

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—Heat, heat, dust, dust, with an occasional sprinkling of mosquitoes, is about the sum total of the life in this model village of the Ottawa. Langens pervades almost everything, and the grass is lengthening in the by-streets and the squares that were put apart in two different sections of Renfrew for the County Buildings. Down the long, level street, the eye meets with no interesting features, except an occasional buggy with its solitary traveler, or a country wagon, piled with wool, with the "guidwife" seated on top, peering with perfect honesty and contentment. Even the Corporation hippy from the unusual lay-outs, and roam dreamily by grocery doors, in a semi-philosophical state of submission to the dull times. In one word, Renfrew is dull—a most extraordinary circumstance, when we consider the materials of its population, its litigious magistrates—its many literary men who bloom for a brief season in the once-noted "Renfrew Journal," and its mercantile men of utility, who are "a thing or two," and who have full and implicit faith in that part of the Irish creed which insists that "turbulence is ability." Mr. Editor, we have many wants here, and probably through the wide spread avenues of the *Herald* those wants may be supplied. I will therefore enumerate a few. In the first place we want some capital to commence with, and then we want a sprinkling of enterprising individuals who will pay attention to their own business, and create an industrial rivalry. We want a cloth factory, so as to create a field for female labor—many of whom do not know how to spend their time, then we want a Corporation who will build a new bridge across "Smith's Creek," and we want a Stipendiary Magistrate who will carry out the law firmly and equitably, without favor, fear, or partiality. When we are supplied with those necessary elements, a new era will dawn on our village, and the paltry scandals, evil-speaking and hatred, which I regret to say, at present too sullies its fair fame, will disappear. Around Renfrew, in the Township, the people are peaceful and law-abiding, but the example appears to be lost in some of the coteries in Renfrew, the amount of whose daring and ability consist in onslaughts with that unruly member the tongue. But enough of ourselves—what of old, grey Carleton Place, with its many attractive features—its silver river, I suppose, has not changed its tune, but rolls along in its old harmonious way. Does the old, and I may add, young, familiar face still linger at the Station on summer evenings for the train, with all the coterie that render the study of humanity a pleasure; how many new houses have been built, and how many new faces congregate at corners in the twilight. Does the Pike bite as eager as ever in the Lake, and is "Allan's Point" still the spot for the juveniles, and does our old friend "Paul" still disseminate his homilies to patient listeners with his customaryunction? May the old may shadow never grow less. He is one of those we measure time by.

Throughout the newspaper world I observe that there is almost a lull in politics provincial, and the struggle in the United States is at best uninteresting. There is amidst the coarse butchery, little heroism, and there are few "Russells" to chronicle it. "Punch" has well depicted the two brothers, stabbing each other over the abyss of "bankruptcy." Telegraphs tell us that the Union is strongly in those portions of the South which are supposed by enthusiasts to be subjugated, but disaster follows disaster, and the flower of Massachusetts and New York recoil from the Southern onset; in the late cases total annihilation being the result.

From the London correspondence of the *Montreal "Gazette,"* I observe that a feeling of indifference to the connection of the Canadian to Britain is fast exhibiting itself, accelerated by the defeat of the late Governor, and the Militia Bill, and hard expressions are being used towards us. This feeling, however, I am inclined to think, will soften down when intelligence reaches England of the passing of the late Militia Bill by the Sandfield-Siottie Ministry.

From the strictures contained in Quebec papers, a complete cleaning out of the Emigration department is anticipated under the management of Mr. McGeer, and an effectual doing away with the man sinecure offices connected with the settlement of the country. There is another department to which the strict attention of the Government ought to be drawn; and that is the Crown Timber Department, and the licensing of Timber berths. In this department there is great room for improvement, and I trust that the energy of Mr. McDougall will be especially directed towards it, as there can be little doubt that many years of careless inspection has caused abuses to creep in.

Renfrew, July 4th, 1862.

IMMIGRANTS TO THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.—We learn from Mr. Willis, the Immigration Agent that there have arrived here, since the commencement of the season, no fewer than 536 immigrants—being 113 more than had arrived up to the same time last year. Classified, 175 were from England, 123 from Ireland, 23 from Scotland, 215 from Germany. They brought with them, untidily, a capital of \$25,000. Of course, the greater portion of this sum is in the hands of a few—one Englishman having no less than \$10,000, and an Irishman \$5,000. The rest was distributed in very small sums among the remainder, many, however, being destitute of any means at all. We understand that of the whole number, none are without employment or the means of obtaining a livelihood. Neither did any remain in the city.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Canada Bank notes are at a premium of 6 per cent in Detroit. This fact calls forth the following remark from the London Free Press. After referring to the fact alone mentioned, it says:—

"Because having collected enough, they can come here and demand the gold for them! Gold is nine per cent premium in New York, and hence there is a clear profit of three per cent in purchasing Canada bills. Unless Canada banks suspend specie payments, the gold will gradually be sucked out of the country. It is high time that the bank managers and directors met to devise measures for their own protection."

A melancholy accident occurred at Bear River, Kichibicou, on the 16th ultimo. A Mrs. Powell was filling a lead lamp from a can containing about a gallon of fluid, when it became ignited by a candle held by one of her children near the lamp. The blaze set the house on fire. It burned a grandchild of Mrs. P., and very seriously injured herself and three children. The whole building and its contents were completely destroyed.

The crops in Nichol have suffered severely from the prevailing drought; but last week we had some slight rains, which, with the heat that has now set in, has imparted a vigorous growth to the spring wheat. The hay crop is almost a failure. Turnips, of which there is a large breadth sown, are now coming up and offer well. Cattle are suffering severely from the scarcity of pasture; in many cases they have been turned out to the hay—furnishing a disgusting sight to the eye.

## THE CROPS ABOUT KINGSTON.

(From the News July 1.)

The farmers in this section of Canada have just passed a second crisis of dry weather. Since the genial rains which fell about a fortnight ago, we have had a succession, first of dry cold weather, and next of hot scorching weather. The heat of the sun has most intense on Sunday last, on which day the dried up river terminated, as toward night vast masses of black clouds rolled up and burst in a steady falling shower, which lasted until about 7 o'clock on Monday morning. This rain was greatly desired, and it promises to be most beneficial in its effects. The growing crops which have been stunted by the drought, may be now expected to recover rapidly. The prospects of the harvest, however, are not very promising, though this acceptable rain will do much to dissipate the gloom which many farmers in this section do not look forward to anything like a heavy, even an average, crop of grain. The season for germination has been so unfavorable that the young wheat is coming up but thinly, and many fields exhibit bare patches of unusual extent and number. Spring barley is thin on the ground, very short in the straw, and will probably turn out short and thin in the ear. Winter rye looks tolerably well, but is in the thin, having, like every other cereal, suffered much more from the dryness of the season. The crop of corn is lamentably deficient in this quarter. Meadow, which last year at this time were ready for the scythe, now look little better than good pasture land. The grass is thin and stunted, with blades here and there, in many places, looking parched and yellow. But that hay is so enormously dear, the crop that exists would not be worth the harvesting. Every blade, however, is of value, and due care will be spent in its collection. Farmers are mostly concerned in providing for other fodder, now that the scarcity of hay is so manifest. Turnips will soon be sown freely, and we believe much more than the ordinary average of back wheat has been put under cover in these countries during the past week. Oats are being sown to cut green, or to make into dry fodder, and though Indian corn is a very valuable forage when sown thick and cut green, we do not hear scarcely of a farmer attempting the plan, which is a very common resort in the United States. Pasture up to the present has been exceedingly poor. The rains will, of course, improve it greatly, but so far, this important adjunct in the farm economy has been so deficient that farmers are eager to sell extra horses and cattle, fearing that the high price of hay and keep will cause their maintenance for the coming year to be a matter of unprofitable expense.

BOY KILLED IN A FIGHT AT SCHOOL.—On Monday, the 23rd inst., an inquest was held by Dr. Evans, on the body of George Edward Drury, at the house of his father, Philip Drury, 2nd con., Robin's Mills, Southampton. It appears from the evidence that the deceased on the previous Thursday whilst attending school, and during the termination, became engaged in a scuffle with another boy, Thomas Morrison, who gave Drury a violent kick in the abdomen. At the moment it did not appear to hurt him, but shortly after, fearful and alarming symptoms set in, and after suffering great agony he died at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. The evidence went to show that the two boys were set on to fight by the elder scholars, and that as a general rule fighting prevailed between school boys to an alarming extent. The boys appeared to be rude and lawless and the female teachers to have little or no control over them. The majority of the jury, after a most patient investigation (with but one exception) rendered the following verdict:—"We the jurors, undersigned, called together to inquire into the cause of the death of George Edward Drury are of opinion that the death of the said G. E. Drury was caused by a kick inflicted on his body by one Thomas Morrison, but there is no evidence to show that such kick was inflicted under passion or malice aforethought; but we have every reason from the evidence to ensure the conduct of the three elder boys concerned, Levi G. Robin, Eli Cole and David Cole, who were present encouraging the aforesaid boys to inflict hurt and injury on each other."—*Picton Gazette.*

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—The ink was scarcely dry on last issue when we had occasion to allude to the accidents that had taken place at Port Maitland, on the Canal, or in the River. We regret being called upon this week to chronicle another of those accidents, but attended with more serious consequences. On Sunday last between the hours of one and two the writer was startled by the screams of a female and on repairing to the spot we found the parents looking for a lost son. Jas. McConnell, the father had taken his little son, in company with one of the detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed here, for a sail on the river. On nearing the wharf known as Minor's wharf, the soldier placed the child aboard. The child, feeling alarmed at being alone, clung to the hand of the soldier, Culbert, who caused him to lose his balance; and the boat slipping from under, both were immediately in the water. Strange to say the poor little fellow never rose to the surface alive. Every exertion was made to rescue the child instantly, in hopes that his life might be saved, but it was too late. Everything that a people could do was done and every consolation offered to sympathize with the unfortunate parents. The little sufferer was brought to the surface by a son of Capt. Mackenzie's, and until he was brought up the corpse, to be embraced by his affectionate parent. The child was a beautiful one, three years of age. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents.—*Danville Independent.*

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—The Rochester Democrat states that the country is flooded with counterfeit bank notes of every name and denomination, and new issues are coming forth. It is apparent that no new safeguards are devised to protect the community against counterfeits, and as counterfeits are daily becoming more expert, the danger is increasing.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Since the first of May there has not been one good shower until early on Monday morning, when rain fell copiously. It was very much wanted and just came in time to save the spring crops. The weather has since been hot, which is all the more favorable. Hay parts of the country have suffered with the drought.—*Frederic Telegraph.*

There is trouble in the northern camp. Three Generals are in difficulty. Gen. Benham is sent from Charleston to New York under arrest, for disobedience of orders in the affair of James' Island; Gen. Fremont is "indisposed" otherwise dismissed his command for ignorance and mismanagement. It is likewise reported that Gen. Shields has resigned, and that the President has accepted his resignation.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—It is reported from Guatemala, that the ruins of an immense city had just been discovered there, containing a large number of fine specimens of architecture.

## American News.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT IN FRONT OF RICHMOND, June 29.

A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, into which the enemy had unwillingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army. The attack was made by the enemy, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad about Mechanicville on Thursday afternoon. They fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were 10 to 1. The only force engaged was McCall's Division. The battle lasted from 2 till 9 p.m., when the division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the battle field expressing himself satisfied with the result.

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

About 2 p.m. the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad, making a rapid advance through lowlands and forest towards Gen. McClellan's division, who were entrenched on a hilly wooded area, a swampy ravine about a mile in the rear of Mechanicville. The 1st Pennsylvania and Campbell's Pennsylvania Battery were on picket duty, all of whom, except one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifle pits, where a line of battle was drawn up. Company K, of the Bucktails, who were on picket beyond the railroad, were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them, they were trying to cut their way through a dense forest.

Their fate is not known. The enemy advanced down at the rear of Mechanicville on a low, marshy ground to where our horses were drawn up behind rifle pits and earthworks, on an eminence on the north side of the ravine, when the conflict became most terrible. The rebels, with the most determined courage, attempted to press forward over miry ground, but the bullets and grapeshot fell among them like hail, until in the words of an English officer, "they lay like flies on a bowl of sugar," and at dark withdrew. The cannonading was kept up on both sides until about 9 p.m., when the battle ceased. Our troops were covered with earthworks and suffered but slightly as far as known. Late in the afternoon the enemy made a charge with cavalry. About a hundred of them came rushing down, and attempted to cross the ravine, when the horses became terrified. A squadron of our cavalry, seeing the position in which the enemy were placed, made a charge down the hill, when the cavalrymen abandoned their horses and fled.

The infantry fight was then renewed, and according to the statement of my informant, surgeon Humphrey, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, continued until about 7 a.m., when a retreat was ordered, very much against the will of the Penna. boys, who begged to be allowed to defend their position, which they felt confident they could continue to hold. The outer forces began to fall back. Portions of the corps were some distance below Dr. Gayne's residence. Of the next day's battle the correspondent says:—"The cannonading was terrific, and the musketry can only be understood by those who have heard the crash of immense trees in quick succession. Duryee's and the gallant Zezures were lying on the ground for two hours while our men fought above the woods over them. Finally, towards night, the enemy attempted to break the centre line in front of Duryee and the Zouaves, and the musket firing became most terrific, lasting some 20 or 30 minutes.

Another correspondent writing of Friday's battle says:—"All along the front did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle, and the rifle pits and redoubts. Porter, with 16,000 men, Hooker's, and Ayer's guns reached them with a very death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was horrible.

Count De Paris took prisoner a rebel major who belonged to Jackson's army. He said he had been in the valley all winter, and came here yesterday with part of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning. The whole of it was here. He said that in the night the rebels had from 60,000 to 80,000 troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were borne down and swept away, precisely as some of the regiments were borne down and swept away at the Seven Pines yesterday.

The Pennsylvania reserve drove the attacking regiments of Jackson's command to bay. They were surprised by the attack. The same troops, reinforced by Sykes' regiments, called up, proved equal to the task of stopping them, and Stoneman's command had to be added to them. The Count De Paris testifies to the remarkably good conduct of all the regiments that sustained this unequal attack on Porter. They gave way indeed, but not one of them ran. Their losses are enormous. The regular 17th in fantry is about annihilated; nearly every officer is killed or wounded. The 14th suffered also severely. Our loss in officers is very marked indeed. The disproportion in numbers was so extraordinary, and the obstinacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were inevitably large. The artillery in both Porter's and Smith's division killed the rebels in heaps. The fire was terribly effective.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE PENINSULA.

IMMENSE FEDERAL LOSS.—10,000 New York, July 2.—The *Tribune's* Fort Monroe correspondent, under date of Monday, states, that the gun boat "Dragon" had arrived from the Upper waters of James River, with dispatches for Flag Officer Goldsborough, who immediately consulted with Gen. Dix.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan's right was attacked with great impetuosity by Stone wall Jackson, whose men successfully charged on our artillery, sustaining a loss of not over 5,000 men, our loss was very great.

It is reported that Jackson was killed, and that one of our Brig-Generals was taken prisoner together with an entire Regt. Gen. Fitzhugh Porter was severely wounded, and crossed the Chickahominy to the Western side, the enemy taking their left on his left. General McClellan with some severe fighting had retreated and passed through White Oak Swamp with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, and subsequently retreated to the Government.

report is, that Gen. McClellan had succeeded in penetrating White Oak Swamp, and placing a very large force on the other side of it. While this may have advanced a heavy body of his troops to within four miles of Richmond, it was at the same time a bold push towards the point opposite to Fort Darling.—The two principle ideas held distinctly in view on Friday Evening, the hour the last intelligence from Gen. McClellan left.

When the "Dragon" left the wounded had commenced arriving on the banks of James River.

Telegraphic communication beyond Yorktown was cut off, and officials permitted nothing out of official despatches to go upon the wire.

4 p.m.—Gen. Stoneman has arrived from Yorktown, having been cut off by White House part of his command came down by water last evening.

New York, 1st.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, dated evening of the 29th, states that the rebels are still fighting. Fort Darling will be ours to-morrow, and probably Richmond will be occupied, and the rebel army cut to pieces by the 4th of July.

Gen. McClellan remarked to the bearer of despatches, that we were everywhere victorious; but the great battle had just begun, and he could not make a report till the job is done.

Boston, July 1.—The *Transcript* of this evening's issue, we learn on what we deem to be reliable authority, that not a word has been received at Washington from General McClellan, since Thursday morning last.

At 12 o'clock to day the War Department was entirely without official despatches respecting the operations of the peninsula.

7 P. M.—Latest by Independent Line.—New York 1st, Secretary Sevier, and an informant, who was at the Antioch House this morning says, that there is no truth whatever, in the report that the European Governments demand an immediate close of the war.

The *Express* of this evening says, the occupation of the country between White House, and the Chickahominy by the rebels is complete.

Gen. Casey reports the great body of McClellan's army on Saturday noon to have been seven miles from James River with their horses and baggage. All our troops were withdrawn in order without much loss. Of course there was tremendous fighting during these movements and heavy loss on both sides.

The Times correspondent states that McClellan established his headquarters on Monday at Malvern hills, one mile back of Turkey Island bend. At 2 o'clock on Monday, p.m., firing was heard for two hours in the direction of White Oak Swamp. Ayres was holding the rebels in check, who were attempting to cross an immense force of rebel artillery and cavalry fresh from Richmond. They appeared on our left, when Porter's and Keyes' command went to resist the enemy. A most terrific fight ensued, when it became evident that the overpowering force of rebels was gaining, when the gunboats Galens and Arrostook opened with their 54 pounders upon the traitors. The fight continued till dark, diminishing away into occasional snuffing shots.

About 10 in the evening, Prince de Joinville, Duc de Chartres, and Count de Paris, left headquarters, embarking aboard the gunboat Jacob Bell, with official despatches from Gen. McClellan to the government.

Gen. McClellan accompanied them to the boat, and bade them a final adieu. When the Jacob Bell left, all was quiet along the river.

Fortress Monroe, July 1st.—A gunboat had just arrived here from the scene of the action yesterday, about 10 miles above City Point. That division of our army has been fighting four days, and has retreated about seventeen miles. The fight of yesterday was terrific—the enemy having two or three to one. The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours fighting our gunboats got in range and poured into the rebels a terrible and incessant fire. This fire the rebels stood about four hours, and then retreated. Our troops have captured notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces and 2000 prisoners, among whom is the rebel General Magruder. The place where the last action took place is near Turkey Creek. The retreat of the enemy last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been great, much greater it is thought, than ours, still I have nothing definite in regard to the loss. In the retreat forced upon General 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 carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to remove them. In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind. There are of course innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be authentic.

New York, July 3.—The Tribune's correspondent after stating that we were outnumbered by the rebels, indulges in the following:—"When the loyal New York Regiments, lifted from their feet by the fire of rebel brigades, cry out for help; when the choicest of New England and Michigan and Pennsylvania troops were outnumbered in front and on both flanks by whole divisions of the enemy, and beg for reinforcements, I say that the blackest case that power can commit is to stalk upon the field of peril and say 'Soldiers, I have no faith in your commander,' let your martyrdom proceed; and so says the army of the Potomac, and it registers tonight its vows of vengeance, as it marches in the dark from a position which its diminished numbers disabused them from holding but which is consecrated forever by their sufferings, their labors, and their worth. The politicians and statesmen who left us here to be outnumbered and cut off from our supplies are doomed men."

Washington, July 1.—In the Senate Mr. Willson offered the following:—"Resolved, That the President inform the Senate if it not incompatible with public interests whether Charles C. Fulton, one of the Editors of the Baltimore *American* newspaper, had been arrested and confined in prison, and if so, what are these charges, and by whom preferred, and on what evidence they are based." Laid over.

Washington, July 1.—The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States, will explain itself:—"To the President:—The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the claims of the States which they respectively represent, are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent extraordinary successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must assuredly ensure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective force in the field resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties 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 their charge,—we respectfully request, if it meet with your approval that you at once called upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up and add to the armies heretofore organized; such additional number as may in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our arms, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States.—Thus practically restoring the civilised world our Government to its former position."

All believe that the Government is near at hand; and to that end the people of the United States are anxious to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements.

that you may deem needful to sustain our government."

Signed by the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 1st.—Gentlemen,—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you, in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men.

I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be — I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS AT RICHMOND.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

New York, July 3.—The Times has detailed reports of the battle of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from which it appears that the right wing of our army, about 20,000 men was attacked furiously by a rebel force not less than 50,000, and after a gallant fight, our troops crossed the Chickahominy in order on Saturday night and Sunday. Our whole left fell under Heintzelman, Keyes, and Sumner, fell back along the line of the railroad and marched to the James River. The rebels crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday, reaching the railroad, but made no pursuit, remaining, however, in possession of the ground previously occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including bridges and earthworks which we erected against their approach. All our stores were withdrawn in order without much loss. Of course there was tremendous fighting during these movements and heavy loss on both sides.

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ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

the, lasting 30 or 30 minutes, after which there was a lull.

The enemy then seemed to make their last desperate effort, and came forcing our men back to the low ground between the hill and bridge where they could have been slaughtered by tens of thousands before they could have crossed that long, narrow bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambulances, and men were hurrying toward the bridge. A panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed across the bridge at the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital—one half mile from the river.—Men's shrieks of Irishmen came over the hill, stripped to bare arms, and were ordered to go to work. They gave a yell and went to work, and the enemy fell back to the woods, and thus the matter stood up to 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Porters Moore correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, dated evening of the 29th, states that the rebels are still fighting. Fort Darling will be ours to-morrow, and probably Richmond will be occupied, and the rebel army cut to pieces by the 4th of July.

Gen. McClellan remarked to the bearer of despatches, that we were everywhere victorious; but the great battle had just begun, and he could not make a report till the job is done.

Boston, July 1.—The *Transcript* of this evening's issue, we learn on what we deem to be reliable authority, that not a word has been received at Washington from General McClellan, since Thursday morning last.

At 12 o'clock to day the War Department was entirely without official despatches respecting the operations of the peninsula.

7 P. M.—Latest by Independent Line.—New York 1st, Secretary Sevier, and an informant, who was at the Antioch House this morning says, that there is no truth whatever, in the report that the European Governments demand an immediate close of the war.

The *Express* of this evening says, the occupation of the country between White House, and the Chickahominy by the rebels is complete.

Gen. Casey reports the great body of McClellan's army on Saturday noon to have been seven miles from James River with their horses and baggage. All our troops were withdrawn in order without much loss. Of course there was tremendous fighting during these movements and heavy loss on both sides.

The Times correspondent states that McClellan established his headquarters on Monday at Malvern hills, one mile back of Turkey Island bend. At 2 o'clock on Monday, p.m., firing was heard for two hours in the direction of White Oak Swamp. Ayres was holding the rebels in check, who were attempting to cross an immense force of rebel artillery and cavalry fresh from Richmond. They appeared on our left, when Porter's and Keyes' command went to resist the enemy. A most terrific fight ensued, when it became evident that the overpowering force of rebels was gaining, when the gunboats Galens and Arrostook opened with their 54 pounders upon the traitors. The fight continued till dark, diminishing away into occasional snuffing shots.

About 10 in the evening, Prince de Joinville, Duc de Chartres, and Count de Paris, left headquarters, embarking aboard the gunboat Jacob Bell, with official despatches from Gen. McClellan to the government.

Gen. McClellan accompanied them to the boat, and bade them a final adieu. When the Jacob Bell left, all was quiet along the river.

Fortress Monroe, July 1st.—A gunboat had just arrived here from the scene of the action yesterday, about 10 miles above City Point. That division of our army has been fighting four days, and has retreated about seventeen miles. The fight of yesterday was terrific—the enemy having two or three to one. The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours fighting our gunboats got in range and poured into the rebels a terrible and incessant fire. This fire the rebels stood about four hours, and then retreated. Our troops have captured notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces and 2000 prisoners, among whom is the rebel General Magruder. The place where the last action took place is near Turkey Creek. The retreat of the enemy last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been great, much greater it is thought, than ours, still I have nothing definite in regard to the loss. In the retreat forced upon General 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 carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to remove them. In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind. There are of course innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be authentic.

New York, July 3.—The Tribune's correspondent after stating that we were outnumbered by the rebels, indulges in the following:—"When the loyal New