle ground was now literally strewn with the dead and dying. Gan. Porter then a second time fell back to

Gen. Porter then a second time fell back to his position, and waited an hour for the enemy to renew the assault. They finally came on in increased numbers, having been largely ceinforces, and were again received with shell and grape, causing great chasms in their

A third time the enemy bore down most bravely and determinedly on our lines, and this conflict was the most severely contested of the whole; but when the bayonet was brought to bear, they fell back and were pressed towards Richmond fully a mile be-

yond our original lines. Again, the feurth time, Gen. Porter fell back to his first position, when an order was received from Gen. McClellan to continue his

retrogade movement slowly and in order. As soon as it became apparent to the enemy that it was the purpose of Gen. Porter to retire, they pushed forward again boldly and bravely, when they were checked by the enoravely, when they were checked by the en-tire Reserve force, consisting of the New York 5th and 10th, and two other regiments, under Col. Warren, acting Brigadier General. This fresh force held the enemy in check, while the force which had previously berne the brunt of the battle, moved steadily back and in cond order. in good order.

The enemy made a fierce attack on the reserve, but cannon were posted at various points of the route by which they were retiring towards the Chickahominy, which occaing towards the Chickanominy, which occa-sionally poured in shot and shell among 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 or the enemy with the bayonet, and drove him back a mile. In this charge the gallant New York 5th and 10th drew forth the plaudits of the army by their steadiness and bravery, in which they, however, lost about 100 of their numbers

Cheers went up along our whole lines at and the enemy did not renew the attack dur ing the balance of the evening, but turned his olumns towards the White House. The division of the enemy dispatched in that direction was estimated at twenty to thirty thousand men of all arms. From the foregoing, I think I have conclusively shown that the object of Gen. McClel-lan, long before the baitle on Friday, was to

Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois. Edward Solomon, Governor of Wisconsin

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 1, 1862 .entlemen: Fully concurring in the wisdom of he views expressed to me in so patriotic a maner by you in the communication of the 28th ult. I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. I suggest and recmmend that the troops should be chiefly of inantry. The quota of your States would he I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, o as to bring this unnecessary and civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order

fixing the quots of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



Pittsburgh Market. WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862.

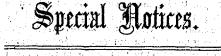
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i bus. BGGS--10c. per dozen. FEATHERS-Prime Western, 45c, 38 lb. FLOUR-Extra, \$4.50@4.65; Extra Family, \$6.10; Fanoy,

5.75. GROCERIES-Coffee: Good Rio, 22c. Sugar, 8%(@ 6%(C. Rice, 8)%(@9c. Molasses, 50c. HAY-\$13.00@14.00 % ton, at scales. LIME-Louisville, from store, \$1.25 per bbl. POTATOES-Nesiannocks, 50c.; Mixed, 45c. per bush. SALT-No. 1, \$1.50. SEEDS-Clover, \$3.75@3.80. Timothy, \$1.65. Flax, 81.60.

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By Rev. S. P. Kinkaid, on the 28th of May, at e residence of the bride's father, in Rockland, Pa., Rev. SAMUEL GRAHAM, of West Freedom, Pa., to Miss NANCY JANE, daughter of David

By Rev. J. N. Boyd, May 22d, Creus M'Conlick to MARTHA YODER, all of White Deer Valley. June 25th, assisted by Rev. I. Grier, D.D., and Rev. W. Life, CYRENIUS M. LA MONTE to MARY EMMA, daughter of Dr. C. A. Ludwig.

19th of June, Mr., WILLIAM JOHNSTON to Miss MARTHA RAMBO, both of Beaver County, Pa THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, On Wednesday, June 18th, at 10 o'clock A.M., Rev. James Martin, Mr. ROBERT CRAIGHEAD 150 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Miss FLORILLA J. PENNEY, both of Elizabeth. has just issued a beautiful Library, consisting of TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES, ISmo, inclosed in a box, at the low price of \$3.0; among which are "General Havelock," "Capt. Hedley Vioras," "Capt. Hammond," "The Bine Fiss," "Young Man from Home." Packages of 3,000 pages of select Tracts, at \$2.00, are put up to accompany the Library, when desired. On Wednesday, June 18th, at 8 o'clock P. M., Mr. ROBERT A. CRAIGHEAD to Miss ADDIE FREW, oth of Elizabeth. On the 19th of June, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Kennedy, Mr. Ron-THE SOLDIER'S POCKET LIBRARY, ERT SMAIL, to Miss KEZIA BERINGER. By Rev. J. M. McElroy, on the 22d of May. Mr. WM. ROBERTSON to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Stephen Wilson, all of Wapello Co., owa. June 3d, at the residence of the officiang minister, Mr. A. B. WYCKOFF, of Highland Fownship, to Mrs. E. L. VANOSTBANDT, of onkers, New-York. June 21st, Mr. JOHN MC-CARTHY. of Leavenworth, Kansas, to Miss MARY ., daughter of Hugh Brown, Esq., of Ottumwa.

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residence of his brother, David Campbell, in Ot-

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AG- The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

of some 800 killed and wounded. Gens. Benham and Stevens were in command on the Island. Benham is sent to Washington, suspended of his command. justice too, that in the Pennsylvania Rail-

IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA. our arms have road, which was built mainly by their ennot yet fully recovered their losses. We terprise, they have one of the best highways formerly noticed, with disapprobation, the in the Union. Its receipts last year were cutting up of the army there, and the plac- over seven millions of dollars; and for order, ing of it under different commanders. expedition, safety, and capability, it is not The Government has now arranged for excelled. The whole State may well be greater unity of action. The bringing of proud of it. This road, by its connexion the three Departments into one, and the with other lines, has both spread and explacing of Gen. Pope at its head, promises tended itself Westward. Its interest in, efficiency. It is however attended with and connexion with the Pittsburgh, Fort some embarrassments. Gen. Pope is the Wayne and Chicago Road is such, that junior of Gens. Fremont, McDowell, and Chicago may be said to be its Western ter-Banks. Gen. Fremont at once asked to be minus. By this road, Philadelphia is many relieved from his command. He retires to miles nearer the whole Western grain-grow-

New-York. Gen, Banks approves of the ing and stock-raising country than is Newarrangement and holds on. Gen. Mc. | York. Dowell will probably continue at the head But Philadelphia is not a proper Eastof his corps, under Gen. Pope. The plans ern terminus for the road. The immense of Gen. Pope are not yet divulged. He amounts of grain, flour, provisions, cotton, will likely endeavor to clear the Shenan- hemp and tobacco which it brings to the dosh Valley, and advance toward Gordon- seaboard, need a larger market-need trandosh Valley, and advance toward Gordon- seaboard, need a larger market-need tran-ville, or Charlotteville, whither if not to sit to foreign ports. Philadelphia does not ish the work intended for to-day. Our men are Richmond, a large part of Jackson's forces | now afford the desired facilities for transferhave removed. Gen. Rufus King, who ring produce across the ocean, and somesucceeds Gen. Fremont, has been, as yet, thing must be done to supply its defiundistinguished. The position is vastly ciency.

important. Gen. Seigel is still in Gen. | Under the pressure of this want, a new Banks' corps. Gen. Shields, it is said, effort is being made to get up the Randall will retire, since the Senate refused to con- | line of steamers, from Philadelphia to Livfirm his appointment as Major-General. erpool. This line is a proposition by Mr. Every energy needs now to be put forth, to Randall, tendered a few years ago, to build fillow close on Jackson's rear, so that if he several very large and very swift ocean goes to Richmond, he may be fought by the steamers-steamers not equal to the Great same forces which were sent against him Eastern, but much surpassing those of Cunard, and which could make the transit in the valley.

OUR ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND, is be- in six days. The plan seems feasible. ing tested to its utmost powers. On Wed- Philadelphians, aided by the Railroad, have nesday, the left wing was advanced nearly the money, the credit, and the business, The establishing of the line would, practia mile, the acquisition being made by very cally, make the Pennsylvania Railroad to hard fighting, in which some 500 men were killed or wounded They possessed the have its Western business terminus in Chienemy's camp, at that place, and improved cago, the great mart for the purchase of produce, and its Eastern business terminus ing incidents have interest: their position. On Thursday the enemy, in great force, assailed the right wing, in Liverpool, the largest market in the Col. Black, of Pennsylvania, was killed, his where the Pennsylvania Reserves, 10,000 strong, under Gen. McCall, were stationed. enterprise.

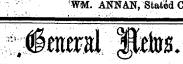
Some particulars of this fight are given in Anonymous Communicaanother column. Whether it was to our tions-Productive Capacity. advantage or not, may be doubted. The A correspondent, over the signature of contest was well waged by both officers and "All Together," criticises an item we lately Winter, and came here yesterday with part of men, and the loss in killed and wounded published, on the Productive Capacity of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning. The whole of it was here. He said was severe. It resulted in the retirement New-England and New-York; but he does that in the attack on our right the rebels had of our right wing across the Chickahominy. not give a responsible name, and hence from 60,000 to 80,000 troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were This wing had been on the left bank of that | cannot claim space in our columns.

river, extending our lines to Mechanics-By "Productive Capacity," as every one ville, at the Fredericksburg Railroad. The knows who understands the English landrawing of it in, and the crossing to the guage, is meant the capability of bringing determined attack cling to our lines of battle right bank of the Chickahominy, brings forth, by agriculture, mining, manufacit into close connexion with the centre. turing-by every appliance of human skill Hooker's, Ayres' guns reaped them with a very The army is more compact more manageable. and industry-things "adapted to human death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded The army is more compact, more manageable, and industry-things "adapted, to human and better able to contend against a supe- use. The soil of New-England, excepting rior force. 1

The drawing in of the right wing, how- forests, produces comparatively but little. The same moaning and shrieking fill the night as ever, has made necessary a movement which | But from its manufactures of cotton, wool, has the appearance of a disaster. The im- flax, hemp, iron, leather, paper, wood-its mense army stores collected on the Pamun- books no agricultural implements, cabinetky, at the White House, were thus uncov- ware, ships, &c., &c., its productions are ered, and had to be removed. This, of immense.

course, would lead to a speedy repulse, if

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES. The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY stands adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian church of Sewickley, on Tuesday, the 8th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. WM. ANNAN, Stated Clerk.



An Important Advance. On Wednesday, June 25th, a Division of the army before Richmond advanced to a new position. The following dispatches from General McClellan to the War Department indicate the movement:

REDOUBT No. 3, June 25, 1:30, P. M. We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably, to-day, under a sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues.

3:10 P. M .- The enemy are making a desper rate resistance to the advance of our pickets. Kearney's and one half of Hooker's Division are where L want them. I have this moment rein forced Hooker's right, with a brigade and a behaving splendidly. The enemy is fighting well. This is not a battle; it is merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps, supported by Keys', and thus far all goes well, and we uphold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it

will be a very important advantage gained. The loss is not large thus far. The fighting, up to this time, has been done by Hooker's Division, which has bahaved, as usual, most handsomely. On our right. Gen. Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front. 5 P. M.-The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully, with but little loss, notwithstand

ing the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. Derressey brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camp in front of this, and all is now quiet. .G. W. MCCLELLAN,

Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

A Few Incidents of the Battle.

In another column we give a tolerably connected statement of the battle on the right wing of McClellan's army. But statements are imperfect, and the contest is not ended. The follow-

world, for its sale. May success attend the head blown off by a shell. When we lost Eaton's battery, we lost its valuable commander beside. Ten guns were taken from us by a sudden flank attack, covered by the thick smoke which hung around the pieces and slowly drifted to leeward.

Count de Paris took prisoner a rebel Major, who belonged to Jackson's army. He said he had been in the valley of the Shenandosh all borne down and swept away, precisely as some of the regiments were swept away at the Seven

Pines. Twice all along the front did the bloody and dered on them with fifty cannon; Sumner's, was horrible At Savage's Station, the wounded already fill

from its meadows, gardens, orchards, and the great street of tents in the garden, and begin then, and again bear testimony against the style of warfare which submits regiments to the fire of brigades.

Arizona Occupied by National Forces.

San Francisco, Monday, June 9.-Gen. Carle-ton's brigade has entered Arizona. The advance Our correspondent details the oft-uttered our army had not another basis of opera-tions (The basis is the off-uttered guard, under Col. West, reached Tucson, about the 17th ult., the rebels having previously abantions. This basis is the James river. Gen. ductions from the soil, as compared with doned the place. The stars and stripes were McClellan had kept his transports, steam- Northern. We answer: 1. The North again hoisted over the ruins of Fort Breckin-



to New-York Post.

PHILDRLPHIA, June 28 .- The following is from the correspondent of the Baltimore Amer-

On Friday morning the first item of news from the front, received by telegraph, was a gratifying announcement that Stonewall Jackson and Ewell, in attempting to turn the right flank, were repulsed by General McCall with his Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven back with great slaughter.

This attack was made at three o'clock in the morning and had closed at six o'clock, with a been one of the most decisive and destructive of the war. The enemy was put to a complete route with very light loss to our forces. Although at night, and intended for a surprise, the gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake. There was, however, every indication of a

general battle along the whole line, and Gen. McClellan, in order to be ready for any emergencies, gave directions to Gen. Casey and Col. Ingalls to make every preparation for the instant removal or destruction of all the supplies at White House, should the result of the impending battle render such a course necessary, his force being deemed too small to render the successful defense of his position a certainty against such a movement of the

enemy. The mail steamer, which should have left Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clook in the morning, was ordered to be detained, and at 9 o'clock a dispatch was received that a general battle was progressing along the whole line, the en-emy having renewed the attempt to fiank Gen. Porter's position on the right wing. At 11, o'clock, a second dispatch announced that Gen. Porter had driven the enemy before him and repulsed them with terrific slaughter, and was then ordered by Gen. McClellan to fall back.¹ This dispatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacuation, and all the Quartermaster's papers and valuables, and the chests of the Paymasters, were brought on board the mail boat. The family of Quartermaster Engle was also brought on board, with his horses and carriage, and the horses of Assistant Quartermaster Saertell.

The household furniture and the servants of these officials also seen followed, which increased the excitement among the sutlers and army followers. Some of the sutlers became so anic stricken as to sell out their stocks at half price, and hastened on board the he whilst some determined to hold on and take the chances.

That there was an intention on the part of Gen. McClellan to evacuate the White House as soon as his movements in front should be perfected, there is no doubt, but whether as a necessity or a strategic movement, could not at that time be foreseen.

The steamers and tugs were all in early rethe steamers and tugs were all in early-re-quisition, and were moving down the river with long trains of transports in tow. The vessels nearest the landing were also stored full of commissary stores and munitions, and moved out in the stream. The immense piles of boxes of crackers, barrels of pork, and other stores along the landing, were again covered over with bales of hay, so as to be ready, at a moment's notice, to apply the torch for their destruction, if it should become necessary. There was size great commotion among the crowds of contrabands, who have been found most efficient laborers, and who have been

used to great advantage in the commissary and munition departments.

They soon understood that danger was aped, and on being assured by Colonel Ingelis that they would not be left behind to meet the vengeance of their masters, went to work with renewed energy. Stores and munitions everywhere disappeared from the land-ings with great rapidity and were being packed on the wharf-boats and vessels contig-uous. The wives and children of the contrabands also soon made their appearance, and with bundles and babies took position on the canal boats as they were floated out in the stream. During the afternoon the panic in-creased until half-past three o'clock, and the

steamers and tugs were busily engaged in towing down the transports. At three o'clock a dispatch was received from Headquarters in substance as follows: We have been driving the enomy before us Cheers are head all along the lines. This was the signal for a new change in the programme. All the government valuables, and the prop-

erty of the officers was taken off the mail boat and placed on board the steamer Cammonico, , and the order, given for the departure of the

abandon the White House, and also draw in his right wing across the Chickshominy. That he has accomplished this most masterly movement with but little loss in comparison with his punishment of the enemy, there can be no doubt; and that he has strengthened bis position, by contracting his lines and changing the base of his operations to James River, is equally self-evident. There he will have the co-operation of the gunboats.

Although hope may be father to the thought, I wager that Gen. McClellan will be in pos-session of Richmond by Sunday next. LATER.-It appears that the telegraphic communication between White House and McClellan was not broken until one o'clock on Saturday, when the wire was cut at Disnatch Station. eleven miles out.

The isst of the transports were moved by the steamtugs, and the few articles scattered about on shore were fired. The whole was of small value, and thus of the many millions of property here a few days since, probably not \$5,000 worth was destroyed. Since a very early hour Saturday, Gen. Mo-

Clellan has been deprived of his telegraphic communication with Washington. He aban-doned its use several hours before the wires were cut, doubtless being fearful that the en. were cut, doubtess being fearful that the en-emy might, by placing a magnet on the wire, read his orders. Direct communication is now being opened with him, however, by gun-boats, up the mouth of the Chickahominy, and it will soon be all right in this respect. In the midst of this closing scene, I regret to have to state that some vandal set fire to the White House and it was entirely con-sumed. samed.

The cavairy at the White House guarded the departure of the last of the wagons and horses which moved off at the final evacua-tion and joined the forces under Gen. Stoneman, who, after passing these trains off and securing their safety, moved off with his en-tire force in a direction that I am not at liberty at present to state. Gen. Casey reports he lost not a man, nor

did he leave a soul behind, not even a contra

Three Hundred Thousand More Troops Called For.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-The following corres pondence between the President and the Govern ors of several States will explain itself: To the President :- The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the be-lief that the oitizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed by measures which must ensure the speedy restoration of the Union. and believing that in view of the present important military movements in progress and the re-duced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable easualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge by them, we and good Government. We believe that the de

N: S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire. Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York Charles S. Olden, Governor of New Jersey. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. A. N. Bradford, Governor of Maryland. F. H. Pierpoint, Governor of Virginia. Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan. J. B. Towle, President Military Board of Ken-

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In answer to pumerous and urgent requests from Superin-tendents and others who have used the "Gunza' GHAIN" in their Sunday, Schools ever, since, its. first publication., (May, 1881), the author has the pleasure of announcing links the has now completed a second volume to that work, of the newest respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approbation, that you at once call upon your several States for such number of men as your several States for such number of men as now completed a second volume and be required to fill up military organizations and choicest music and poetry. The new volume is entitled now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized, such additional number of men as All who have been "chained" to music in their schools for the past year, and now desire a "shower" of new melodies, may be gratified by enclosing 15 cents for a specimen copy, to may in your judgment be necessary to guard it and hold all the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our army and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great sisive movement is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States, are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Gov Israel Washburne, jr., Governor of Maine. Wm. A. Buckingham, Governor of Connection

tucky. Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee. H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

