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THE RECENT FIGHT BEFORE RICHMOND.

ITS OBJECT, AND WHAT WAS GAINED BY IT.

The Brunt of the Battle Borne by Generals Sickles' and Grover's Brigade.

GEN. M'CLELLAN ON THE FIELD.

The Ground Twice Contested and Each Time Successfully Won.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, &c., &c., &c.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND, June 26, 1862.

Wednesday, June 25, was signalized by another glorious struggle between the rebels and the Union troops, in which the latter were twice victorious. About six thousand of our men on that day encountered two divisions of the rebel army a short distance beyond Fair Oaks, and drove them back a mile. By a remarkable blunder, we relinquished all the ground gained as soon as we had obtained possession of it, and then, when the error was sifted and understood, our gallant lads went at it again, and corrected the mistake. Upon our retirement the enemy had once more swept in over the field like a recurrent tide wave, and for a second time we drove him back step by step over all the ground originally won, and maintained our position there at night.

But little artillery was employed, and the casualties are, therefore, not so numerous as might be supposed from the duration of the fight. As the artillery that was used, was mostly ours, the enemy's loss is doubtless considerably heavier than our own. Ours will perhaps reach the neighborhood of eighty killed and less than two hundred wounded.

OUR OBJECT.

It should be clearly understood what this particular fight was for. It was not an interruption of our march to Richmond, in which, as might be supposed, the rebels threw themselves in our way and stopped us at a mile from our original line. It was a fight for a position—a determined struggle for a piece of ground which it was deemed necessary that we should "have and hold." This piece of ground is barely a mile beyond our former line, and we have it, and hold it, for what purpose it is probably contraband to state.

THE FIELD.

It will be remembered that the field on which the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines was fought is bounded on the side towards Richmond by a line of woods. This wood extends on either side of the Williamsburg road for a mile, and beyond it is a piece of open country. Our outer pickets have been hitherto posted in that edge of the wood which is furthest from the sacred city, and the line of rebel pickets was drawn only a little further in the woods, and so near to our line that the men could talk to one another. It appeared to be well understood that any further advance on our part would bring on a general engagement; and in that view our line was kept stationary. But finally it was deemed necessary that our pickets should be posted at the other edge of the wood.

WHAT THE ORDERS WERE.

Accordingly General Heintzelman was ordered to advance the pickets on his front to the point named, and to advance the pickets on his left in a line with those in front. At seven A. M., therefore, the greater part of his two divisions was in line and ready for action; but the advance was not made by so large a force.

WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLE.

Two brigades of Hooker's division—Grover's and Sickles'—did nearly all the work, though some other brigades were slightly engaged before the day was over. Sickles' brigade is composed of the five "Excelsior regiments"—the Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth New York. This gallant body of men has lost so heavily in previous battles and by illness that it mustered for Wednesday's fight only fourteen hundred men. Grover's brigade is composed of the First Massachusetts, Colonel Cowdin; the Second New Hampshire, Colonel Gilman Marston; the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, of the First Massachusetts; the Massachusetts Eleventh, Colonel William Blaisdell, and the Massachusetts Sixteenth, Colonel Wyman. This brigade mustered about four thousand men for duty.

THE ORDER OF OUR ADVANCE.

At a little before eight A. M. the word was given, and these two brigades moved forward. Sickles' line was formed across the Williamsburg road, and he advanced in the direction of that thoroughfare, his Second regiment on his right, the Fourth next to it, and both these regiments on the right of the Williamsburg road. To the left of the road, in the order in which they are named, the Fifth, First and Third were formed. Sickles' left stretched about three hundred yards to the left of the road. Grover's line joined on to Sickles' left, and was formed of the First Massachusetts on the right and the Eleventh Massachusetts on the left. His other regiments were at hand, ready for use anywhere. Both brigades advanced in line of battle, with skirmishers out in front.

THE WEATHER.

Never was there a day better fitted for a fight. Two or three tempest-like showers in the few days previous seemed to have washed all that was disagreeable out of Virginia. Nature, and the cool fresh air, filled our Northern lungs with life. It was just cloudy enough, too, to temper the sun's heat without making it a dull day, and there was just breeze enough to lift the smoke. As the line moved out across the field that lay between the point where they had been drawn up and the wood, it presented a beautiful spectacle. The light blue of the uniforms contrasted with the brilliant green of the field; the light reflected from the gun barrels in a silvery sheen, and their glorious standards blown out in the breeze, gave the whole scene the gayety and show of a Fourth of July parade.

UNDER FIRE—THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH.

In a few moments the whole line disappeared in the woods, Sickles' part of it more slowly than the other; for the left of his line had to move through an abatis that was very difficult, and was thus detained. Through this means, also, the regularity of his line was broken, and it did not get into action so soon. Only a few moments had elapsed after the disappearance of Grover when the scattered "pop," "pop," "pop," told that he had reached the enemy's pickets. This little fire continued for only a few moments—rattled rapidly once, twice, thrice up and down the line, and was over—and Grover went on. The enemy's outer line was driven in. Slowly and cautiously the advance was continued.

GROVER GOES ON WELL.

When the pickets were driven in, they formed on the picket reserve some distance in their rear, and after some little delay, with difficult ground and necessary caution, Grover's skirmishers came upon their second line. They disputed the ground tenaciously. Nearly all their front appeared to be held by North Carolina troops, whom we have found to be by far the best and bravest troops of the Southern confederacy. These gallant fellows stood to their posts and kept up a rapid and accurate fire that galled our line severely, until they were fairly driven back in rout by Grover's steady advance.

THE ENEMY'S MAIN BODY.

The stout resistance of these pickets gave ample time for the formation of Hill's division, to which they belonged, and which is made up in great part of North Carolina troops. This division, supported by the division of General Huger, now advanced to meet our line, and in a little while the ball was fairly opened. So rapid was the rattle of the fire at this time that the sound seemed to be without cessation—without pause or interval—one continuous rattle of rifles. This fire was very severe, and wounded men now began to find their way to the rear—some on stretchers, others leaning on the shoulders of a comrade, and others again, with a brave pride, determined to help themselves and "go it alone."

THE HEADQUARTERS.

were established in the open field near to Fair Oaks, and there General Heintzelman, very quietly and with a very business-like air, "caught the doubtful battle where it raged." The two houses at that point were used as hospitals, and numbers of the wounded were laid on the ground in the oak grove that gives name to the locality. There many wounds were dressed and the soldiers made comfortable, and there also many a gallant fellow breathed his last. More commodious hospitals were established further back, and the ambulances passed hastily between field and camp with such good effect that the wounded men were all cared for with admirable despatch.

ON SICKLES' FRONT.

General Sickles, for the reasons we have given, did not become engaged as soon as General Grover, and when the very heavy fire was heard on the latter's front the Excelsior Brigade was still only under the irregular picket fire of the enemy's outer line. By degrees, as they advanced, this fire became hotter, until it broke into the rattle of several thousands of rifles—a fire fully as intense and severe as that on the left. On Sickles' front it was straightforward work. He had only to keep his men up to it and push on; and this was well and gallantly done.

HOTTER AND HOTTER ON THE LEFT.

When Grover advanced his line it was understood that Kearney's line, which joined Hooker's at that point, was to have been advanced also; but, as it did not keep up, Grover's position became dangerous just in proportion to his apparent success; for his flank was left exposed to the attack of the rebels, who filled the woods in front of Kearney. To guard against mishaps in that quarter, and to establish the connection with Kearney, he threw out on his left five companies of the Massachusetts Sixteenth, which regiment was held in reserve. At about the same time, as the fire continued terribly severe in front, he placed a battalion of the New Hampshire Second on his extreme right, to strengthen his connection with Sickles' left, and placed the remainder of the same regiment between the Massachusetts First and Eleventh, where there was some appearance of weakness. Thus strengthened in front, and provided against attack on his flank, he went on.

KEARNEY'S LINE COMES UP.

Berry's brigade soon began, however, to push forward on Grover's left, drove the enemy rapidly and easily before it, and advanced until they completed the line from Grover's left. Robinson's brigade (late Jameson's) was subsequently pushed in between Berry's and Grover's, and continued the movement. But the enemy was not at any time in great force beyond Grover's left, so that the fight in that direction was not severe.

AT A STAND STILL.

At half-past nine our line was brought to a stand-still. It was evident that the enemy was in great force along the whole line. Near that hour the Fifth New Jersey was sent out as a reserve to Sickles, the Second New York to reinforce his advance, and a regiment of Sedgwick's division. The Nineteenth Massachusetts was pushed in on his right, so as to extend his line to the railroad. Still, with occasional intermissions of comparative quiet, the fire raged along the whole front of the two devoted brigades, and seemed even to rage with intenser fury as it approached the road on which the Excelsior Brigade had advanced.

STUBBORN AND STEADY.

During this hard-fought hour our men had not flinched at all. Every one took the mark resolutely, ready to do what he came for. There was not a straggler to be seen, and those even who helped the wounded off the field helped them only to where they could get better help, and then went back. Gloriously does the conduct of these two brigades speak the praise of those gallant officers who have made them soldiers and filled them with the soldier's spirit, and especially does their good conduct on this day redound to the honor of that noble old veteran, General Hooker.

THE REBELS CAN'T STAND IT.

Steady purpose prevails. When the rebels found that our boys were not going to give way under any circumstances they concluded to give way themselves. Their dispositition to do so first appeared in front of Grover. It was hailed with a hearty cheer by our boys, who pushed ahead, and, now that the machine was fairly started, went on with a rush. In a few minutes they broke out into the open field, and the object was so far gained at that point. A battery was sent down to Kearney to play on the enemy's flank and shell the masses in retreat.

NOT SATISFIED YET.

Grover was not, however, permitted to hold the ground he had gained in quiet. An attempt was made to dislodge him by a body sent to reinforce those previously driven out. A hard fight ensued, and the attempt was repulsed.

BIRNEY'S BRIGADE REINFORCES SICKLES.

But while the enemy were thus driven on the left the right did not get along so well. There the enemy's whole available force seemed concentrated in one endeavor to bear down the gallant Excelsior Brigade. Reinforcements were ordered there immediately, and Birney's brigade went up the Williamsburg road at the double quick. As these regiments filed on, cheered by those they passed, a chorus of responsive cheers arose from Grover's brave fellows away off on the left, as they drove the enemy before them. Sickles' boys took it up in turn and made a stouter push at the foe. Everybody seemed exhilarated at the sound. Orderly after orderly rushed in to tell how Grover was driving them, and others to say that Sickles could hold his ground till Birney could reach him.

THE ORDER TO RETIRE—WHAT DID IT MEAN?

Victory sat upon our banners. We had the enemy fairly started, and could have driven him any distance. Just at this exciting juncture the order was received from general headquarters to "withdraw gradually to the original line." They alone who know how brilliantly the first dawn of victory beams upon the battle field can appreciate the gloom this order cast on every spirit; but it had to be obeyed, and was disseminated. It was hard to credit the news from the tongues of aids or orderlies; but it was soon verified, and the men were withdrawn. They all believed that we were beaten on some other part of the line, and that we had gone too far ahead for safety, and all retired in good order and took up the line in the edge of the wood nearest to camp. This was at about half-past eleven A. M.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARRIVAL.

General McClellan and staff rode upon the field at one P. M., escorted by Captain McIntyre's squadron of regular cavalry and the First regiment New York volunteer cavalry, Colonel McReynolds. He made his headquarters at Fair Oaks, where Heintzelman's had previously been, and there drew around him all the sources of information that such occasions furnish.

HE ORDERS ANOTHER ADVANCE.

All were then in amazement at the recent unaccountable order; but he soon saw how affairs stood, and ordered very shortly after that the same advance should be again made. The order was received with joy on every hand. All was again activity and spirit, and every one prepared to do the thing over again as bravely as if they had never been compelled to relinquish the once almost gotten prize.

HOW THEY MADE THE SECOND ADVANCE.

Once more they went forward in the same order in which they had already done so well. Grover, on the left, got in first again and rattled away; but the resistance there was not so tenacious as it had been, and he pushed through, still finding, however, enough resistance to keep up the interest. Kearney, on the extreme left, found also no great resistance; but on the Williamsburg road, in front of General Sickles, the fighting was harder than ever. There the enemy had evidently gathered a strong force, and he seemed determined to hold that point at every hazard. Steadily and accurately as the battle-trained boys of the Excelsior Brigade delivered their fire, still they made no permanent impression. The places of those who fell on the rebel side were again filled, and the enemy was still there. For nearly three-quarters of an hour the hard fire was continued at this point.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Thus the battle stood at a little after two o'clock, when General J. N. Palmer's (late Deven's) brigade, of Couch's division, was ordered up to support Sickles. The vigilant and ever ready commander of the Fourth corps had put Couch's division under arms when the firing first became warm on the left, and they had awaited their chance till now. They went up the road handsomely, the Massachusetts Tenth, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Decker, in advance, followed by the Rhode Island Second, Colonel Frank Wheaton, the New York Thirty-sixth, Colonel Innes, and the Massachusetts Seventh, Colonel Russell.

OUR ARTILLERY OPENS, BUT WITH BAD EFFECT.

At the same time Battery D, First New York Artillery (four rifled pieces), Captain T. W. Osborn, was ordered up the Williamsburg road to shell the woods beyond our advance. It was expected that they would throw shell directly over our advancing line into the enemy's line and into his camp beyond. This is always a perilous attempt. Shells either fall false, or the distance is miscalculated, and misfortune ensues. So it did in this case. Several of Captain Osborn's shells fell false, and exploded in the rear and even right in the ranks of our men. By this means the Massachusetts Seventh, which was deployed in the woods as skirmishers, lost several men, and by one of these shell Lieutenant Bullock, of that regiment, received a wound which will doubtless prove fatal. This fire was immediately stopped.

MORE ARTILLERY—THEY HAVE THE FIELD ALL TO THEMSELVES.

Two guns of Battery K, Fourth United States artillery, Captain De Russey, were then sent up the road and into the wood, and took position right in the midst of Palmer's brigade, and thence opened fire, which they kept up briskly for some minutes. Meanwhile there was an almost complete cessation of the musketry fire. At the same time General Sumner began to shell the woods on his front, and the artillerymen had it all to themselves. Soon the enemy also got artillery at it, and began to throw shell and shot with considerable accuracy all around De Russey's guns. So perfectly did he get the range of their pieces that they were withdrawn. But this did not stop the enemy's fire. Many projectiles—shell and round shot—fell in the woods in that neighborhood, and numbers of men were mutilated by them. Lieutenant Whiting, of General Palmer's staff, lost his left arm by a round shot at this time. Colonel A. J. Morrison, Volunteer Aid to General Palmer, had been wounded in the thigh and hand earlier in the day.

NEARLY THROUGH THE WOODS.

The continual push of the Excelsior Brigade and the fire of the artillery finally forced the enemy entirely through the woods, and our line now lay just in the farther edge of it. Thus we had gained our object, and there the battle rested for a time. The fire now fell off into an occasional shot from skirmishers, and in that position matters continued until six P. M.

ANOTHER BURST ON THE LEFT.

At about that hour General Kearney led Birney's brigade against the enemy. Pushing in on Grover's left, and between Grover and Robinson, he went at it in gallant style and entirely cleared the woods. The fire there was very fierce for several minutes, when it subsided, and shortly all was quiet again.

DISPOSITIONS FOR THE NIGHT.

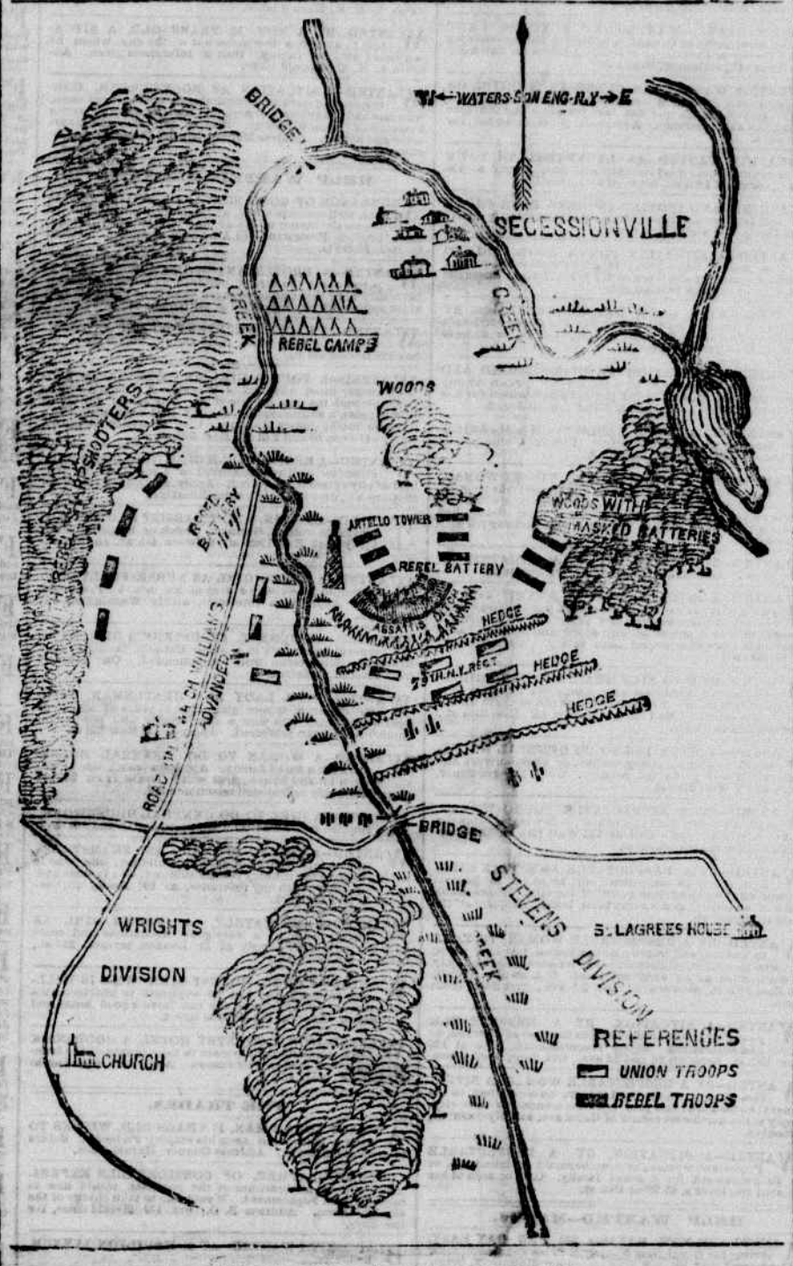
Thus had passed altogether a glorious day, in which we had twice beaten the enemy, twice driven him before us over the same ground. Dispositions to hold the ground in case of a night attack were made all along the line, and on the right the weakened and wearied Excelsior Brigade was withdrawn, and relieved by that of Gen Palmer, which thus held the advance at that part of the line.

NIGHT WORK.

Soon after dark large bodies of the enemy were brought up in front of the position held by Gen. Palmer, and the rebels also pushed forward at that point a battery of field pieces. Arrangements were in progress to strengthen our position there, when, at ten o'clock P. M., a large force was pushed in suddenly and delivered a volley in the line of the Rhode Island Second and Massachusetts Tenth. Some confusion ensued; but the men were soon rallied, and repulsed this threatened advance and drove the enemy back with considerable slaughter.

THE BATTLE GROUND NEAR CHARLESTON.

Scene of the Recent Contest on James Island---The Rebel Works---Line of the Union Advance, &c.



Sketch of Secessionville and Vicinity.

Secessionville is a small village, the summer retreat of a few of the James Island planters. It is on the eastern side of the island, on a high plot of land, lying on a bold creek, which winds through the marshes between James and Morris (or Folly) islands, and empties into the Stono river near its mouth. The creek runs immediately up to Secessionville. On the west of the village, a short, shallow creek makes its way toward the waters of the Charleston Bay. Thus a tongue of land is formed between the two creeks. It is connected with the body of the island by a narrow neck of thirty yards within some four or five hundred yards south of Secessionville. Here Lamar's battery was located across the high land, and flanked on each side by marsh and the creeks. It was an earthwork, heavily constructed, having a plain face, with an obtuse angle on each side, and faced south, in the direction of Battery Island, Legare's, Reese's and Gunball's plantations, on the Stono river, which is about two miles off. From this point the cleared high land stretches out to the Stono river, like the top of a funnel, to the distance of near a mile, interrupted only by the division lines between fields, hedges and ditches. These fields are covered with woods three feet high. The edges—of high land and marsh—are skirted with brushwood and sea myrtle. In the background are patches of wood between the fields and the Stono.

[See Eighth Page for Account of the Battle Near Secessionville, S. C., June 16, 1862.]

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The annexed list of killed and wounded, gathered hastily on the field, is necessarily incomplete:—

KILLED.

First Massachusetts.—Louis Leuchee, Company A; Hon. Ingraham, Company D; ——B. Geskins, Company ——; Geo. Hunter, Company E; Horace O. Blake, Company ——; Henry J. Whitcomb, Company G; Thomas Horton, Company ——; George Stillings, Company K.

Second New Hampshire.—Geo. Miles, Company A; Theo. B. Leva, Company B; Geo. H. Damon, Company B; Daniel Anderson, Company H.

Second Excelsior, or Seventy-first New York Volunteers.—George Boughton, Company A.

Those killed are simply those who died after they were brought in. None of the killed had been taken up from the field at the hour when this list was made out.

WOUNDED.

First Excelsior Regiment, Seventieth New York.—B. McB. McKinstry, Co. C, leg; Mark Worthington, Co. C, foot; D. C. Rogers, Nathan Devereux, Co. C, leg, dangerously; S. Timmons, Co. C, arm; John Kelly, Co. B; Thos. Rochford, Co. D, hand.

Second Excelsior Regiment, Seventy-first New York.—Pat McGovern, Co. A, arm; Thos Cress, Co. F, foot; Simon P. Eayes, Co. I, foot; John Ball, Co. G, leg; G. C. Bell, Co. C, hip; A. Turner, Co. I, finger; Pat Magraw, Co. H, hand; Henry Simons, Co. C, both thighs; Orson Turner; Thos. Starr, Co. K, hand; Gustave Seibert, side; Adam Fox, Co. F, side; Thomas Hogan, Co. G, hand; Noble Tracy, Co. A, shoulder; John D. Rechner, Co. D, leg; Thos. Brady, Co. A, hand; Michael Jeit, Co. A, hand and side; Richard Crane, Co. F, arm.

Third Excelsior, Seventy-second New York Volunteers.—John Sheesley, Co. F, shoulder; Alain Barrows, Co. G, knee, slightly; Sergeant Wm. D. Hall, leg; Michael Mahoney, Co. G; John Caleb Bandie, Co. C, head; Jerry Taylor, Austin Northup, Milton Bacon, Co. C, leg; Wm. Hall, Wm. Clauson, Co. F, finger; Harvey Sullivan, Wm. Kepka, Thomas Horrigan, Pat. Boyle, Co. G, finger; Jacob Tranner, Co. F, hand; Daniel McLean, Co. I, shoulder; James Harris, Co. H, hand; Wm. Tanwed, Co. D, hand; Joseph Wells, Co. K, arm; Jared Taylor, Co. G, hand; Ambrose Cross, Co. G, arm; Joseph Miller, Co. K, arm.

Fourth Excelsior, Seventy-third New York.—Michael McCarthy, Co. G, right arm; Pat. Downey, Co. A, right breast; Thos. Madden, Co. H, groin; Thos. B. Grant, Co. H, side; Jacob Frotman, Co. F, hand; Sergeant Wm. Devereux, Wm. Cummings.

Fifth Excelsior, Seventy-fourth New York.—W. Anderson, Co. I, leg; Sergeant S. J. Taft, Co. E, knee; Louis Wolskey, Co. B, leg; Sam Johnson, Co. D, breast.

Sixteenth Massachusetts.—Edward Jones, hand amputated; John Flynn, Co. F, right arm amputated; Lieutenant Flagg, arm.

Second New Hampshire.—Van Buren G. Bly, Co. G, knee; W. H. Tenney, Co. K, back. Wm. Wheeler, Co. A, head, dangerously; Herman Shield, Co. G, dangerously; W. McLerman, Co. C, slightly; Sylvester Hadley, Co. B, arm; Thos. M. Sand, Co. K, breast; Robert M. True, Co. B, leg amputated; Freeman H. Tuttle, Co. B, arm; Nelson S. Sweet, Co. B, hip; B. K. Jones, Co. B, leg. Charles Parker, Co. B, thigh; Francis Seesman, Co. B, leg; Edwin Richardson, Co. B, leg; John Strong, Co. H, foot; Samuel Beard, Co. G, leg; Thomas T. Carr, Co. B, leg; Horace A. Lamprey, Co. B, head; Thomas A. Ladd, Co. B, breast.

Second New York.—Captain Arch, Co. K, leg amputated; Henry Grinman, Co. G, left foot. James McCarty, James Wheeler, head.

Seventh New Jersey.—John F. McCormac.

Fifth New Jersey.—James M. Sprague, right arm.

Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.—Harry Hazle, Co. E, both legs.

Ninth Massachusetts.—Lieutenant Bullock, Co. C, mortally.

Eighty-seventh New York.—Francis C. Mapes.

Fourth United States Artillery.—Edmund Flynn, battery K, foot.

Eleventh Massachusetts.—John Little, Co. A, side; Wm. Phillips, Co. B, hand.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Chaplain Cudworth, who has been unremitting in his attention to the wounded has kindly furnished me with the following list of wounded in the First Massachusetts regiment, which will be found nearly correct:—

Company A.—Captain Edward A. Wilde, hand and contusion in leg; Sergeant Frederick E. Dalbeace, flesh wound in arm; John C. Ready, shoulder and chest; Geo. W. S. Conant, shoulder and side; Horace E. Whitfield, finger shot off; Chas. A. Dwyer, left thumb shot off; Emerson W. Saw, elbow; Chas. D. Griggs, both thighs and arm; Jas. Ambrose, contusion of knee, and J. Washburne, contusion.

Company B.—First Lieutenant Parkinson, thigh; Second Lieutenant Joseph Dalton, left arm; Sergeant J. Armstrong, both arms; Corporal Wm. H. Fletcher, whole length of forearm; Thos. Collins, side; John Bayer, hand; George W. Lovejoy, hand; John H. Morey, slight contusion; Geo. C. Cook, forearm; James Irving, groin; Richard Downing, leg and arm, not dangerously; Daniel Goodwin, arm; Theodore E. Collins.

Company C.—Lieut. Goodspeed, flesh wound in left arm; James O. Harrington, neck; Elbridge Fisher, hand; Thos. Meagher, side.

Company D.—W. H. H. Whall, hand and breast; Parker Goodwin, foot; W. C. Manning, hand and arm, slightly.

Company E.—John Tayler, scalp wound; George Dillaway, arm and neck; Corporal McKeldren, contusion; Wm. H. Fuller, bruised by fall.

Company F.—Wm. Appleton, arm and side.

Company G.—Corporal Geo. B. Roberts, finger; Michael Carolin, calf of leg.

Company H.—Captain Sumner Carruth, arm, badly.

Company I.—Lieutenant Frank Thomas, arm and side; Sergeant James Funney, foot; Corporal G. A. Kimball, finger; Corporal —— Ferguson, scalp wound; Isaac Clark, arm; Nelson H. Hall, side; Warren H. Gardiner, jaw; Wm. Bradley, foot; Wentworth Wilson, leg.

Company K.—Captain A. G. Chamberlain, shot in the mouth; Sergeant John H. Holden, arm; Corporal Geo. G. Richardson, head, mortally; Frank Patridge, hand; Thos. L. Moran, killed; John G. Powers, thigh; Jas. K. Ivers, arm; Geo. M. Stillings, killed; Thos. P. Fennitry, arm, slightly; Frank Bouvard, leg; William Lang, lungs.

At a late hour last night the following additional list of killed and wounded was received. The lateness of the hour will account for the want of classification:—

KILLED.

Nineteenth Massachusetts.—Corporal Jno. McMurrough, Co G; Lieut. Warner, Co. H; Luke Murphy, Co. C; Jno. Carpenter, Co. G; Jno. Hall, Co. C; Jos. Baldwin, Co. G.

WOUNDED.

Nineteenth Massachusetts.—Jas. Rice, Co. F, thigh; A. Slocum, Co. B, arm; C. Knox, Co. I, hand; Sergeant Haggerty, Co. E, groin; Jno. N. Thompson, Co. B, hip; Adjutant Chadwick, wrist; Chas. Sewell, Co. I, groin; Wm. Milden, Co. G, arm; Daniel W. Carlton, Co. A, knee; Samuel E. Collins, Co. K, leg, mortally; Color Sergeant Samuel Smith, Co. H, head; Jas. Hallister, Co. A, hand; David Ash, Co. F, arm, amputated; Jno. S. Tibbetts, Co. C, arm; Leroy Nelson, Co. A, side; Moses Short, Co. B, head. Jas. O'Harran, Co. B, side; Francis McKinney, Co. H, wrist; Jno. Sullivan, Co. K, leg; Robt. Harper, Co. D, groin; Andrew Norton, Co. E, thigh; Wesley P. Bean, Co. F, both thighs.

First Excelsior.—(Seventieth New York).—Orderly Sergeant Cummings, Company C, leg.

Second Excelsior.—(Seventy first New York).—W. Williamson, Company F, wrist; Daniel McLean, shoulder; G. Gilbert, Company C, hip.

Third Excelsior.—(Seventy-second New York).—Leroy Aumeck, Company B, shoulder; W. Penwell, Company B, hand; Thomas Devereux, Company A, leg, badly.

Sixteenth Massachusetts.—Thomas Downing, Company D, arm; Alexander McMillan, Company G, arm; Henry F. Chamberlain, Company B, back.

Second New Hampshire.—Sergeant Major Norton R. Moore, hand.

Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.—George Robb, Company K, nose.

Fifth Indiana.—Jas. Sprague, Co. G, arm.

Twentieth Indiana.—Oliver B. Sibert, Co. K, knee; Noah N. Tappan, Co. E, thigh; L. Fulwaller, Co. A, foot; Benton Shimesburgher, Co. H, hip; George Drake, Co. E, leg; Abm. G. Dawson, Co. K, leg.

Tenth New York.—John Botzbaker, Co. H, injured.

Second Rhode Island.—Fred Swain, Co. D, head; Jas. R. Buckner, Co. F, arm broken.

Eighty-seventh New York.—Thomas Close, Co. F, thigh.

Eleventh Massachusetts.—John Coyle, Co. F, knee.

Interesting Religious Ceremony.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

According to announcement, the interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new French Protestant church (du St. Esprit), of which the Rev. Dr. Verren is pastor, took place in the presence of a large and fashionable audience, at five o'clock in the evening on Thursday last. The building, which promises to be a fine and capacious edifice, is situated in Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is to be finished in the most approved style of architectural skill, and will be in every way an ornament and acquisition to the neighborhood.

The ceremonies were similar to those generally observed on these imposing occasions. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's church, assisted in the exercises. Some of our most distinguished citizens were also present, and took great interest in the solemn and interesting proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. Verren delivered a very impressive discourse. He spoke in words of sincere thankfulness to his hearers for all the kindness and sympathy which had always been shown to him in the work which he had undertaken. After the pains and sorrows of his latter years he felt this to be a great consolation. The reverend gentleman then entered into a succinct description of the movement for the establishment of the new church detailing in eloquent and poetical language the difficulties and obstacles with which his congregation had to contend. Of the great work delegated to French Protestants he said:—

The seed sown by the apostles and evangelists, preserved pure in the Alpine valleys and in the mountains of Haute-Provence and Dauphine by their inhabitants, who were accustomed then, as they are to this day, to immigrate to the neighboring plains early in the spring each year, in the twelfth century—sown thicker amongst the poor of Lyons and of Albi—did not perish in the fire of persecution against the former (from the favorite maxim of Rome, "compel them to come in,") nor under the smoking embers of the latter's twenty or thirty villages and towns (from the pious works of the ferocious crusaders of her most Holy Papa Innocent the Third). This wind of tempest—fearful whirl that carried it even to the isles of the Angles—whence soon after Wickliffe and to Bohemia—whence later John Huss and Hieronymus, of Prague—so far from having destroyed, that tempest carried it through and over the whole of ancient Gaul, where, in all her provinces, invisible, noiseless, underground, it lay germinating until a fine day. That day dawned. *Post tenebras lux.* Luther has just driven out of Wirtemberg Tetzel and his Jacobin brokers; thrown into the flames with his own hands the anathema in the bull of Leo the Tenth against him and against his proclamation of "No more indulgences, no more masses, no more purgatory, no more tribute to Peter"—immediately, from one sea to the other, from the Atlantic to the Hebrides, and duchy of Savoy, there was not a square league of her territory which that seed, springing up like those centennial plants, suddenly rising from the ground to the height of forty or fifty feet, with their branches and leaves, did not overshadow. The reverend gentleman then referred to the various stages of the reformation of the church, and in choice and eloquent language spoke of the grand liberty accorded to the French of worshipping as Protestants in the ancient language of their own country.

The discourse throughout was marked by real eloquence and power, and we regret that our space will not permit its full publication in our necessarily limited columns.

The following document was deposited in a lead box, a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the church, and laid in the niche, together with a French Bible and prayerbook, and the psalms set to music; the principal daily newspapers, the religious journals, and a small collection of United States coin:—

Spiritus Sancti Templum.
A. D. MDCCIV, nere Francogallorum
fidei causa expulsorum patria
in via pluorum erectum,
Franklin postea A. D. MDCCCXXXII, exstructum,
Vere reverendi H. Potter, D.D.,
Novi Eboraci Episcopi,
Reverendi A. Verren, D.D.,
ecclesiæ rectoris
L. Loutrel, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck,
tutorum.
T. Lanchantin, T. T. Lagrave, G. Ruch, T. T. Burnier,
G. F. Guental, F. M. Attes, P. A. Lacoste, C. Guille,
curatorum ausilens.
T. Correja, architectone.
Owen et Kettleman, structuræ cementiæ.
T. T. Miller, Smith et Crane, materiæ textæ fabris.
D. McMaster, lapicida.
Hoc loco A. D. MDCCLX,
rendificatum.

A history of the church was sketched in the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Verren. It showed that the first house of worship in connection with the congregation was erected in 1704 in Pine street, followed in 1832 by one built in Franklin street. The present edifice takes the place of these more modest churches, which have done good service for the congregation, but are now no longer in a location to meet the wants of the increasing number of worshippers.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, who assisted in the exercises, spoke in very interesting language of the claims of the French Protestants on the consideration of the public. He thought that the old Huguenots, with the Waldenses of the Alps, were entitled to be considered as among the pioneers of reformation, and in concluding, paid a high compliment to the French Protestants of America and other countries throughout the world.

The exercises were closed by the usual benediction and the assembly dismissed.

The Philadelphia Races.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1862.

At the third day's racing, to-day, there were between three and four thousand spectators. The weather was beautiful, and the track, considering the late heavy rains, in good condition.

The first race was a single dash of one mile, and was won by John Hunter's Miss Jessie beating Lexington Filly and Ariolte half a length in 1:46¾.

In the race for the $600 purse, mile heats, the first heat was won by Dr. Wilson's Hillsborough, and the second, third and fourth heats by Mr. J. W. Clay's Wagtail. Pope Swingart and Cyrene also ran. Time—1:47¾—1:47¼—1:50.

To-morrow finishes the meeting. The three mile heat race and the ladies' gift race will be contested.

Arrests in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 27, 1862.

Palmer & Webber, extensive music dealers and publishers, were arrested to-day by the Provost Marshal, and committed to the military prison, and their establishment closed for selling secesh music.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

NEAR FRONT ROYAL, June 23, 1862.

Reconnoissances on Friday and Saturday bring intelligence that the enemy had not any force in this valley lower than Luray. Contrabands and Union citizens agree that Ewell and probably Jackson were at and around Luray at that time, and some stated that Jackson had sent south for reinforcements. Per contra, others state that he had crossed the Blue Ridge, but could not assert whether he was to move up or down.

One reconnoissance proceeded by way of Milford to Washington, and thence to Sperryville. Here it was learned that a company of rebel cavalry had gone north with the avowed intention of striking the railroad at some weak point, and putting a stop to our trains. On their return they twice repulsed small bodies of rebel cavalry, and drove them into the mountains towards Luray.

Generals Fremont and Banks had a conference near Middletown on Friday. The former's headquarters were at Strasburg on Saturday.

It is understood that the trains on the Manassas road will not proceed farther up than White Plains to-day.

The town of Front Royal and the surrounding valley are almost depopulated, except by defenceless women and children, and the ripening grain crops must evidently be left for want of harvesters.

The fact that our retreating army was subsequently fired upon from houses in Winchester, and in some cases by females, is attested by fifty-seven officers and soldiers of General Williams' division. Several of the shots are alleged to have been fatal.

The following promotions have taken place in the Fifth Connecticut:—Colonel, George D. Chapman; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry Stone; Major, Lieutenant E. F. Blake.

Mr. George H. Gordon, late of the Second Massachusetts, has been ordered to the command of the Third brigade of General Williams' division, which he as Colonel commanded at the battle of Winchester. General George S. Greene has been ordered to report at Washington for other duty.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1862.

Information from the Shenandoah valley, received from other than official sources, leads to the belief that Jackson's troops have not in force returned from the point at which they were last seen by our troops. The speculations concerning him are various, and among them is one that he is repairing damages and preparing to secure the wheat and rye crop of the valley, which is represented to be good. The reports that abound that the enemy are occupying the country between Manassas and Strasburg in any force are untrue. There may, however, be rebel pickets at settlements heretofore temporarily occupied by our troops.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, June 25, 1862.

The railroad from Columbus, Ky., to this city is now in operation, and in a day or two there will be railroad communication to Corinth, and from there to Huntsville Alabama. Enough rolling stock has been secured to commence operations with.

Over 1,500 persons have taken the oath of allegiance since the occupation of this place.

All is quiet at Corinth. That point will be garrisoned by two divisions, and it is reported that Gen. Halleck will return to St. Louis very soon.

Gen. Lew. Wallace and staff left here yesterday for their homes. Gen. McClernand is still at Jackson, Tenn.

A fleet of steamers, with supplies for General Curtis' army, has arrived, and will be escorted up White river, Ark., by a strong guard.

Mayor Park and Aldermen Robinson, Telgree and Hurlbut have taken the oath of allegiance, but the remainder of the Board hang back.

Our troops have visited Moultrie county, Miss.

General Bragg was to take command at Vicksburg on the 9th.

General Schuyler Hamilton has resigned on account of ill health, and will be succeeded by General Rosecrans.

It is reported that there are 25,000 troops at Vicksburg under Bragg and Pillow.

The Grenada *Appeal* says that Vicksburg will be held at all sacrifices, and that all non-combatants have been sent away.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* says the rebel force at Tupelo has been greatly increased and their camps much improved.

The *Citizen* publishes a letter from the Lieutenant commanding the gunboat Winona to the authorities of Rodney, warning them if the Union transports are fired upon from the batteries erected at or near that point the same punishment will be visited upon that town which the city of Grand Gulf received; to which Gen. Lovell replied that his batteries are located at the best points, and that he shall fire when he pleases.

It is now stated that Gen. Rosecrans takes command of Gen. Pope's command, instead of Gen. Hamilton's division.

Arrival of the Seminole from Norfolk.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW—QUIETNESS PREVAILING, ETC. ETC.

The gunboat Seminole, Captain William