

FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Advices from Tullahoma, Tenn., on Monday morning, state that a portion of General Rosecrank's army has succeeded in crossing the Elk river, and at last accounts was pursuing Gen. Bragg's army, with every prospect of capturing their wagon train and rear guard.— Gen. Sherman occupied Winchester on Monday. The Federal loss during the campaign has been between four and five hundred killed and three hundred wounded. The Confederate loss is supposed to be double as many, besides one thousand taken prisoners.

It appears from the advices received from Port Royal, that there are to be no active operations in the department of the South this summer, there not being troops enough to warrant General Gilmore in assuming the offensive. The ram Atlanta has been thoroughly overhauled, and a naval board has been holding a survey on her, but it is considered doubtful whether she will be pronounced seaworthy. Colonel Montgomery's expedition had returned from St. Simon's Island, no further incursions on the mainland having been made. The defences of Folly Island are completed. A Monitor has been stationed in Stono river to prevent the passage of a Confederate iron-clad reported to be up the river preparing to come down.

A MESSAGE FROM PRES. DAVIS.

The facts detailed below were in our possession on Saturday evening, and we refrained from their publication only because it was intimated to us that their publicity was not desired. They have appeared in the New York Herald, however, and therefore we need have no further hesitation about laying them before our readers, reducing the Herald's statements to the terms in which it was communicated to us: On Saturday, the 4th inst., the Confederate gunboat Dragon came down the James river with a flag of truce. Acting Rear Admiral Lee sent up an officer to meet it, when it was ascertained that Alexander H. Stephens and Commissioner Ould were on board. They represented that they were the bearers of an important letter "from Jefferson Davis to Abraham Lincoln," and requested permission to proceed to Washington in the Dragon and present the letter to Mr. Lincoln in person. They declined to reveal anything further in relation to their mission. Admiral Lee refused to allow them to pass, and they returned to the place from which they started.—[Washington Chron.

A balloon with five persons in it ascended from Boston on the afternoon of Saturday last, and descended at Farmington; N. H., on Sunday evening.

The Sisters of Charity turned out at Gettysburg, on Saturday, and proceeded to the various hospitals to relieve the sick and wounded. They were accompanied by the Rev. Father of their church.

A young man named William W. Austin, a clerk, has just been held to bail in fifteen thousand dollars in Boston for robbing his employer. The whole amount of money obtained by Austin was \$12,900, nearly every dollar of which he had squandered in the most reckless and foolish manner. He has made a full confession.

Mr. Vallandigham has arrived at Halifax, in a steamer from Bermuda.

THE BATTLE OF LAST FRIDAY.

The following are extracts from a letter in the N. Y. Tribune:

"On Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, Slocum's line opened a terrific fire on Ewell's men. The enemy responded in a most furious charge, for which mode of fighting they are justly celebrated. The fighting on Thursday on the left, where Longstreet and Hill fought with most terrible desperation for three hours, and the subsequent battle on the right by Ewell, were regarded by the oldest officers in the army as the most obstinate and deadly contests of the war. Officers and men lay in fearful numbers. But the enemy's charge in response to Slocum's fire seemed ten times more furious.

With fiendish yells and such contempt of death during six full hours, they hurled their solid masses against the well defended lines.— The national troops stood like a wall of fire.

Nothing during the war has equalled this six hours of carnage. In front of Grant's position were more dead than the number of the entire list of casualties in the 12th corps. The dead were lying literally in heaps, many hit in all manner of degrees, from a clean shot through the head to bodies torn to pieces by exploding shells.

At two o'clock on Friday afternoon Lee opened a line of artillery fire from about 100 guns, concentrated against Cemetery Hill and the position along the centre, held by the Second and a part of the First Corps.

The firing was responded to by all the batteries on the hill, and then ensued three hours of cannonading unsurpassed in incessant fierceness by any artillery battle on this continent.— The sight and sound were awfully sublime.— The hills trembled beneath the percussion.— The sound filled the heavens, and nature, as it were, stood still to contemplate the scene.

Horses were shot down by scores, gun carriages were demolished, pieces dismantled, caissons exploded, whole batteries were swept away, and cannoniers and officers killed and wounded in numbers almost incredible. No less than fifteen caissons were exploded on the heights, and two regular batteries on the right of the cemetery were completely demolished.

Gen. Howard's headquarters were in the cemetery, and were raked in a fearful manner; men fell all around him, but himself and staff escaped.

The silent abode of the dead was made the theatre of deadly conflict. Tombstones and beautiful monuments were demolished; great holes were torn in the earth by the explosion of shells, and the surface checkered with furrows.

The enemy were driven back over the fields with great slaughter. The enemy then withdrew from the field, and the battle ended.

The slaughter on both sides has been terrible. Fifteen thousand will scarcely cover the casualties in killed and wounded in the national army. The Confederates must have suffered a loss of twenty-five thousand in killed wounded and prisoners."

About twenty-three runaway slaves were arrested on Wednesday night last, in Prince George's county, on their way to Washington. Among this number fifteen belonged to General George H. Stewart, of Baltimore, and the residue respectively to Messrs. Thomas and James A. Iglehart.

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Returning, will leave Washington every Tuesday, at 7 a. m., and Alexandria same day at 8 a. m., for Baltimore and landings on the Potomac river.

Custom House permits must accompany freight for Alexandria and landings on Potomac river.

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