

# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 14, 1862.

[NO. 2354.]

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for. Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.  
Jan'y 1, 1862.

**PRESIDENT DAVID'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.**  
RICHMOND, Va., July 5th.—The President has issued the following congratulatory address to our victorious army:

TO THE ARMY IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.  
RICHMOND, Va., July 5th, 1862.  
Soldiers! I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won; and as the President of the Confederate States do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country whose just cause you have so skillfully and heroically served.

Ten days ago an invading army, vastly superior to yours in numbers, and the material of war, closely beleaguering your Capital and vainly proclaimed its speedy conquest. You marched to attack the enemy in his entrenchments with well directed movements and death-defying valor. You charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek safety under the cover of his gunboats, where he now lies, covering before the army he so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation—the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle—must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated, and a grateful people will not fail to recognize your deeds, and to bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you that you have done enough for glory; but duty to a suffering country, and to the cause of constitutional liberty, claims from you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency—your one great object being to drive the invader from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to bring from an unmerciful foe the recognition of your birthright, community independence.

**JEFFERSON DAVID.**

**Removal of Prisoners.**—The N. Y. Herald of the 21st ult. says:—

All the Rebel officers who have been confined for some time past at Fort Columbus, on Governors' Island, were yesterday morning, at an early hour, transferred to Sandusky, Ohio.

But a short time elapsed after the reading of the order on Thursday morning last, to the prisoners, as to their transportation, until the news reached the sympathizers of these traitors in New York city. A number of bundles and cases were then immediately sent over to the island for them. On examination of these cases by Col. Loomis, the commanding officer of the island, they were found to contain rebel uniforms, under clothing, boots and shoes, &c. which were distributed to those whom they were addressed to. A number of these donations were from prominent firms in this city.

There still remain at Fort Columbus 1,050 prisoners, privates and non-commissioned officers, principally belonging to North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Louisiana volunteer regiments.

[The Herald here gives a list of those transferred; the following from N. C.]

Col. C. M. Avery, 33d; Captain T. W. Mayhew 33d; Capt. O. R. Rand 20th; First Lieut. J. T. Weston 33d; First Lieut. W. Wheeler (Branch's artillery), 40th; Second Lieut. J. N. Anderson, 33d; First Lieut. A. S. Sasser, 33d; First Lieut. C. H. Brown, 40th; Third Lieut. J. W. Vinson, 26th; Captain S. M. Stow, 28th; First Lieut. R. L. Steck, 37th; Major Samuel D. Lowe, 28th; Captain W. Y. Farthing, 37th; Third Lieut. J. S. Eggers, 37th; Capt. W. H. N. Speer, 28th; 1st Lieut. N. Bohannon, 28th; 1st Lieut. J. L. Bost, 37th; Capt. T. W. Brown, 18th; Capt. Geo. B. Johnston 28th; 2d Lieut. C. Scott, 29th; 2d Lieut. W. A. Stewart, 37th.

For the information of the relatives and friends of the above named prisoners, we are requested to state that all letters for them must be for the future directed to the care of the commanding officer at depot of prisoners of war, Sandusky, Ohio.

**The Conscripts.**—There should be no odium attached to this name. Those who have remained at home are mainly such as were so affectingly situated as to their family or so importantly engaged as to their business as to render it not only inexpedient but absolutely unreasonable for them to go until it became really necessary. They are as good, as true as others, and it is earnestly hoped that there will be no ungenerous word spoken about them. I am sure no such word will be spoken by a true patriot, a real southern lady or gentleman.  
BY ONE NOT A CONSCRIPT.  
Salisbury Watchman.

There were nine of the political prisoners who escaped from the Confederate prison here last week. A negro boy, the property of M. S. McKenzie, Esq., seven miles south of this place, arrested one of them next morning before breakfast, and five others were brought down on the Western road in the afternoon. We believe all but one have been arrested and returned to their quarters in the prison. It seems to be a waste of time and effort for any of them to attempt to escape. The people are wide awake as regards strangers, and they detect these prison birds the first glance.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

**The Forty-Eighth N. C.**—Col. Hill's 48th N. C. Regiment, arrived here yesterday afternoon, fresh from the scene of action in front of Richmond. Persons wishing to find it, can do so by enquiring of Capt. H. N. Hill, who can be found on Dunn's Hill, opposite Petersburg.

**Death of Gen. Beauregard's Wife.**—The wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard died at New Orleans a few days since.

## OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1862.

NO VIRGINIA MAN.—Not a single Virginia paper has received here this morning. And by the way, we have had but two Charleston papers in ten days. We suppose the Virginia papers will come along to-morrow; but what becomes of the Charleston papers is a mystery. The telegraph reports all quiet at and around Richmond yesterday. The late Richmond papers indulged in many speculations as to the course of future events—how we are to attack McClellan; how McClellan will retreat, &c. &c. They probably know as much about those matters as we—and that is just nothing at all. We are willing to wait for our Generals to move, having full confidence in them.

The report in the N. Y. Herald, that the two leading European powers (England and France, of course), had demanded that the war end, seems to us of very great importance, considering that it comes from the most influential and trusted organ of the Lincoln Administration.

It will be seen that Northern accounts admit a loss of 20,000 in the Richmond battles. It is safe always to double a Yankee admission. We therefore put his loss at 40,000. Our own is probably 20,000. We publish Regimental lists of casualties as fast as they come to hand.

**ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.**—Several of our wounded in the late battles have arrived here, among them Lieuts. George B. Baker and Charles P. Mallett. The former is recovered of his slight wound, and will leave to-morrow for his post of duty. The latter, who has two severe wounds, is doing well.

**OUR VICTORY AT CHARLESTON ON THE 16TH ULT.**—The Northern accounts of the battle on James Island show that our gallant troops themselves scarcely realized the fullness of their victory. Various papers from the island published in the New York papers admit a disastrous defeat. One letter says the loss is between 500 and 650. Another says 600; and still another says it up as 660. And another that the steamer Ben Bedford had arrived at Hilton Head with from 400 to 500 wounded on board. This shows that the Yankee loss was far greater than 505, for our men buried 251, and we took 130 prisoners. Supposing the boat had but 400 wounded, that would make 781 killed, wounded and prisoners. And this does not allow for the Yankee dead carried off by themselves, and the wounded too much hurt to be removed. So that we think it cannot be doubted that the Yankee loss was at least 1000. They seldom confess to one-half their loss.

They say that one regiment, the 8th Michigan, lost 15 commissioned officers. Their attack, they say, was a complete surprise. They had five regiments engaged, commanded by Gen. Benham, (who has been arrested for disobeying orders in making the attack, and he and his staff have arrived in New York.) The letters complain of want of transports, tents, necessities, &c., and, as usual, pretend that we had a much larger force than themselves.

**YANKEE CONFESSORS.**—The editor of the Philadelphia Press will probably be sent to Fort Warren for publishing such evidence as the following from Fort Monroe, of the terror inspired in McClellan's command by the whipping he received:—

"Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were ordered to Dispatch on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the cars were burned, and the four locomotives were blown up. This was a great loss, but it was enhanced by the destruction of stores, &c., at the White House—everything there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being no time to burn them, they were cast into the river."

This is only a specimen. There is a good deal more of the same sort.

The Northern accounts all testify to the gallantry of the Confederates in marching right up to their works. They say our troops fought "like devils incarnate." This is not exactly the appropriate term. The "devils incarnate" are in the Yankee army, and our men fought better than they.

**PRISONERS' TALKS.**—From a soldier of Sickles's brigade, captured and brought to Petersburg, the Express learns that that brigade originally 5000, "the very pick and choice of New York," (that is, we suppose, the worst raw-boned city could furnish), has been so reduced that not 1000 could be found at roll call. He and others say that they got a boat and came across the James river to surrender, being disgusted with the war, and that thousands of others would do likewise if they could get boats to escape in. What reliance may be placed in all this, we know not. The Yankees lie so much, that we cannot believe their stories.

**A SCORCHING.**—We would respectfully suggest to our Generals in the field the propriety of securing for themselves an Editor of the Richmond Examiner as an Aid, or in some other honorary capacity. For months there was nobody fit to be a General but the Virginian, Floyd—the principal Editor of the Examiner having a place on Floyd's staff. During the past two months we do not remember to have seen Floyd's name mentioned in the Examiner. But Gen. A. P. Hill, another General, the principal Editor having a place on his staff, is slaughtered every day after day till one would be sick of him if it were not for the belief, in spite of the Examiner's praise, that he is a first rate General.

In a long "review" of the series of battles before Richmond, in the Examiner of the 8th, this Gen. A. P. Hill is repeatedly praised, and no other officer, high or low, has a single word of approval. The whole long article appears to be a studied effort to depreciate the importance of the Confederate victory.

**"CONFESSEURS ARE OBLIVIOUS."**—The Wilmington Journal says that Col. Vance "ought not to be such a hurry to get out of the army." Nor is he. The only hurry Col. Vance has manifested was to get into the army. He did not wait to get an office, as many did, and as his high position before the public would perhaps have justified, but went in at once as a private. He has done nothing to get himself out, except reluctantly to give consent to the people raising him for Governor,—a place not sought by him. And he will not go out but in obedience to the demand of the people.

But does not the Journal see what it provokes retort upon Col. Johnston? Even if Col. Vance were in a hurry to get out of the army, nobody can say that Col. Johnston has been in any hurry to get in it, either as private or officer. We should not have said this but to expose the ungenerous and unjust allusion of the Journal to Col. Vance. Col. Johnston may have had very good reasons for not entering the Army.

**FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.**—The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society of Hillsborough acknowledge the receipt of \$314 75 in cash and a very long list of clothing, fruits, wine, coffee, sugar, rice, sage, soap, fowls, &c. &c. We hear of generous provision for the same purpose in various parts of the State.

**FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.**—The all-absorbing war has not extinguished the interest of our citizens in this favorite Institution. Its 7th Annual Commencement gave occasion on Tuesday evening last for a Sermon to the Graduating Class and to a large congregation in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, and an Address to the Graduating Class by the Rev. Dr. Hooper. These discourses were full of plain practical common sense and moral and religious instruction.

Diplomas were conferred upon the following young ladies, members of the Senior Class of 1861:

Miss Irene McNeill.	Miss E. Rose.
" C. Myrover.	" E. Tilliglast.
" Joanna McLean.	" Joanna Watts.
" Hattie Starr.	" Alice Cook.
" Atilia Whitted.	" Fannie Hindsale.
" Olivia Stedman.	" Hattie Kershaw.

The additional honors usually conferred upon resident graduates were awarded to Miss Irene McNeill, Miss E. Rose and Miss C. Myrover, for having remained in connection with the institution a year after finishing the prescribed course.

**COL. VANCE'S REGIMENT.**—The Raleigh Standard says that Col. Vance and his Regiment were in the very front of the terrible battle of Tuesday the 1st inst. The men rushed forward, shouting for "North Carolina" and "Zeb." Four of his gallant dead were found next morning within 40 feet of the cannon's mouth—ahead of every other Southern regiment, for no other dead were found so near the guns.

The Regiment is in Hanson's Brigade. The reader will recollect the Dispatch's account of that Brigade's magnificent charge.

**GEN. MAGRUDER.**—This officer, so familiar to us all as the commander on the Peninsula for almost an entire year of danger, was assigned to the command West of the Mississippi in May last, but was not allowed to go till after the late battles. The order from the War Department says him the highest compliment for "activity, zeal, endurance and skill."

**NINE SONS IN THE ARMY.**—A. E. D. Chanancy, of Montgomery county, N. C., writes us that he has nine sons in the Confederate service. Five of them are in Co. E, 23d Reg't. They average in height a fraction over 6 feet, and in weight 165 lbs. They are all between 18 and 35. Mr. Chanancy well challenges the Confederacy to beat this. We hope that his "material aid" to the cause will not be at the expense of either life or limb in his large family.

**JACKSON'S PRISONERS.**—The public has heard so little of late about the prisoners said to have been captured at Front Royal, &c., by Stonewall Jackson, that some began to believe that none had been captured. We find in the Charlotte Whig a letter from a member of the 42d N. C. Reg't in which the writer sets the matter at rest as follows:—

"We have here now near three thousand Yankee prisoners taken by the invincible Jackson, and we are here to guard them. I have seen in the past fourteen months many specimens of the Yankee race, but it has been reserved for my vision until now to behold the hardest party that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. The most of them are barefooted and bareheaded and altogether they present rather a gloomy picture of a soldier's life. I do not know how they were caught but it must have been pretty tight times, for men seldom leave their shoes and hats behind unless matters are pretty equally."

**DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.**—Near Richmond, on the 27th ult., Lieut. Frank D. Foxhall, of the 33rd N. C. Reg't, in his 29th year.

On the 31st inst. at the residence of his uncle, Rev. H. S. Kepler, of Richmond, J. Clayton Chambliss, in the 19th year of his age, late private Secretary of Maj. Gen. D. J. Hill.

On the battle field, near Richmond, June 30th, Serg't John J. Phillips, Co. G, 3rd N. C. Troops, of this town. He was a brave soldier, sacrificing his life for his country, in the 56th year of his age.

At Richmond, Va., June 21, of wounds received at the battle of "Seven Pines," on the 31st May, Samuel A. Jones, son of late Gen. Charles R. Jones, of Iredell county, N. C. He was born in Fayetteville, and was at the time of his death, aged 16 years, 3 mos. and 11 days.

Of Typhoid Fever, at Kingston, June 20th, Robt. Smith, Jr., aged 24 years, and 8 months. He was born in Cumberland county; was a member of Co. C, 35th Reg't.

On the 21st ult., in Columbia, S. C., Wm. R. Rea, of Charlotte, a member of Company B, 1st Reg't, from which he was discharged on account of ill-health.

In Orange county, on the 30th ult., Mr. Jas. C. Faucett, in his 24th year, a member of Capt. Graham's company, from Orange.

At Goldsboro', of Typhoid pneumonia, on the 19th of June, John Franklin Pocket, in his 24th year, of the Cavalry company of Iredell.

At Kingston, of Typhoid Pneumonia, James Locke Nelson, in his 27th year, of Iredell.

At Goldsboro', on the 25th ult., of Typhoid fever, Jas. M. Johnson, in his 34th year, of Iredell.

**FOR THE OBSERVER.**

At a called meeting of Crain's Creek Lodge, held at their hall on Monday the 9th day of May, to attend to the funeral services of our late brother, James Kinola, Esq., the following committee was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of this Lodge on the loss of our late brother. Said committee made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst and our order by death, our much respected friend and brother James Kinola, Esq., who died at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on the 3d of May, in the 53rd year of his age, having gone out in defence of Southern rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That while we would cheerfully submit to the will of an all-wise and merciful God who has done all things well, we can but mourn the death of our brother to whom we were linked by so many ties.

Resolved, 2d, That we tender our warmest sympathies to his widow, his fatherless children, and to his many relatives, who alone can appreciate the depth of the affliction that they grieve not alone, and we claim the privilege of mingling our tears with theirs, at the common altar of grief.

Resolved, 3d, That the county of Moore has lost one of her most active Magistrates, the community a useful citizen, the Southern Confederacy a valiant soldier.

Resolved, 4th, That in token of our respect for our brother that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the widow and family of our deceased brother, and to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Presbyterian, for publication.

W. P. CAMERON,  
W. KEITH,  
S. E. JOHNSON, } Com.

## FOR THE OBSERVER.

**MEETING IN ROBESON.**

According to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Robeson county met in the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th inst., when on motion Maj. W. J. Brown was called to the Chair and L. C. Ray, Esq., requested to act as Sec'y. Thos. A. Norment, Esq., explained the object of the Meeting, and moved that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressing the sentiments of the same. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: John Caldwell, Sr., Reuben Rozier, Rory McNaair, Hester McNeill and W. W. Powell.

Thos. A. Norment, Esq., was called upon and addressed the Meeting in a few appropriate remarks, advocating the election of Hon. Z. B. Vance as Governor of N. C., showing by his past actions since our struggle for independence, that he was the man calculated to watch over and secure our rights, as he believed him to possess an honest heart, a clear head, and undaunted patriotism. Col. B. J. Moroney, Rory McNaair, Neill McNeill and Rev. N. M. Ray were called upon, and addressed the Meeting. Each speaker rejoiced that old party lines had been extinguished, and that the people were united in their efforts to secure their independence; and they advocated the principle of selecting our Rulers for their moral and intellectual worth, and not for the advancement of party.

The committee who were appointed to draft resolutions, returned, and through their chairman, Rory McNaair, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1st, That we now, as we ever have done, regard the independence of the Southern Confederacy as a fixed fact, and the complete defeat, overthrow, confusion and disgrace of Yankedom as equally certain.

2d, That the efforts of the President of the Confederate States, and the brave soldiers who have borne the heat and burden of the day in defending our rights, have not only our unbounded confidence but our warmest affections.

3d, That while we will be watchful of our rights and firm in our political opinions, we believe the time has arrived when reason, not prejudice, should control our public views and movements; and while we of the South may differ on some points of minor importance, we stand together as a band of brothers to resist the invasions of our independence, and our rights.

4th, That we will give our cordial support to Hon. Z. B. Vance for Governor of N. C., believing him to be eminently qualified to fill that distinguished office, possessing as he does a clear head, an honest heart, experience as a statesman, and patriotism and courage as a soldier.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the election of John Leitch, Esq., in the Senatorial District composed of Robeson and Richmond, believing that he knows our rights and will dare maintain them; and that we equally desire the election of Col. McLean and Neill McNeill, Esq., to represent this county in the Commons of the next General Assembly in this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal be requested to copy the same.

W. J. BROWN, Chm.  
L. C. RAY, Sec'y.

## FOR THE OBSERVER.

**CAMP HALL, NEAR FORT FISHER, JULY 6, 1862.**

**MESSRS. EDITORS.**—The past ten days have been of unusual interest with us. Much has occurred to break the tedious monotony of garrison life. The British steamship "Modern Greece" has been the chief object of interest. That vessel came to this point intending to deliver a cargo of Enfield and Swiss Rifles and Moskettes, but being overhauled, she was ordered to return to sea, and her cargo was landed at the only resource left them—to beach the vessel as near as possible under the guns of the Fort. Before she did so the blockading steamers had commenced a rapid but ineffective fire upon her, which they continued up to 12 o'clock. We fired at the blockader only twice, both of which were excellent shots and were fired from a very superior gun mounted in a Battery named after Lieut. Fuller.

The vessel has been relieved of much the greater part of her valuable cargo. The late storm interrupted operations somewhat, but the work of unloading has commenced again. A large quantity of powder and saltpetre was obtained from the vessel. The gun part of her cargo consisted of Enfield and Swiss Rifles and Moskettes. I recognized among them many of that stamped by my friend Mr. Burkhardt of the Arsenal, the Tyrolean Rifles, and which he pronounced to be an excellent weapon.

We are now in a new camp, outside the limits of Fort Fisher. It is in a beautiful grove of live oaks, whose shade and soil is really a delightful change from the hot sun and deep sand within the Fort lines. It has been named in honor of your junior Editor, Maj. P. M. Hale—and may his life ever be as peaceful and full of beauty as is this quiet abode. Notwithstanding all these comforts—neatness to home, quiet and but little duty—still our restless spirits long for that excitement which the soldier finds alone on the battle field—even at the risk of life or limb. Yet it is perhaps best that we are here as it may be said, whatever is, is best. At any rate we try to be content, and I think all our men are pleased with their present quarters.

Yours,  
H.

**GEN. SCOTT RECALLED.**—Gen. Winfield Scott arrived at New York from West Point on the 28th ult., with horses, carriage, servants, &c., said to be on his way to Washington.

**VERY GOOD.**—A lady asked a friend of ours yesterday, "Why is North Carolina in danger of being crushed in the present war?" And when it was given up she answered, "Because the Yankees lie upon her, and the whole Confederacy relies upon her."

**FIELD PEAS.**—Mr. Isaac Hollingsworth had the common field peas on his table since the 4th inst., being a month or two earlier than usual. This is no small advantage in times of high prices like these. He says the secret of his early crop is that he planted them and let them grow.

The following wounded North Carolina soldiers were in the Naval Hospital at Richmond on 3d July:

Wm H Dabbs, co R, 25th; Wm Gregg, co B, 1st; J. A. Watson, co H, 13th; R. P. Simpson, co I, 13th; J. C. Hatfield, co H, 13th; J. P. M. Robinson, co H, 13th; Fred Scires, co I, 13th; J. H. Joyce, co H, 13th.

**The Excitement in the North.**—The action of the government in keeping secret all its information, and refusing its publication, had created the wildest excitement in the North. Nothing is said to have ever equalled it.

## DIED.

Near Ansonville, 27th June, THOMAS EDGAR, son of John J. and Melvina F. Colson, aged 2 years, 6 months and 17 days.

Jesus, in Thy mercy, thou hast taken my babe from me, Transplanted it in Heaven to dwell above with Thee; His crown is life eternal, all set with diamonds rare. Oh may I meet my angel, my darling Eddie there.

In Lumberton, on Sunday 8th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM J. ROTHWELL, son of J. H. & L. P. Rothwell, of Wilmington, aged 19 years and 8 months.

In Randolph county, 1st inst., Mrs. LYDIA ANN TYBOR, wife of Jordan Tybor, Jr., in the 12th year of her age. She leaves a husband, one small child and many friends to mourn their loss.

## NORTHERN NEWS.

Through the polite attention of a friend, says the Richmond Enquirer, we have been placed in possession of Northern papers of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th inst.

The Army correspondent of the Associated Press, who claims to have arrived at Fortress Monroe direct from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, reports that after seven days hard fighting, McClellan, pressed by superior numbers, was forced to retreat to Fort Mifflin, where the remains of the Army is safe under cover of the gunboats, and where, we are told, it is now being reinforced. The battles, it is said, have been "the most destructive of human life that the world has seen," having resulted in a loss, in killed and wounded, of not less than forty-five thousand men, of which it is assumed, that the Federal Army lost fifteen thousand and the Confederates double that number. All the bridges across the Chickahominy are said to have been blown up by McClellan in his retreat, and all the property, stores, &c. destroyed, which he could not save. The siege guns, or a portion of them—for the accounts differ—fall into the hands of the Confederates, who are also said to have taken about forty pieces of artillery. Some of the enemy's artillery is reported to have been taken by McClellan, together with many prisoners; but rather than be encumbered with them, they were subsequently released. McClellan's division suffered terribly in the fight between Savage Station and Fair Oaks, McClellan himself being wounded and taken prisoner. Gen. Reynolds was also taken prisoner, but the fate of their respective commands is not stated. Gens. Meade, Sherman and Burns were severely wounded, the former having since died. Gens. Sumner and Heintzelman, being but slightly wounded, remained on the field. From the same source we learn that, on the part of the Confederates, Gens. Stonewall Jackson and Barnwell Rickett of South Carolina were killed.

The New York Times, after a careful review of the situation, and guided by information derived from personal interviews with its correspondents, who left Gen. McClellan's headquarters on James river on the afternoon of Monday last, comes to the conclusion that "there is now no room to doubt that our army has met with a very serious reverse, and that it is in a condition of peril, which, if not imminent, at least calls for the instant and energetic efforts of the Government and the country." After giving a brief summary of the events that had transpired, that journal adds: "Beyond all question this intelligence will fall with heavy weight upon the public heart. It is entirely unexpected and shatters the high hope which the whole country has of late indulged, with the fall of Richmond the end of the rebellion is close at hand." The most noticeable feature of all is that, up to the present writing, no official despatch from McClellan has been given to the public—the only knowledge we have of the sanguinary battles that have been fought, the losses sustained, and the reverse experienced, being derived from irresponsible persons.

The New York "World," however, expresses, editorially, the opinion that McClellan has materially improved his position, and has so protected his force by natural barriers, and by the covering fire of the gunboats, that "he is master of the situation and may laugh defiance at his enemies."

The New York "Post," of Wednesday says: "Stocks took a strong downward surge to-day. The continued silence of the Government in regard to affairs before Richmond produces an uncomfortable feeling, which is further increased by the call for 500,000 troops."

The "Herald" says—Yesterday was a blue day in Wall Street. In the absence of news from McClellan the bears had everything their own way and all kinds of rumors were freely circulated. At the first board the government's decline about 1 per cent and railway shares from 1 to 2 per cent. At the second board there was a further fall of 1 to 2 per cent. all round. After the second board there was an improvement based on the reported capture of Richmond. Money was about 5 1/2 per cent; exchange 120 a 121; gold about 104.

**Reported Intervention of Foreign Powers in American Affairs.**—WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is understood that the government has been notified, by the Ministers of the two leading European Powers, that the war must immediately be brought to an end. A fact of this sort demonstrate the hypocrisy of the Powers in question, which have heretofore put forth the idea that there would be no intervention if there was a reasonable prospect of crushing out the rebellion. It seems, however, that the advice of a British quarterly has been followed—that intervention should only take place when it should become apparent that the rebellion was about to prove a failure. It will be gratifying to the Union men of the country to know that the administration is a unit against the world in arms for the preservation of our whole country.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

The Governors of various States, from Maine to Wisconsin, having drawn up and signed collectively a paper tendering to President Lincoln additional troops, for the purpose of bringing the war to a speedy close, he has decided to call upon them for three hundred thousand more men—recommends that the troops shall be principally of infantry. He also requests that they may be enrolled without delay, and notifies them that an order fixing the quota of each State will be issued by the War Department to-day.

Since the terrible repulse which was experienced by the Federal troops on James Island near Charleston, General Hunter has concluded to abandon all operations against that city—at least for the present. The troops have been ordered to evacuate the Island, where they had entrenched themselves, under cover of the gunboats, and at the last advices were about to be removed to Hilton Head, in Port Royal harbor.

Chas. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American and agent of the Associated Press, who was sent to Fort Mifflin for sending intelligence of the Federal defeat at Richmond, has been released.

**McClellan's Army.**—In view of the recent events, the following editorial testimony from the New York Tribune, of the 14th ult., as to the strength of McClellan's army, deserves to be placed upon record:

"We have late private advices from our army before Richmond. In spite of its heavy losses by sickness, privation and combat, it is to-day the strongest and most effective army ever assembled on this continent—much stronger, even in numbers, than is generally supposed. It has more and better artillery than any other army in the world ever had."

Yet a little while longer must the sword and the bayonet write in letters of fire a fresh heroic page in the annals of the American Republic. Then cometh welcome peace.

## THE SITUATION NEAR RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 7.—No intelligence of a definite nature was received yesterday from the armies below, although rumor was busy, as usual; and in this instance the most prominent was that McClellan had been reinforced, was throwing up fortifications at Westover, and preparing for a final and desperate struggle for the possession of Richmond. Whether this be true or otherwise, we feel quite confident that the "young Napoleon" is in a position where he can do no harm for the present, and meanwhile it is intimated that important military movements are on foot, on the success of which the result of the great struggle depends.

As early as Sunday week, large numbers of the enemy passed down the Quaker road to its junction with the Charles City road, and thence in the direction of the Court-House. This force, it is supposed, succeeded in effecting an escape. Others left the Quaker road; and proceeded to the river over the road running down to Shirley, the residence of Hill Carter, Esq. At 11 o'clock on Monday, McClellan, with his aids, stopped at the residence of Mr. Marion Gary, on the Quaker road, about 13 miles below Richmond. He is said to have accompanied that portion of the army taking the Shirley road. The battle of Tuesday evening, one of the most terrific of the whole war