THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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MARRIED.

At the Legation of the United States, Paris, June 24th, by the Rev W. O. Lam on, CHARLES THORNDIKE, Esq., of Boston, to MARY E., daughter of the late Herman L. Roy Edgar, Esq., of New York

On the 10th instant, at Rockland, Cecil county, JNO. C. GITTINGS, of Baltimore county, to ALICE M., daughter of the late Judge Constable, of former place.

DIED.

Near Johnson's Store, Anne Arundel county, July 4th, 1862, Mrs ELIZABETH JOHNSON, in the 67th year of her age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the tariff bill was passed. The negro arming amendments to the bill to amend the act for calling out the militia, were again debated up to the hour of adjournment.

From Nashville we learn that four companies of Federal cavalry, commanded, singularly enough, by a colonel and two majors, "were surprised and cut to pieces at Tompkinsville, Kentucky," by a body of Confederate cavalry, supposed to be fifteen hundred strong. All the officers are reported to have been killed and the wounded "assassinated." Besides surprising and slaughtering the Federal troops, the Confederates tore up a portion of the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and were supposed to be moving on Bowling Green with the intention of destroying the bridges.

A later telegram from Louisville, Kentucky, places the loss of the Federal cavalry at Tompkinsville at only twenty killed—the number of wounded not being stated at all. Instead of the Confederate cavalry being commanded by Stearns, it now appears that Morgan was himself in command on that occasion. He has since reached Glasgow, in Barren county, Kentucky, having sent forward a reconnoitering party to within three miles of Mumfordville, on Green river. It is supposed that his purpose is to destroy the bridge over that stream. Morgan has also issued a proclamation, calling upon Kentuckians to rise in arms against the Government.

Heavy cannonading was heard at Fortress Monroe during the whole of the day on Thursday last, in the direction of James river, concerning which many conjectures were afloat. It arose, in all probability, from an attempt on the part of the gunboats to shell the Confederate batteries, which now menace, from both banks, the navigation of the river. The mail boat from Harrison's Landing, although two hours overdue, had not reached Fortress Monroe when the telegram was sent from that post.

The Federal Government has at length agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners, and measures will be immediately taken to carry out the arrangement.

A serious riot has occurred at Toledo, Ohio, between the Irish and negro stevedores. One person was killed and a number of others injured. Several negro houses were demolished, and the citizens were compelled to assemble for the purpose of quelling the disturbance.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that of the regiment of *Gardes Lafayette* which left New York for the Peninsula, under the command of Colonel de Trobriand, formerly one of the editors of the *Courrier*, scarcely more than fifty men are now fit for active service.

Advices from Vicksburg as late as the 7th inst. represent that the Confederates recently attempted to strengthen their earthworks on the bluff, but were driven away by shells from the mortar boats. Most of the houses are said to be riddled by shot and shell.

From Washington we have what purports to be a statement of the Federal loss in the recent battles on the Peninsula. It is said to be derived from the Presidential party which has just returned from Harrison's Landing. Not more than eleven thousand in killed, wounded and missing, is the estimate. This account, it will be observed, differs very widely from that furnished to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from its army correspondent on the Peninsula, who sets down the loss at Gaines' Mill, in killed and wounded alone, Mechanicsville and Savage Station, at eight thousand eight hundred, and hesitates to make public at all the casualties sustained in the terribly destructive battles of White Oak Swamp and Turkey Creek.

In the House of Representatives the Confiscation bill, as agreed upon in the Committee of Conference, was reported back to the House and passed. One of its provisions authorizes the President to use the services of negroes in suppressing the rebellion. The Tariff bill, as reported from the Committee of Conference, was also passed.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—An erroneous opinion has appeared in some of the journals in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York river on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some one hundred and seven of our sick and wounded soldiers that had been captured at Baltimore Store. No flag of truce law was violated by this act, as the Rebels at first readily consented to let them off on parole. It was a body of Rebel cavalry that prevented their return. No doubt there was some misunderstanding in some way, for yesterday the Rebels sent a flag of truce to General McClellan, informing him that he could send and obtain those prisoners at any time, and consequently the John Tucker started last night for them again

The late Colonel of the Second Maryland regiment resigned on account of ill health, which left the command of the regiment to the Lieutenant Colonel, J. E. Duryee, which gave the most entire satisfaction to all the members of the regiment.—The Governor of Maryland, however, appointed a gentleman from that State as Colonel, and sent him down to take command. To this the officers and men demurred, and the result was that the newly-appointed Colonel was taken before the Military Committee for examination, where he showed himself incompetent—through technical questions—and was consequently relieved of his command. Nearly all the officers would have resigned, had the command been assumed by any one but their much-loved Lieutenant Colonel; him they will follow and obey in any emergency.

The Rebel prisoners who have been for some time accumulating at the Rip Raps, were all taken from there to-day, and removed to some place further North. I could not learn their destination. They were probably removed to make room for others at the Rip Raps.

Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, in the direction of the James river. Many conjectures are afloat, but nothing is known, as no boats have come down the river to day. The mail-boat has been due for two hours, and is not in sight yet (5 P. M.) When she arrives we will no doubt learn the cause of the cannonading.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived her with about three hundred sick and wounded—mostly wounded. They are to be taken to New York, and leave here this afternoon.

Two gunboats are coming up the harbor, but are too far down to make them out.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The schooner Haze, with New Orleans dates to the 26th ult., has arrived here.

Flour had advanced to $24 per barrel, and General Shipley had in consequence issued an order fixing the price of bread at twenty cents for twenty-four ounces.

General Butler has ordered all the banks to make a return of such sums as are due to banks in the rebellious States by banks in the State of Louisiana, and State officers' drafts thereon are not to be paid without permission from headquarters.

The *Delta* reports quite a stir in the cotton market. On the 25th, it sold at 25 cts per pound.

General Butler has issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color other than those coming to New Orleans. The penalty is imprisonment, and the liability of the vessel to confiscation.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in New Orleans on the night of the 21st ult.

FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the Mexicans near Orizaba—Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz—Capture of a French Provision Train—Suffering of the French Troops.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 7th instant, with Vera Cruz dates to the 24 instant, arrived here to day.

Gen. Ortega, with 7,000 men, had joined Gen. Zaragoza.

The Mexicans, on the 14th ult., occupied Summit Hill, commanding Orizaba, where the French troops, on the same night, surprised and routed them. On the 25th, the Mexicans commenced an attack on the French, but without any decisive result. Gen. Lalave was slightly wounded.

Some 5,000 guerillas have been at Tejeria and Vera Cruz. The gates of the latter city were found closed and no one dares to go out. The dead, of which there are many, from yellow fever, are buried in the city.

The army trains of the French were attacked by the Mexicans on the 30th ult., and fifteen wagons loaded with ammunition, and five of flour, were taken and destroyed. Twenty-five of the escort of the train were killed and the rest taken prisoners. Only six wagons of provisions reached Orizaba, and for some time the French troops were actually starving. Some 700 mules were also captured from the French. Three French bearers of despatches were taken prisoners, and some despatches intended for the French Generals were published in the city of Mexico.

A French brig-of-war captured a small Mexican schooner, laden with corn and lard, and the crew were imprisoned at Vera Cruz.

The Mexican steamer Constitution had been manned and sent to Alvarado to force the Governor to declare for Almonte, but the inhabitants refused, and drove the steamer off. The same results were had at Elacotalhan. The French man-of-war L'Eclair went to Campeachy on a similar errand, but with the like response. The French man-of-war Lyonnaise visited Mazatlan and ordered the Governor to declare for Almonte, which was refused and she left.

A slaver has been captured and taken into Key West.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. BANKS IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following is the letter of Major-General N. P. Banks to Mr. Gooch, of the House of Representatives, relating to the resolution of June 16th, offered by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether persons of color were allowed Government transportation on Gen. Banks' retreat from Strasburg, while white people, including sick and wounded soldiers, were compelled to walk—and which letter Mr. Gooch asked the unanimous consent of the House to read last Monday, when the question was taken on the preamble to this resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Voorhees and others of the opposition.

WINCHESTER, VA., June 19, 1862.

Hon. D. W. Gooch:

SIR—In answer to your resolution of inquiry, I have the honor to say that there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution enclosed to me. No person not belonging to the army, white or black, was allowed to use or occupy Government transportation of any kind on the march of my command from Strasburg. If any instance has occured, it was with one exception, not only without authority, but against orders, and has not yet come to my knowledge. Citizens, traders, refugees, &c, were protected in the occupancy of their own wagons, and allowed to move with the Government trains in order—nothing further.

The rear guard of infantry and artillery halted in the rear of Martinsburg from 2 o'clock till evening. When at considerable distance on our march we overtook a small party on foot. My attention was attracted by a little girl about eight years of age, who was toddling over the stones by the wayside, and I asked "how far she had travelled?" "From Winchester," they said. We were then about twenty-seven miles on our march. I requested the cannoneers to give her a lift, and the gallant men who had hung upon the rear of the column for its defence the greater part of the distance answered with alacrity. No successful efforts were made to ascertain her complexion, but it is not impossible that she belonged to the class referred to in the resolution, and that her little limbs had been strengthened by some vague dream of liberty to be lost or won on that hurried night march.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major General Commanding.

FROM GEN. POPE'S CORPS.

Affairs at Warrenton, Va

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Advices received here from the camp near Warrenton say that our scouts recently brought in a man who said he was on his way to Richmond to see about his sons, two of whom were wounded in the late battles. Letters were found upon his person addressed to parties in the Southern army, which, he said, he found on the road. It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond by way of Leesburg, Middleburg, White Plains, &c.

The Secessionists at Warrenton are glorying over the news of the late battles before Richmond, but acknowledge that if Gen. McClellan gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond the war will be over.

A scouting party found a mill in full operation some miles from Warrenton, making army clothing for the Rebels, a thousand yards being ready for delivery. The owners of the mill and the operatives were notified that they would be held responsible with their lives should it be sent away.

Parties are constantly applying to the Union troops for protection, while acknowledging their relatives are in the Rebel army and that they are in sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

The records of Fairfax county were found in Warrenton lately, having been removed thither, it is supposed, by some lawyers. The sheriff of the county took possession of them.

A scouting party, who had been as far as the Rappahannock, report that our pickets have been driven in, but no particulars have been received.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, 11.—Twelve hundred Rebel infantry and cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, under the command of the notorious John Morgan, are at Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky. They sent a reconnoitring party within three miles of Munfordsville yesterday. It is supposed that they intend to burn bridges and commit other depredations.

This is the same party which recently attacked a detachment of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry at Tompkinsville. Not over twenty of the Pennsylvanians were killed, and the reports of great losses there are false.

Morgan has issued a proclamation, calling upon Kentuckians to rise against the Government.

No injury has yet been done to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but cars will not run till Monday next.

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Loss in the Recent Battles Before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac give a cheering view of the condition of affairs in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire loss on our part in the recent battles does not exceed in killed, wounded and missing 11,000 men. Stragglers are constantly coming in. The enemy's loss, there is no doubt, was exceedingly large.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Vicksburg dates have been received here to the 7th instant. The Rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their works on the bluff, but were driven away by shells from the mortar fleet. Most of the houses in the city have been riddled. Squads of Rebels occasionally appear in the upper battery in front of the city, but they leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear on them.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORWEGIAN

ST. JOHNS, July 11.—The steamer Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 3d inst. and Londonderry on the 4th, has arrived off Cape Race.

The political news by her arrival is unimportant.

The weather is very favorable for the crops.

The shipping at Liverpool on the Fourth of July were gaily dressed with flags, Cunard's and other transatlantic steamers having all their bunting flying.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—Sales of Cotton for the week were 105 000 bales, at prices ranging from 2d @2¾d. higher, the market closing with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs tending downward. Wheat 3d. lower. Provisions very dull. Consols closed at 91⅞@92.

The Naval Grade Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Considerable interest is manifested in behalf of the passage by Congress of the Naval Grade Bill, so called, providing for the promotion of officers in the Navy for meritorious conduct, as well as in the Army.

While men who were Captains in the Army when the war commenced have been promoted to Major Generals, some of them without having performed any meritorious service whatever—such men as Farragut, Foote, Dupont, Walker, Goldsborough, Morris and others who have rendered gallant service in our Navy—have not been promoted because of a practice in the service of rotation in promotion without respect to services rendered.

The result is that each of the Major Generals now in the service receives twice or thrice as much pay as either of the naval heroes above named. Such facts, it is insisted, should stimulate Congress to so frame the Grade Bill as to enable the President in rewarding our active naval officers to date their promotions back to take effect from the time the meritorious service was rendered, as is the case in the army.

A Squadron of Cavalry Surprised.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Four companies of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces to-day at Tomrkinsville by Stearns' cavalry, 1,500 strong. Col. Williams, Majors Jordan and Brown are reported killed, and our wounded were assassinated. Stearns is reported to be en route for Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Later accounts state that it is not certain that Col. Williams was killed.

Closing Business of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Among the business which will be left unfinished by Congress is the general Bankrupt bill, which has been steadily gaining friends.

Messrs. Blair of Virginia, Casey of Kentucky, Maynard of Tennessee, and Fisher of Delaware, are the only representatives from slave States who voted for the conference report on the Confiscation bill.

Stationery Contract.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The contract for supplying stationery to the State Department and United States Consulates, has been awarded to Messrs. Philips and Solomon, of this city.

Business Affairs in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Business in this city continues to revive. Northern merchants, with new stocks of goods, are opening stores, and are freely patronized.

The Great Eastern

STONINGTON, CONN., July 11, 8.30 A. M.—The steamship Great Eastern is inside Montauk Point, waiting for a pilot.

Movement of Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 11.—All the Rebel prisoners confined here have to-day gone on board the steamer Baltic.

200,000—HAVANA CIGARS.—Such as Cabanas, Dos Cariniales, States Rights, Prince of Wales, Partagas, La Espanola, Filantropa, Fixed Star, Plenty of Room, Montezuma, Figaro, Xamilleta de Aroma, Alcazar, La Rosalia, Reforma de Cuba, Eleccion, Plantations, Paper Cigars, &c., &c., constant importations, for sale by C. G. DIGARMENDIA,
1-2-1tif 18 Commerce street.

GEO. W. WEBB,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
S. E. CORNER BALTIMORE AND LIGHT STREETS,
Manufacturer, Importer and dealer in rich JEWELRY WATCHES, and SILVER WARE.
Particular attention is paid to neatness and durability in the manufacture and repair of Jewelry. 11-tf

THE GREAT BATTLES.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS OF THE SEVEN DAYS' FIGHTING ON THE CHICKAHOMINY.

THE CONFEDERATES ACKNOWLEDGE THE FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER OF THEIR TROOPS.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE UNION SHELLS.

THE BATTLES OF MECHANICSVILLE, ELLYSON'S MILLS, BEAVER DAM CREEK, AND GAINES' MILLS.

NAMES OF FEDERAL PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

[FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

The Enemy in Full Retreat—Storming of Mechanicsville—Capture of Ellyson's Mills—Battle of Beaver Dam Creek—The Fight at Gaines' Mills, &c.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 30.

When Gen. A. P. Hill had steadily driven the enemy from Meadow Bridge, and had taken up the line of march towards Mechanicsville and the road, evening was approaching, and it was supposed that a halt would take place. Gen. Ripley, however, with the 44th and 48th Georgia, and 2d and 34 North Carolina, made an attack on the Yankee fortifications at Ellyson's Mills, in which the 44th Georgia and 34 North Carolina suffered extremely, and did not succeed in taking them, owing to the impracticable nature of the ground. Operations were then suspended on our side, but the enemy kept up a deafening roar of artillery till late in the night. Longstreet's forces had meanwhile crossed, and marched parallel with the Chickahominy. The brigades of Generals Featherstone and Pryor were in advance, and proceeding some distance, halted for the night. About midnight Featherstone received orders to change his position, and to occupy a skirt of woods near Beaver Dam creek, and facing the Federal battery.—He did so, and the men were scarcely asleep when, twilight approaching, the enemy discovered the bivouac, and immediately commenced to shell it vigorously.

The men, thus unceremoniously aroused, seized their muskets and fell in, and Gen. Featherstone, just arrived from headquarters, led them to storm the position, mounting ten guns and supported by two or three brigades. Sharp fighting now commenced on all sides, when Gen. Pryor sent for assistance, and Wilcox soon came upon the ground. To cover the infantry attack and draw off the artillery fire, the 34 Richmond Howitzers, some pieces of the Donaldsonville and Thomas Artillery, moved up and played upon the enemy's position magnificently. Having engaged the enemy for a long time, and finding it impossible to cross the creek without a bridge, one was constructed by some of the 19th Mississippi and 14th Louisiana, under fire, when the whole force advanced and closed up with the enemy, driving them in great confusion from the field. The difficulties of attack at this position were such that it is impossible to give a correct idea without maps—the battery being on a height, flanked by rifle-pits, a deep creek at the foot of the hill, and covered with a thick hedge.

A DARING ATTACK.

The attack of our men on this position was impetuous and daring, but the loss was great, for the foe were so screened by their position it was impossible to get at them properly. Their loss was severe. General Featherstone's Adjutant General, George P. Foote, was shot while riding far in advance of the 12th Mississippi, and, although hailed to return, he did not, and was quickly singled out and mortally wounded. His body was shortly afterwards found, despoiled—watch, money, and sword gone. The 12th Mississippi went out in the morning with 397 men; lost in this engagement twelve killed, sixty-eight wounded, and nine missing. The regiment was commanded by Major W. H. Lilly, who was wounded leading a charge, the Colonel being absent and sick and the Lieutenant Colonel wounded. The 19th Mississippi went into action with 521; had thirty-six killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. The 21 Mississippi battalion, Col. Taylor, went into action with 234 men, and had thirty killed and wounded. The loss of Pryor's brigade we have not heard, but hear that the 14th Louisiana and the remnant of St. Paul's battalion suffered severely. Wilcox, being in support, did not lose many. The General speaks in high terms of our field-pieces in this attack, the 34 Richmond Howitzers, some of the Donaldsonville and Thomas Artillery having caused great execution among the enemy, and with slight loss to themselves. The rapidity of their fire quite astonished the Yankees, and could be distinctly heard over all our city long before dawn had fairly broken.

FIGHT AT ELLYSON'S MILLS.

While Featherstone, Pryor and Wilcox were thus successfully engaging the enemy on the right of our advance, General Maxey Gregg and his brigade were also hard at work, and successfully stormed the strong position of Ellyson's Mills and took up the line of march on the left. They did not advance on the mills by the road, as had been done an Friday evening by Ripley, but simply made a feint in that direction, crossed the main body higher up the creek, took the redoubts and rifle-pits on flank, carried them with the bayonet, passed through the camps, and followed the road towards Gaines' Mills, whither the enemy was retiring.

AT GAINES' MILLS.

Fifteen hundred prisoners captured at both positions—who proved to be of the valley army—it was ascertained that we might expect stout resistance at Gaines' Mills, since three or four whole divisions were strongly encamped there, McClellan commanding in person, ordered Major Generals McCall, Porter, Sedgwick and others—their combined force being not less than thirty odd thousand men. As our three columns moved by parallel lines, we followed, and conversed with prisoners, who informed us that their loss on Friday at Meadow Bridge, Mechanicsville and Ellyson's Mills had been fearful, and that the whole night had been occupied in burial. The Federals carry off all their dead and wounded as fast as shot, and we only discover those who fall and are left at the actual moment of retreat. This information we believe to be correct.

The heads of our three columns having reached Walker Hogan's farm, north bank of the Chickahominy, about nine miles northeast of Richmond, all came to a halt, and Generals Lee and Longstreet took up quarters in the house and made dispositions for a further advance towards Gaines' Mills, distant about one mile through the woods. Featherstone's brigade having suffered much in the morning, Wilcox led, being followed by Pryor, and Featherstone in reserve. The composition of Wilcox's command is mostly Alabamians; Pryor has the 14th Louisiana, St. Paul's battalion, 3d Virginia and one other regiment; Featherstone has the 19th and 12th Mississippi and 21 Mississippi battalion.

STORMING INTRENCHMENTS.

It now being 3 P. M., and the head of our column in view of the Federal camps, General Pryor was sent forward with his brigade to drive away the heavy mass of skirmishers posted to our rear to annoy the advance. This being accomplished with great success and with little loss to us, Pryor returned and awaited orders. Meanwhile the Federals, from their camps and several positions on the high grounds, swept the whole face of the country with their numerous artillery, which would have annihilated our entire force if not screened in the dips of the land and in gullies to our left. Advancing cautiously but rapidly in the skirt of woods and taking the dips to the left, Wilcox and Pryor deployed their men into line of battle—Featherstone being in the rear—and, suddenly appearing on the plateau facing the timber-covered hill, rushed down into the wide gully, crossed it, clambered over all the felled timber, stormed the timber breastworks beyond it, and began the ascent of the hill under a terrific fire of sharpshooters and an incessant discharge of grape and canister from pieces posted on the brow of the hill and from batteries in their camps to the right on the high, flat land. Such a position was never stormed before.

In descending into the deep creek the infantry and artillery fire that assailed the three brigades was the most terrible on record. Twenty six pieces were thundering at them, and a perfect hailstorm of lead fell thick and fast around them. One of Wilcox's regiments wavered; down the General rushed furiously, sword in hand, and threatened to behead the first man who hesitated. Pryor steadily advanced, but slowly; and by the time that the three brigades had stormed the position, passed up the hill through timber and over felled trees, Featherstone was far in advance. Quickly the Federals withdrew their pieces and took up a fresh position to assail the three brigades advancing in perfect line of battle from the woods and upon the plateau. Officers had no horses—all were shot; brigadiers marched on foot, sword in hand; regiments were commanded by captains and companies by sergeants; yet onward they rushed, with yells and colors flying, and backward, still backward, fell the Federals, their man tumbling every moment in scores. But what a sight met the eyes of these three gallant brigades!

In front stood Federal camps, stretching to the northeast for miles; drawn up in line of battle were more than three full divisions, commanded by McCall, Porter, Sedgwick, &c.; banners darkened the air; artillery vomited forth incessant volleys of grape, canister and shell; heavy masses were moving on our left through the woods to flank us. Onward came Wilcox to the right, Pryor to the left and Featherstone in the centre—one grand, matchless line of battle, almost consumed by exploits of the day—yet onward they advanced to the heart of the Federal position; and, when the enemy had fairly succeeded in almost flanking us on the left, great commotion is heard in the woods—volleys upon volleys are heard in rapid succession, which are recognized and cheered by our men. "It is Jackson," they shout, "on their right and rear!" Yes, two or three brigades of Jackson's army have flanked the enemy and are getting in the rear.

Now the fighting was bitter and terrific. Worked up to madness, Wilcox, Featherstone, and Pryor dash forward at a run, and drive the enemy with irresistible fury to our left emerge Hood's Texan brigade, Whiting's comes after, and Pender follows. The line is now complete, and "Forward" rings from one end of the line to the other, and the Yankees, one 30,000 strong, begin to retreat.—Wheeling their artillery from the front, the Federals turn part of it to break our left and save their retreat. The very earth shakes at the roar! Not one piece of ours has yet been opened! all has been done with bullet and bayonet, and onward press our troops through camps upon camps, capturing guns, stores, arms, clothing, &c. Yet, like bloodhounds on the trail, the six brigades sweep everything before them, presenting an unbroken, solid front, and closing in upon the enemy, keep up an incessant succession of volleys upon their confused masses, and unerringly slaughtering them by hundreds and thousands.

"STONEWALL" AT WORK.

But "where is Jackson?" ask all. He has travelled fast, and is heading the retreating foe, and as night closes in all is anxiety for intelligence from him. 'Tis now about seven P. M., and just as the rout of the enemy is complete—just as the last volleys are sounding in the enemy's ear, the distant and rapid discharges of the cannon tell that Jackson has fallen upon the retreating column, broken it, and captured 3,000 prisoners. Far in the night his identifiable troops bang upon the enemy, and for miles upon miles are dead, wounded, prisoners, wagons, cannon, &c., scattered in inextricable confusion upon the road. Thus for four hours did our inferior force, unaided by a single piece of artillery, withstand over thirty thousand of the enemy, assisted by twenty-six pieces of artillery.

In total we captured many prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery up to five P. M. Friday, and in the battle of Gaines' Mills captured twenty-six field pieces, 15,000 stand of arms, six stand of colors, three Generals (Reynolds, Sanders and Rankin), and over 4,000 prisoners, including dozens of officers of every grade, from colonels to lieutenants of the line.

THE FEDERAL FORCE.

Every arm of the service was well represented in the Federal line—cavalry were there in force, and when our men emerged from the woods, attempted to charge, but the three brigades on the right, and Jackson's three brigades on the left, closed up ranks and poured such deadly volleys upon the horsemen that they left the ground in confusion and entirely for their infantry to decide the day. McCall's, Porter's and Sedgwick's "crack" divisions melted away before our advance, however, and had the fight lasted one half hour longer, not one whole regiment would have survived it. McClellan, prisoners say, repeatedly was present and directed movements; but when the three brigades to our left emerged from the woods, such confusion and havoc ensued that he gave orders to retreat, slipped off his horse, and escaped as best he could. Some say that he was severely wounded, and many officers (prisoners) believe the report that he was on the field is undoubtedly true; for everything had been previously prepared for a grand fight at Gaines' Mills, McClellan even promising to capture our whole force should we attempt to storm his camps. Results were diff-rent, and so the fates reward the greatest liar of his age.

CHARGES AND REPULSES.

Much has been said of repeated "charges" made and "repulses." Wild imaginations have concocted many such foolish reports. There was but one "charge," and, from the moment the word of command was given, "Fix bayonets—forward!" our advance was never stopped, despite the awful reception which met it. It is true that one or two regiments became confused in passing over the deep ditch, abattis and timber earthwork; it is also true that several slipped from the ranks and ran to the rear—but in many cases these were wounded men—but the total number of "stragglers" would not amount to more than one hundred. This is strictly true, and redounds to our immortal honor. These facts are true of Wilcox's, Pryor's and Featherstone's brigades, who formed our right; and we are positive that, from the composition of Whiting's, Hood's and Pender's brigades, who flanked the enemy and formed our left, they never could be made to falter; for Whiting had the 11th, 16th and 24 Mississippi, and two other regiments unknown to us; Hood had four Texan and one Georgia regiment, and the material of Pender's command was equally as good as any, and greatly distinguished itself. These were the troops mostly engaged and that suffered most. It is gross injustice in any talk of our troops making "three charges," "repulses," &c., &c. Our troops received the command but once, and if Satan and all his host had confronted them instead of mortal Yankees, the result would have been the same. There were no repulses—all arrangements worked like a charm, and we ought not only to do our soldiers justice, but heartily thank Providence for His guiding hand and assistance in the immortal events of Thursday and Friday.

"WHO TOOK THE BATTERIES?"

It is always a difficult matter to ascertain with any degree of certainty who took this or that battery; for, ever since the capture of Sherman's, at Manassas, the question of conquered batteries has always been a vexed one. The position of regiments changes so often in an engagement, that one, perhaps, who did but little, by some lucky chance finds itself before a feebly defended or deserted battery, and, simply for the trouble of planting a flag thereon, has honor conferred on it for doing nothing. There were not less than six batteries captured in the battles of "Gaines' Mill," yet not one of any of our regiments can lay positive claim to any one single piece, for all are contested property. None of the 12th Mississippi claim the beautiful brass pieces so much admired, and officers say that when they arrived in front a young man named Cassidy jumped upon one of the horses and wished to drive them off or turn them on the enemy, but was not allowed. The 5th Texas, after hard fighting, found itself before a battery and cleared it, but yet some other regiment claimed it. A Georgia regiment of Hood's brigade claims one, Wilcox's brigade claims another; and so it is—they all fight for them, yet none can lay positive individual claim to any. Yet all enjoy the joke, and laugh right heartily over the dangers of capture, and chat around camp fires right merrily, never counting the dead, but only desiring new occasions to distinguish themselves.

HONEY WAS FOUND

among prisoners captured at both positions—who proved to be of the valley army—it was ascertained that we might expect stout resistance at Gaines' Mills, since three or four whole divisions were strongly encamped there, McClellan commanding in person, ordered Major Generals McCall, Porter, Sedgwick and others—their combined force being not less than thirty odd thousand men. As our three columns moved by parallel lines, we followed, and conversed with prisoners, who informed us that their loss on Friday at Meadow Bridge, Mechanicsville and Ellyson's Mills had been fearful, and that the whole night had been occupied in burial. The Federals carry off all their dead and wounded as fast as shot, and we only discover those who fall and are left at the actual moment of retreat. This information we believe to be correct.

The heads of our three columns having reached Walker Hogan's farm, north bank of the Chickahominy, about nine miles northeast of Richmond, all came to a halt, and Generals Lee and Longstreet took up quarters in the house and made dispositions for a further advance towards Gaines' Mills, distant about one mile through the woods. Featherstone's brigade having suffered much in the morning, Wilcox led, being followed by Pryor, and Featherstone in reserve. The composition of Wilcox's command is mostly Alabamians; Pryor has the 14th Louisiana, St. Paul's battalion, 3d Virginia and one other regiment; Featherstone has the 19th and 12th Mississippi and 21 Mississippi battalion.

STORMING INTRENCHMENTS.

It now being 3 P. M., and the head of our column in view of the Federal camps, General Pryor was sent forward with his brigade to drive away the heavy mass of skirmishers posted to our rear to annoy the advance. This being accomplished with great success and with little loss to us, Pryor returned and awaited orders. Meanwhile the Federals, from their camps and several positions on the high grounds, swept the whole face of the country with their numerous artillery, which would have annihilated our entire force if not screened in the dips of the land and in gullies to our left. Advancing cautiously but rapidly in the skirt of woods and taking the dips to the left, Wilcox and Pryor deployed their men into line of battle—Featherstone being in the rear—and, suddenly appearing on the plateau facing the timber-covered hill, rushed down into the wide gully, crossed it, clambered over all the felled timber, stormed the timber breastworks beyond it, and began the ascent of the hill under a terrific fire of sharpshooters and an incessant discharge of grape and canister from pieces posted on the brow of the hill and from batteries in their camps to the right on the high, flat land. Such a position was never stormed before.

In descending into the deep creek the infantry and artillery fire that assailed the three brigades was the most terrible on record. Twenty six pieces were thundering at them, and a perfect hailstorm of lead fell thick and fast around them. One of Wilcox's regiments wavered; down the General rushed furiously, sword in hand, and threatened to behead the first man who hesitated. Pryor steadily advanced, but slowly; and by the time that the three brigades had stormed the position, passed up the hill through timber and over felled trees, Featherstone was far in advance. Quickly the Federals withdrew their pieces and took up a fresh position to assail the three brigades advancing in perfect line of battle from the woods and upon the plateau. Officers had no horses—all were shot; brigadiers marched on foot, sword in hand; regiments were commanded by captains and companies by sergeants; yet onward they rushed, with yells and colors flying, and backward, still backward, fell the Federals, their man tumbling every moment in scores. But what a sight met the eyes of these three gallant brigades!

In front stood Federal camps, stretching to the northeast for miles; drawn up in line of battle were more than three full divisions, commanded by McCall, Porter, Sedgwick, &c.; banners darkened the air; artillery vomited forth incessant volleys of grape, canister and shell; heavy masses were moving on our left through the woods to flank us. Onward came Wilcox to the right, Pryor to the left and Featherstone in the centre—one grand, matchless line of battle, almost consumed by exploits of the day—yet onward they advanced to the heart of the Federal position; and, when the enemy had fairly succeeded in almost flanking us on the left, great commotion is heard in the woods—volleys upon volleys are heard in rapid succession, which are recognized and cheered by our men. "It is Jackson," they shout, "on their right and rear!" Yes, two or three brigades of Jackson's army have flanked the enemy and are getting in the rear.

Now the fighting was bitter and terrific. Worked up to madness, Wilcox, Featherstone, and Pryor dash forward at a run, and drive the enemy with irresistible fury to our left emerge Hood's Texan brigade, Whiting's comes after, and Pender follows. The line is now complete, and "Forward" rings from one end of the line to the other, and the Yankees, one 30,000 strong, begin to retreat.—Wheeling their artillery from the front, the Federals turn part of it to break our left and save their retreat. The very earth shakes at the roar! Not one piece of ours has yet been opened! all has been done with bullet and bayonet, and onward press our troops through camps upon camps, capturing guns, stores, arms, clothing, &c. Yet, like bloodhounds on the trail, the six brigades sweep everything before them, presenting an unbroken, solid front, and closing in upon the enemy, keep up an incessant succession of volleys upon their confused masses, and unerringly slaughtering them by hundreds and thousands.

"STONEWALL" AT WORK.

But "where is Jackson?" ask all. He has travelled fast, and is heading the retreating foe, and as night closes in all is anxiety for intelligence from him. 'Tis now about seven P. M., and just as the rout of the enemy is complete—just as the last volleys are sounding in the enemy's ear, the distant and rapid discharges of the cannon tell that Jackson has fallen upon the retreating column, broken it, and captured 3,000 prisoners. Far in the night his identifiable troops bang upon the enemy, and for miles upon miles are dead, wounded, prisoners, wagons, cannon, &c., scattered in inextricable confusion upon the road. Thus for four hours did our inferior force, unaided by a single piece of artillery, withstand over thirty thousand of the enemy, assisted by twenty-six pieces of artillery.

In total we captured many prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery up to five P. M. Friday, and in the battle of Gaines' Mills captured twenty-six field pieces, 15,000 stand of arms, six stand of colors, three Generals (Reynolds, Sanders and Rankin), and over 4,000 prisoners, including dozens of officers of every grade, from colonels to lieutenants of the line.

THE FEDERAL FORCE.

Every arm of the service was well represented in the Federal line—cavalry were there in force, and when our men emerged from the woods, attempted to charge, but the three brigades on the right, and Jackson's three brigades on the left, closed up ranks and poured such deadly volleys upon the horsemen that they left the ground in confusion and entirely for their infantry to decide the day. McCall's, Porter's and Sedgwick's "crack" divisions melted away before our advance, however, and had the fight lasted one half hour longer, not one whole regiment would have survived it. McClellan, prisoners say, repeatedly was present and directed movements; but when the three brigades to our left emerged from the woods, such confusion and havoc ensued that he gave orders to retreat, slipped off his horse, and escaped as best he could. Some say that he was severely wounded, and many officers (prisoners) believe the report that he was on the field is undoubtedly true; for everything had been previously prepared for a grand fight at Gaines' Mills, McClellan even promising to capture our whole force should we attempt to storm his camps. Results were diff-rent, and so the fates reward the greatest liar of his age.

CHARGES AND REPULSES.

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