

of the Confederate's repeated assaults and charges with fresh troops, it became evident to the Federal generals that some part of their lines must give way, and to prevent such an occurrence their entire force fell back within three or four miles of Turkey Island, whither the enemy followed, and another bloody battle was fought, in which Generals Kearney, Hooker, Richardson and McCall, with their respective commands, took a most active part. The division of Gen. McCall, constituting the reserve, suffered most and he was taken prisoner, wounded, as supposed, as he was seen to fall from his horse.

The enemy, according to the reports, attacked the army of the Potomac on that day at three other points. An advance was made by a Confederate column, through White Oak swamp, where Gen. Ayers was stationed to hold them in check, where there was a severe battle fought in the afternoon, with what result is not stated. An immense force of artillery and cavalry, direct from Richmond, came pouring down the river road on the extreme Federal left, to resist which the commands of Gen. Porter and Keys were sent, and a fight that was a fight ensued, in which the Confederates for awhile gained ground, when the gun boats Galena and Arcostook opened upon their advancing columns with shot and shell, holding them in check. The fighting did not cease till after dark when the Confederates retreated. At what point the other attack was made is not published account sets forth, unless reference was had to the attack made in the evening after the retirement of the Federal forces from the Chickahominy bridge.

In the course of the day, Heintzelman's division was sorely pressed by the enemy and General Sumner went to his relief, when the Confederates were repulsed with great slaughter and Heintzelman succeeded in capturing a whole brigade, consisting of sixteen hundred men with eight pieces of artillery. Among the captures, as stated, were Colonels Pendleton, of Louisiana, Lamar, of Georgia, Ex-Member of Congress, and McGowan, of South Carolina.

The destruction of life on that day was such as might be expected to result from a fight in which the combatants, tens of thousands in number, were determined to slay as many of their foes as was possible with the means at command, and in that respect nothing seemed to be wanting.

The fight was renewed again on Tuesday morning very early with more fierceness, if possible, than in any previous conflict, the Confederates being the attacking party, and are represented as having made a mighty effort to crush the Federal army, and drive their invaders from the land. After fighting in that way for three hours, they retired, but returned with reinforcements about the middle of the afternoon, when another fight took place, in which artillery was only used, the Federal gun boats on James river, being within reach, threw shells most successfully into the midst of the Confederate hosts, and they ultimately retired.

The fight on Tuesday is represented to have been the fiercest of the series. The reports of the Federals and Confederates do not differ materially as to the nature and result of the struggle on that day. The account given by the Richmond Examiner states that General Magruder's command was ordered to charge upon the Federal batteries, and officers and men fell by hundreds, while the horrors of the battle were increased by the continuous and deadly fire of the Federal gun boats. The carnage was terrible. The Confederate lines wavered and fell back twice to the cover of the forest, through which long lines or avenues were cut by the artillery, trees of the largest size having been split and staved to pieces. After two or three charges of that kind the Confederates finally retired.

The battle-field, after the fight on Tuesday, according to the Examiner's report, "presented a scene too shocking to be dwelt upon without anguish." The woods and fields on the western side were covered with the Confederate dead, in all degrees of violent mutilation while in the woods, on the eastern side lay about an equal number of the Federal killed and wounded.

One statement represents that General Morrill's division suffered most. The 12th New York having been nearly annihilated, and the 44th New York, the 83d Pennsylvania and 16th Michigan suffered severely. Among

the officers killed in that division were, Cols. Cross, Black and Woodbury. Gen. Hooker's division which went to the Peninsula eleven thousand strong numbered less than five thousand after the termination of the seven day's battle, the Massachusetts 1st, 11th and 16th having been materially decimated.

Of the losses sustained by the opposing armies during the series of battles, various estimates have been made, but no positive statement as to the number has been made known. The Republican, published in Washington, in referring to the battle on Friday, was of the opinion that the Federal divisions, which went into the fight fifteen thousand strong, did not number more than six hundred men fit for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeded that of any other battle yet fought.

The loss of the Federal army, during the seven days, was estimated, by one reporter, at twenty thousand. A Confederate officer taken prisoner, estimated their loss, on Tuesday, at ten thousand men; and a Federal officer was of the opinion that in all the conflicts, the enemy lost, in killed and wounded, seventy-five thousand men. The Richmond Examiner sets down the Confederate loss at over fifteen thousand. Among all these conflicting statements it is impossible to arrive at any certainty as to the number of killed and wounded; but, inasmuch as it is admitted by all that the conflicts were of the most desperate character, and lasted a whole week, if they did not kill from forty to fifty thousand on each side, the fighting must have been very "scientific," more so than the conflicts of the belligerents have been of late.

Gen. McClellan claims not to have been beaten in any engagement; that the whole affair was a strategic movement to change the base of his operations, necessitated by the attack of the enemy on Thursday on his right wing.

Gen. Burnside, with most of his army, had arrived at Fortress Monroe and gone up James river to reinforce Gen. McClellan, and other troops were reported at latest dates to be moving in that direction. The position now occupied by the army of the Potomac is said to be far more advantageous for successful operations against Richmond than that abandoned on the Chickahominy.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Commodore Porter's fleet, about the 25th of June, opened fire on the lower batteries at Vicksburg, and kept up the cannonading for several hours when it ceased, but was renewed the next morning. The batteries replied but feebly and the casualties were but few. In the course of the day, twelve transports came down the river and landed troops on the opposite shore. So says report.

Dispatches of a more recent date stated that Col. Elliot, of the same fleet, had been enabled to keep up correspondence with Farragut's fleet through Louisiana.

The rams Monarch and Lancaster, some time about the latter end of June went up the Yazoo about sixty miles to destroy the Confederate gunboats Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston, which were lying there, protected by a raft and a battery of four guns. On being attacked, the Confederates set fire to the boats and let them float down stream, compelling the rams to retire to escape being burned. On the morning of the 28th of June, as per report, nine of Farragut's vessels succeeded in passing up the river above Vicksburg through a heavy cannonading from thirty guns.

A canal was being dug on which several thousand negroes were employed, to turn the Mississippi out of its channel above Vicksburg, in order to make that city an inland town, which was reported nearly completed on the first of July. If the scheme proves successful, Vicksburg will, as stated, be eleven miles from the river. It was announced on the 2d instant that Farragut's fleet was repulsed at Vicksburg on the 28th ult., after a fight of two hours. The Confederate defenses were represented as being formidable both above and below the city.

FIRE.—On Monday evening, a house belonging to Elder John Taylor, Fourteenth Ward, took fire from a stove pipe, and before the flames were discovered, they had spread so far that the roof of the building was consumed or destroyed before they could be extinguished. This is the first fire that has occurred in the city for several years worthy of note.

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN ITEMS.

The President having determined to call for two hundred thousand more volunteers. Gov. Morgan, on the 2d inst., issued an appeal to the citizens of New York to come forward at once and furnish their quota of the men required and Gov. Andrews issued a call on the same day, to the people of Massachusetts for ten new regiments in addition to a sufficient number of men to fill up the regiments from that State then in the field.

On the 2d inst., the President approved and signed the Internal Tax bill and the Pacific Railroad bill.

The Attorney General has decided against the validity of the acceptances by Floyd, of Majors, Russell & Waddell's drafts, drawn to carry out their schemes of speculation connected with the Utah expedition.

On the 4th of July, the President decided to call into service an additional force of three hundred thousand men, chiefly infantry, and that they be enrolled at once in order to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

It is stated that Gen. Rufus King has been appointed to succeed Gen. Fremont in command of the first corps of the army of Virginia.

Gen. Benham was under arrest at New York, for disobedience of orders in making the attack on the Confederates at Secessionville, near Charleston, on the 16th of June, in which he was defeated.

The army appropriation bill passed the Senate, on the 13th inst., with an amendment limiting the number of brigadier generals to two hundred and the major generals to forty-five, striking out the provision limiting the rank and file to two hundred and fifty thousand. The House concurred in the amendments.

A large force of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Chalmers, attacked Col. Sheridan's advanced guard, near Boonville, Miss., on the 1st, in the morning, and a sharp conflict ensued which lasted till about the middle of the afternoon, when the Confederates gave way, but Col. Sheridan having but two regiments of cavalry, thought it not proper to pursue the flying foe.

An expedition in three columns forming a junction at Huntsville, about the 1st of July, had scoured the counties of Carroll, Washington, Madison and others in that part of the State of Missouri, dispersing the guerrillas that were infesting and devastating the country.

Guerrillas in large numbers having of late infested Henderson and adjoining counties in Kentucky. Gen. Boyle had been sent out after them, with orders to put every one of them to the sword.

NEVADA ITEMS.

The recent arrival of a train of seven wagons, in Carson city, from Salt Lake, under the superintendence of Mr. Tanner, with fifteen thousand pounds of flour, is announced in the Silver Age. The train had been twenty-eight days on the road. The animals were said to be in fine condition, and the proprietors sold, or offered their flour at seven dollars per hundred, deemed very cheap after hauling it so far. It was alleged to be of poor quality. A drove of fine young cattle from Russian river, were lately offered for sale in Carson for seventeen dollars per head. Only fifteen were offered which was refused, and it was thought the owner would seek another market. Hay had fallen to three cents per pound.

Indian hostilities in Nevada are reported to have been nearly or quite "played out." The Indians are reported peaceable everywhere in that Territory, having no hostile feelings towards any of the whites excepting the soldiers and not much towards them.

"Mountain schooners" with freight from the western slope are said to arrive in Washoe in great numbers, not unfrequently from forty to fifty per day.

Governor Nye recently left Carson for the Esmeralda and Owens river country to see after Indian affairs in that region. After his return it was understood he would go east.

Among the annoyances to which the Washoites are subject and out of which those owning or dealing in poultry bitterly complain, are "chicken thieves" who evidently carry on a wholesale business in the line of their profession. They are ever decidedly a nuisance. The census of Ormsby county, recently

taken by the Assessor, shows a population of sixteen hundred and seventy-four, including fifty-nine Chinese and twenty-eight negroes. Of the whites nine hundred and thirty are reported subject to military duty.

The population of Storey is stated at four thousand four hundred and thirty-seven, of which only six hundred and eighty-nine are females.

Freight from Sacramento to Virginia city, is stated at from 5 to 6 cents per pound, and it was not expected that it would be any less for a time to come as government had contracted for the hauling of one hundred and twenty-five tons of freight to Ruby Valley, and one hundred and fifty to Salt Lake, which would withdraw at least one hundred "schooners" from the trade the remainder of the season.

TELLING TRUTHS.

The Silver Age has, of late, been commenting upon and giving some historical relations in reference to certain employers and station-keepers of the Overland Mail Company, eastward from Great Salt Lake City, holding them up to public view in no enviable light. Among the prominent characters thus referred to are J. H. Slade, Division Agent, and Thomas Miles, station-keeper at La Bonte. The former of these notables, as alleged, killed, by shooting and hanging, about twenty persons within the last year, and committed divers other acts and deeds, rendering him the terror of all the settlers between Pacific Springs and Julesburg, and the dislike of all the drivers and employees on that division of the road. Several of his bloody deeds are related, which correspond with the reports circulated here at the time, or shortly after those tragic occurrences. The history of Miles is given in very minute detail, recounting his stealing operations in boyhood in Clinton County, Ill., till he went to the Penitentiary for ten years for stealing cattle upon a large scale. The employment of such men by the Overland Company is considered not very creditable to their discernment and foresight, and not calculated to increase the overland travel nor the confidence of the public in the institution, the character of which, for the interest of all should be of the highest order.

Mr. B. Holladay, while in Carson, denied emphatically the statements made in relation to the atrocities perpetrated by attaches of the company on his route, which the Age attributes more to his lack of knowledge, as to the real facts in the case, than to an intention on the part of the proprietor to misrepresent the truth in relation to a matter of so much importance to the public.

How much truth there may be in the statements made by our cotemporary concerning the attaches in question, and the management of affairs on the eastern end of the Overland route, from the commencement up to recent date, we do not pretend to know, further than that they are in strict accordance with the various reports that have gained publicity, and generally believed to be true. The publication of the facts, as understood, will not, in our opinion, impair the character of the Age for truth and veracity, and when it states that there is more to be feared from the white desperadoes who infest the Overland route than from the natives, no apprehensions need be entertained of successful contradiction.

ARRIVED.—On Friday evening last Associate Justices Waite and Drake arrived in this city, having been, as we are informed, about two months in crossing the plains. From Fort Bridger they were furnished with an escort of eight or ten men from Captain Smith's command, under Lieut. Attwood. Judge Waite is accompanied by his family—a very sensible arrangement. He made a short but very agreeable visit at our sanctum yesterday. It is understood that Judge Drake (although considerably advanced in age) has never taken to himself a wife, and is emphatically an "old bachelor." He may be "learned in," and a good judge of the "law" nevertheless.

LOST.—A small pocket-book containing several small orders, one of them on the S. O. House and two on H. E. Bowring, was lost on Saturday last, between the Tithing Store and the residence of Mrs. John E. Smith. The finder will confer a favor on the wife of a mission by leaving it at this office.