

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.
A STEAMER FIRED INTO ON JAMES RIVER.
The Gunboats Drive the Attacking Party.
REBEL FUGES WITHIN ONE MILE OF OURS.

New-York Tribune

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President Lincoln Visiting the Army.
THE WORKS AT YORKTOWN PUT IN ORDER.
Gen. Halleck Reported at Fortress Monroe.
Gen. Burnside and His Re-enforcements.

hereafter mark the policy not only of the Government but of the Generals in the field. There are those who expect a manifestation of this policy within the next few days. I do not, as yet, see the evidence or probability. There are certain movements, of which the country is not yet advised, that augur most auspiciously. I refer not to the re-enforcements already noted.

From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 7, 1862.

I have been enabled to see a Richmond paper of July 3, from which the following particulars are taken.

The attack upon our lines during the first two days of the battle was made by the Divisions of Magruder and Johnston, supported by that of Longstreet. The two former are said to have been "frightfully cut up," and the loss of officers was very great. Among these were many who were regarded as the best and bravest of the Southern army. It is confessed that the object in view was to fall upon us in overwhelming numbers, cut our army to pieces, and make prisoners of McClellan's entire force; but that the valor of our men deflected the consummation of the plan. They acknowledge that the retreat was managed with the greatest ability, that our positions were chosen with consummate judgment, where our generals could avail themselves of all the natural advantages of dense woods, impassable swamps, and chains of hills which commanded all the approaches; that these positions were defended with such stubbornness as to cause them very heavy losses.

The number of prisoners in Richmond is four thousand some hundred in all, and represents the regiments of Maine, New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and other States. The 8th Pennsylvania and 3d New-Jersey are said to have been captured almost entire.

Gen. McClellan is at the Spotswood House. Nothing is said of his being wounded. The Rebels have been driven from the Spotswood House. The Rebels have been driven from the Spotswood House. The Rebels have been driven from the Spotswood House.

One whole page of the paper is given to extracts from the Richmond papers of the 7th and 8th inst. A complete assertion having reached the Editor's hands in forty-eight hours after publication.

It appears from their own accounts that the Rebel army is in danger of complete demoralization. The evil of "straggling" has reached such a pass that the Rebel authorities are implored to take immediate measures to put a stop to it. It is acknowledged that a certain amount of straggling and straggling is inevitable in every army, "but," says the paper, "when whole divisions desert their places and turn their backs upon the foe, the very safety of the army is imperiled." The suggestion made in a previous number of the paper by a correspondent that a "sniping force" should be organized to shoot every straggler every man who straggles off, or turns his back to the enemy, is heartily approved.

The same paper contains a proposition that the Yankee prisoners should be paroled out among the planters, to work their plantations in place of the negroes who have been stolen or have run away.

We continue our extracts from *The Richmond Examiner*, published on the 4th of July:

It will be recollected that it was stated, with great precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last, we had brought the enemy to bay on the north side of the Chickahominy, and that it only remained to finish him in a single battle. Such, in fact, appears to have been the situation then. The next morning, however, it was perceived that our army was in a position to give the enemy a final battle. The enemy had managed to extricate himself from the critical position, and, having moved his forces, had succeeded, under the cover of the night, in opening a way to the James River.

Since this untoward event, the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy have been to lead the fugitive enemy through a country where he has had admirable opportunities of concealment, and through the swamps and forests of which he has retreated with a judgment, a dexterity, and a spirit of fortitude, which, however unwise they may be to save his entire command, must challenge our admiration for his generalship.

The glory and fruits of our victory may have been seriously diminished by the grave misapprehension or fault by which the enemy was permitted to leave his camp on the south side of the Chickahominy, in an open country, and to plunge into the dense cover of wood and swamp, where the best portion of four or five days has been consumed in hunting him and finding out his position, only in time to attack him under the uncertainty and disadvantages of the darkness of night. But in spite of delays and engagements which have already occurred in bringing the enemy to a decisive action, the success of the week's campaign, as far as now known to us, are not to be lightly estimated.

We would not deprecate results already accomplished because of errors which, if they had not occurred, would have made our victory more glorious and more complete. The siege of Richmond has been raised; an army of 120,000 men have been pushed from their strongholds and fortifications, and put to flight; we have enjoyed the *clat* of an almost daily succession of victories, some of which have been achieved in circumstances in which the valor of our troops have alone redeemed us from the fruits of military disaster. We have gathered an immense store in which we are reported to have taken less than 10,000 prisoners, and from 70 to 80 pieces of artillery; and we have demoralized and dispersed, if we have not succeeded in annihilating, an army which had every resource that could be summoned to its assistance, every possible addition of numbers within the reach of the Yankee Government, and every material condition of success to insure for it the result of the contest which it now abhors in dismay.

THE DEAD ON THE FIELD.
The different postures of the dead always strike a spectator as he passes over the battle-field. One lay on his back, with his arms stretched upward as if of mind and water, having evidently died while in the water of a creek, having been shot in the back, and died clutching the text and book of the Bible. Another lay on his back, with his hands clasped over his head, and his feet bent under him, as if he had been shot in the head, and died clutching the text and book of the Bible. Another lay on his back, with his hands clasped over his head, and his feet bent under him, as if he had been shot in the head, and died clutching the text and book of the Bible.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS—NEGLECT OF THE AUTHORITIES.
The future historian of this war, if he does justice to any feature of its progress, will present the saddest picture in all his narrative when he tells how our wounded soldiers are treated. He will be compelled to give credit to the philanthropic attentions of those of our citizens who have devoted their whole time and energies to searching them out on the battle field, and tenderly handling and conveying them to the city; and also to those who have freely opened their houses and filled them with the poor

sufferers. But, alas! what shall he say for those who are in authority, whose business it was to have made preparations for several thousand wounded for the most short-sighted knew that they would be numbered by thousands, when he tells that so innumerable were the arrangements that the houses prepared for hospitals were not capable of accommodating one-fourth of those requiring attention; that others had to be opened after the sufferers had been brought to the doors of those houses already crowded; and, worst of all, that scores of wretches filled with men who have suffered in defense of the Capital of the Confederacy have been driven about from one place to another, until, after two or three hours, vainly awaiting a bed in which to bestow their loads, nor is there any excuse for this. Not even that which is so often offered for the shortcomings of those who control many of our Government Departments—*ignorance*.

Last night we heard from the room in which we were writing the drunken shouts of rascals proceeding from a negro scoundrel in a theater on Franklin street. A lady in the audience who, though she had no right to be there, had the good fortune to be in the room in which the scoundrel was shouting, and she has heard the groans of the dying. Why might not this building a resort of libertines, the sounds from which mock the night the solemn and appalling scenes of death, have been made a hospital for the wounded? Why, too, while soldiers and liberties have been permitted to receive their balls of amusement, have dandy preachers, the snuffing "banjo players" who preach charity and the edifying virtues, been permitted to invade the sanctities of these creatures, and to deny their velvet-cushioned churches to the use of the Government as hospitals for our wounded and dying soldiers?

DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.
From a trustworthy source we are assured that Gen. Sumner is wounded and a prisoner in Gen. Jackson's camp. His condition, it is said, will not allow of his being brought to this city.

THE CAPTURED PRISONERS.—The number of prisoners received as the prisoners, according to the returns made yesterday morning from all the prisons, was 4,281. A total of 300 more were received yesterday. They represent Maine and Michigan regiments. Among them were soldiers and officers. Some of the prisoners were almost unable to drag themselves up in the hospital of the city. They were arrested and paroled by Provost-Marshal Griswold until 9 o'clock a. m. Some important facts, in the meantime, being alleged against them, an order was issued, but, up to a late hour last night, the details had not been sought.

THE FUGITIVE ENEMY AGAIN.—By a note received in the hotels yesterday, the public that was in and out are informed that trains for Charlottesville, Staunton, and other points, are again running from Richmond on the Central R. R. An accommodation train runs to Ashland daily. Only hand baggage will be received from passengers on the through trains. The opening of the road will put a great temptation to the public, as well as facilitate the reception of provisions in the market.

BATTLE-FIELD MEMENTOS.—The ordinary number and varieties of relics and mementos taken from the battle-fields and Yankee camps in front of Richmond are appearing in the city, the holders exhibiting them with great glee. Some of them have been sold to our soldiers, and others to the citizens of the city, illustrating with the statistics of Yankee Generals, bringing as high as \$10. Centinets of "curiosities of the war" will be the rage for generations to come.

BRIGADES IN SERVICE.—The friends of the wounded coming into the city to administer to their needs, are in the most anxious state of mind. They are sought to provide and bring with them great quantities of country produce—butter, eggs, meat, vegetables, &c., to supply their wants in the hospitals and elsewhere. This is an excellent method of getting reasonable supplies for the wounded, and should be adopted by all coming in to the city.

YANKES AT LENOEX.—It was intimated yesterday that Yankee stragglers from McClellan's army were staying within one line, and may now be in the city in the guise of Confederate soldiers. Two were captured yesterday near the suburbs.

From *The Richmond Examiner*, of July 4, *The Washington Republican* has extracted the following:

The Examiner says that the Rebel killed and wounded in all the battles amount to "at least" 40,000.

It says that in the fight of Tuesday, Major Walker of the 10th Virginia Regiment, was killed, and Col. August wounded. Gen. Johnson is reported to have been killed by a shell.

Northern newspapers, captured from Union soldiers, are advertised for sale.

Confederate stocks rose from 95 to 97, as a result of the battles. These prices are paid in Confederate note currency.

Siddis writes that he expects the "immediate" recognition of the Confederacy by the French Emperor.

The Rebels believe that the New-York 7th Regiment was in the late battles.

The Examiner talks about the "probable capture" of Gen. McClellan's army!

where we now lie. You have often read of a retreat, but you could not tell anything about it if you were not in the party retreating. Such terrible fighting and suffering, and after all had to leave our wounded in the hands of the enemy, and a great number of our men fall into the enemy's hands—stragglers who could not keep up with the army.

The enemy was right on top of us, and every man who fell behind was captured. Just think of it—fighting all day, and marching all night, without anything to eat only a hard cracker.

Never let any one say that the Army of the Potomac was driven back—no such thing. *We fell back, and we kept the Rebels every time we met them.* The night I have seen it on Sunday morning I'll never forget. Oh! I am thankful to the Lord, who has spared me through so many hard-fought battles. Pray for me. I pray myself. I have often thought on the words of that beautiful 91st Psalm: "Though a thousand fall at my right," &c., yet it shall not come nigh thee."

Lieut. J. W. Dempsey is now recruiting volunteers to fill up the 2d Regiment, at its headquarters, corner of Hall place and Seventh street.

THE WHITE HOUSE PROPERTY PROTECTION MATTER.
LETTER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McClellan was to-day transmitted to the House in response to a resolution of inquiry.

Gen. McClellan says, in the course of his explanations, "those who have originated the false statements concerning the White House, yard and spring, are in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the 7th instant, enemies of the army and the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon-General and caused him to make official representations, which on examination prove to be unfounded in fact, and which are disrespectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the Commander and the Medical Director of this army in the midst of the most arduous duties."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG.
Two of the Fleet Ran the Batteries—The Brooklyn still below.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Special correspondence of *Penny's Press*, dated U. S. steamer Brooklyn, June 28, says: "All hands were called early this morning to attack the batteries and the City of Vicksburg. The first gun was fired at 1 o'clock. The firing was intense.

The Hartford, Richmond, and gunboats have passed the batteries and city without silencing them. The Brooklyn received orders not to pass a battery without silencing it. She remains below. The loss on the Hartford was one man killed and nineteen wounded; that on the Richmond, the master's mate killed and six wounded.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
A REBEL BATTERY SILENCED.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The recently published dispatch from Capt. Craven to Commodore Farragut mentioned the preparations of the Rebels to annoy our fleet by a battery in the vicinity of Elys Cliffs and Rodney, Miss. Acting Master Crocker communicates the particulars of an encounter on the morning of the 26th—"when," he says, "we were attacked by a battery of apparently two or four 6-pounders, concealed in the thicket under the bluff. Their first shot, from a distance of not more than 200 yards, took effect in the Saab train, injuring two of her crew severely.

Three other shots fired at almost the same distance fell short, when a round of grape from the *Sargis* Bruin and a shell from the *Kensington*, both of which were dropped with great accuracy into the midst of the smoke of their guns, silenced them completely. Both the *Sargis* Bruin and the *Kensington*, together with the riflemen from all the vessels, continued firing till the curve round the turn brought them out of range, and enabled the *Hovace* *Beak* to open fire with her battery, when she did with great accuracy, and the thicket was until all vessels were out of range.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.
BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

At a special meeting of a Board of Aldermen, held this afternoon, a joint Committee with the Common Council was appointed to call a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of raising the quota of troops required of Boston under the late call. Suggestions have been made to raise a company fund of \$50,000 to induce prompt enlistments.

Local authorities in the country towns are also moving vigorously in the matter.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.
The letters, of different dates, which we publish below, owing to the frequency of the mails, all arrived at this office together the same evening. We consider ourselves fortunate to get them at all, as we lose many of our correspondents' letters with the different armies than ever reach us.—[E.]

Beauregard's Position.
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
CORINTH, MISS., June 25, 1862.

The announcement in the Associated Press dispatches of the 29th that Gen. Buell's entire army corps is moving into East Tennessee, is at variance with its real present disposition. Ten days ago, I stated that the army of the Ohio would be employed during the next weeks in occupying, holding, and putting into running order, the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—Gen. Halleck's new base of operations—from the Alabama State line to Chattanooga. I asserted at the same time that the whole country is fairly covered—the empty barrels and boxes, camp kitchens, tent poles, the extended beds, tables, and couches—bowens, one of fresh verdure, now dry—broken-down wagons, forgotten or purposely left—tents and cooking utensils. Wrapt in solitude, as the body of the Rebel had the scene of the siege of Corinth now is, the time is far off when these historical spots will be frequented, like Manassas, with thousands of visitors—some coming to search out and merrily at the graves of lost friends, others merely to satisfy their curiosity.

I have lately heard a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed in the army, with the provoking anxiety of certain officers to extend the property, real and personal, of the persons and families, of some of the most noble and implacable Secessionists of this town and vicinity. Every soul of them that has so far appeared for a guard about his premises, obtained it, and this in spite of the fact that some of these persons (Rebels) are not only avowing and boasting of their disloyalty, but threatening whenever an opportunity offers, to offer our lives to officers and soldiers. The offering of these gentry is not great, but it is both mortifying and humiliating to behold the pains taken to assure them that the Unionists did not come to "pillage, destroy and ravish," especially as good, outspoken, active Unionists, that applied for the same privilege, have been denied it upon the ground that their loyalty would be thereby imperiled and property. Yet it is well known that persons and property are found in every army make no distinction between what belongs to Loyalists and what to Rebels, but take whatever they can unimpededly. The case of one Union man, who had his stock stolen, fences burned, a garden plundered by marauders in Union uniform, after vainly making application for protection, came to my knowledge but yesterday.

It has been a wonder to me for a long time, that, notwithstanding the successful example set by the bold Rebel chieflain Morgan in several raids upon the trains of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad within less than a hundred miles of Louisville, no effort whatever had been made by the inhabitants of Middle Tennessee themselves to disrupt the telegraph and railroad lines that run through the region. The Rebels, Halleck for common union with the North from Savannah to Columbia, was left for weeks unimpeded, and yet remained unimpeded by violence. This may be accepted as evidence that the disaffection of the people of the region in question is not by far so extensive and deep as the Rebel leaders would fain make us believe. The same may be said of the Memphis and Mobile and Ohio Railroad. During the last 48 hours, however, we have had evidence that the Rebels, after all, do not mean to let us quietly enjoy our newly-seized railroad facilities. On the day before yesterday, Rebel cavalry dashed up to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Iuka and Tusculum, and attempted to destroy the track, but owing to the prompt appearance of a company of our infantry, they succeeded only in destroying a few sleepers, which were quickly replaced.

Information was received last evening that, in consequence of the loss of some trains between Memphis and Memphis, the trains that left here for Memphis yesterday morning had run off the track, without, however, any damage to those aboard. The realization of our hope of daily mails by the opening of rail communication with the Mississippi is thereby deferred for a day or two. The telegraph wire was also cut in several places. From Memphis have been taken, as far as possible, the regular trains of our coaches.

Today the thermometer showed 98° in the shade at noon. I learn from an officer attached to Gen. Thomas's Division that it lost, day before yesterday, seven men by sun-stroke. Any commander that will march his troops in the gloom of night, instead of the cool mornings and evenings, is little better than a murderer.

Beauregard's Trip to Richmond—Rebel Trickery—Return of Captain McMichael from Captivity—First through Train from Columbus—Wallace's, Sherman's, and Harburt's Divisions.
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CORINTH, MISS., June 29, 1862.

For some time reports have been brought here by citizens, prisoners, and deserters coming from the vicinity of Okolona that the Commander in Chief of the Rebel army in the West had left that place about the middle of the present month for Richmond. The report being always coupled with the statement that the greater portion of his army had left, or was preparing to leave, for Eastern Virginia, it was not credited, direct and indirect evidence of a more positive and trustworthy character showing the respective location of the four army corps and the fact that he had confronted our army to be replaced by seven thousand Union officers, captured at Sallio, and held in captivity at Grenada, Jackson, and Columbus, Miss., we have at last a proper explanation of the first-mentioned report. These officers having had good means of information, partly by having the libraries of the town in which they were held, and partly by their intercourse with Rebel officers, their accounts may well be considered trustworthy.

They state that it is the common report and general and firm belief, both among the well-informed Rebel officers and those who had opportunity to converse with them, that Beauregard had evacuated Corinth contrary to express, explicit, and peremptory orders of Jeff. Davis, whose instructions were to hold that key to Mississippi Valley and Alabama, and in fact the whole Mississippi Valley, at all hazards; and that it was for the violation of his orders, by his abandonment, that he was ordered to turn his command over to Bragg, and report for explanation at Richmond.

They represent further, that, if what they had heard can be relied on, Beauregard's star is decidedly on the wane. Denunciations of his Gallie arrogance, dictatorial pre-eminence, and excessive vaingloriousness, and expressions of a complete and total loss of confidence in him, are much more frequent among Rebel officers than expressions of satisfaction. No regret at his transfer to the East seemed to be manifested by any of them.

Gen. Price was summoned to Richmond before Beauregard left. There was ill-feeling—rivalry of jealousy, whatever it might be—between him and Beauregard, and it was not without some of the irritations between our regulars and volunteers. Price is said to have sneered openly at the defensive strategy of Beauregard, in the face of an invading army, as demoralizing and ruinous, and opposed the evacuation of Corinth to the last.

Neither Beauregard nor Price was accompanied by any part of the Rebel army, and although reports are received from the Rebels, they are not to be relied upon.

A Way to Save National Treasure—A Look Back—Favoritism to Secessionists—Rebel Interference With Union Railroad—Effect of the Siege.
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
CORINTH, MISS., June 27, 1862.

If the public were to see, on the one hand, the list of the regiments that compose the armies of the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee; and, on the other, have an opportunity to learn the numerical condition of the several organizations, a striking disproportion between the number of the runs and that of the file, would be discovered. Regiments can be found by the dozens in the three corps mentioned, that, with an effective strength of only from two to four hundred men, have a non-commissioned officer for every ten privates. In Prussia, three officers are deemed sufficient for a company, even when it is upon the war footing of over 180 men. That regiments that can hardly muster more men should have an array of officers numbering often more than one of its weakest companies, is ridiculous, and involves a frightful, entirely unnecessary expenditure of national treasure. Yet we will hear of the authorization and formation of new regiments in several Northern States. If the managers of national affairs are not utterly regardless of considerations of public economy, they will stop this business of providing shoulder-straps