NEWS FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Review of the Reserves and Batteries by the Spanish General Prim.

Rebel Accounts of Affairs on the Peninsula.

Jeff. Davis' Address to the Rebel Army.

Names of Some of the Rebel Killed and Wounded,

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 9, 1862.

A contraband who left Richmond this morning arrived to-day. No reinforcements had been received nor were there any signs of evacuation.

A captain, lieutenant and two privates, belonging to General Burns' brigade, were killed yesterday, and fifteen men wounded, while establishing an advanced picket line. The new position was held.

General Prim and staff occupied the day in reviewing the reserves, batteries and General Porter's division. They also visited our outposts and had a view of the enemy.

The Loss of the Irish Brigade at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Michael Herbert, Company I.

WOUNDED

Sergeant William Dailey, Company G.
Corporal Sweeney, Company D.
Corporal —— Hayslip, Company B.
Corporal —— Kelley, Company G.
Corporal Doran, Company H.
Corporal Riley, Company A.
William Moore, Company B.
Daniel Mahony, Company B.
Owen Smith, Company B.
Morris Quinlan, Company B.
James Heeney, Company C.
William Casey, Company H.

MISSING.

McLoughlin, Company D.

All correct as far as reported.

JAMES J. SMITH, Adjutant.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Corporal Patrick Dunnigan, Co. E.
Corporal Michael O'Brien, Co. I (color guard).
Edmund O'Rourke, Co. E.
Thomas Collins, Co. I.

WOUNDED.

Second Lieutenant Timothy King, Co. E, died June 8, and was buried same day.
Second Lieutenant Patrick E. O'Connor, Co. I, severely.
Corporal Patrick Dillon, Co. E, severely.
Timothy Egan, Co. E, severely.
Michael Hyde, Co. E, severely.
Michael Kinnan, Co. E, slightly.
Sergeant Michael Connaughty, Co. C, mortally.
Corporal Michael Foy, Co. C, slightly.
John Coyne, Co. C, slightly.
Richard Fagan, Co. D, severely.
Thomas Riley, Co. B, slightly.
Nicholas Anderson, Co. B, slightly.
John Gough, Co. F, slightly.
Corporal Thomas Barry, Co. G, severely.
Edward McMahon, Co. G, severely.
John Welsh, Co. G, slightly.
John Killicoyne, Co. G, slightly.
Thomas Lanaghan, Co. G, slightly.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Rebel Telegraph Accounts of the Battle in Front of Richmond.

[From the Lynchburg Republican, June 2.]

RICHMOND, May 31—8½ P. M.

A great fight is going on this side of the Chickahominy. The incessant roaring of the artillery can be heard from the Capitol square, and the smoke can be seen from the Capitol.

The Chickahominy is immensely flooded in the enemy's rear.

SECOND DESPATCH.

RICHMOND, May 31—11 P. M.

The grand drama opened to-day on the Williamsburg road, seven miles from Richmond.

General Hill's division attacked the enemy, supported by those of Longstreet and Huger. General Longstreet commanded the whole.

The attack was made at one o'clock, and from two until eight the fight raged incessantly and with great violence.

The enemy was driven back fully a mile, and their camps taken by our men.

The loss was very heavy on both sides.

The Eleventh Virginia regiment went into the fight at half-past four, and was in the thickest of the carnage.

Latham's battery lost nearly all of its horses.

Prisoners report that the enemy commenced the fight with thirty thousand men, and were reinforced rapidly.

The result is considered decidedly in our favor.

The engagement is expected to be renewed to-morrow or Monday.

REGULAR PRESS DESPATCHES.

RICHMOND, May 31—5 P. M.

There was a violent rain and thunder storm here last evening, continuing several hours. About nine o'clock the city was thrown into total darkness, the gas works becoming flooded.

A skirmish took place yesterday on the Williamsburg road, between four companies from the Twenty-fourth Virginia and Twenty-third North Carolina regiments and a federal regiment. Our loss was five killed, including Captain Scarboro', of North Carolina, and five wounded. The enemy's loss is said to have been heavy, including a colonel and major.

A fight is now progressing on the Williamsburg road, near the Chickahominy, which is greatly swollen by the rain last evening. No reports have yet been received.

THIRD DESPATCH.

RICHMOND, May 31—6 P. M.

The heavy rain last night caused a great flood in the Chickahominy. It is reported that the bridges across the stream were washed away, and that three divisions of the enemy were caught on this side of the river.

Ambulances were sent down at noon.

The firing of artillery and musketry is distinctly heard here.

No courier has yet arrived.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

RICHMOND, May 31—9 P. M.

A battle has been going on all day near the Chickahominy river.

All reports from the field are favorable.

The engagement was severe and bloody, and the loss on both sides heavy.

The Confederate wounded have been coming in for several hours.

It is believed the fight will be renewed to-morrow.

The community is in good spirits.

The Confederates gained the victory.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

RICHMOND, May 31—10½ P. M.

The latest reports from the battle field represent the enemy were driven a mile and a half from their position, our forces occupying their camps.

We captured three batteries.

The fighting was most desperate, the enemy being protected by their entrenchments and the woods.

Several hundred prisoners are reported to have been captured.

Jeff. Davis Issues an Address to the Army.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of June 4.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 2, 1862.

TO THE ARMY OF RICHMOND.

I render to you my greatful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st of May, and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced intrenchments, several batteries of artillery and many standards, and everywhere drove them from from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping! JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The general will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

Rebel Opinion Concerning Davis' Address.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.]

The warm and animating tribute to the gallantry displayed by our army in the late battles near Richmond, comes from the Chief Magistrate of the confederacy. He speaks, too, from his own personal observation; and his past career has shown him to be a judge of good fighting, for none have fought more bravely than himself. Such testimony and such praise will appeal gratefully to the feelings and pride of our army, and will excite still more that proud and affectionate gratitude for them which animates our whole land; for no halting testimony and no niggard praise does the President pay our heroes—"Nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy, when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces." Noble men! The President says he can neither ask or desire anything better at your hands. Fighting in the cause which animates you, you will show nothing less. You will maintain your character and add new laurels to your fame. The country devoutly joins in the aspiration with which the President closes his address.

General Johnston Wounded.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chickahominy. *The only thing to be regretted is the unfortunate wound of General Johnston.* This was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, but with great difference between the promise of the first and the accomplishment of the second. The whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan when the animating mind was withdrawn; and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts of Saturday *came flabbing down into indifference on Sunday.* Nevertheless, the enemy was whipped—well whipped—and lost not less than ten thousand men, perhaps many more, as their own lists will shortly show.

Claiming a Victory.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 6.]

The late two days battle fought near this city is designated in the reports of the enemy, and is also known to some extent, at least, in our own army, as the Battle of Seven Pines. We have not been able to obtain a copy of a late Northern paper, but we learn that an official despatch has appeared from McClellan, claiming, as he did at Williamsburg, a brilliant and complete victory! Driven from their intrenchments—driven out of their camps—their cannon taken—their tents taken—their stores of all sorts captured—driven among the bullfrogs, and driven back where they tried to come out—five hundred prisoners taken, and saved from utter rout only because the bog protected them from pursuit—McClellan yet claims a victory! Surely he must be under an extraordinary pressure and necessity to make him thus sink all the instincts of manhood in the misrepresentations of the deliberate and habitual falsifier! When does McClellan propose to whip us again?

The Killed and Wounded in the Battles.

[From the Petersburg Express, June 5.]

The First Virginia regiment was ordered by General Kemper to charge with the rest of the First brigade through the enemy's camp, undergoing a galling fire while doing so, without being able to fire a shot. Nine men fell dead in the charge.

The following rebel field officers were killed or wounded:—

Lt. Col. Coppen, St. Paul's Louisiana battalion, wounded.
Colonel Tennant Lomax, 3d Alabama, killed.
Adjutant Johnston, 3d Alabama, killed.
Col. Champ. T. N. Davis, 16th North Carolina, killed and left on the field.
Adjutant Moore, 16th North Carolina, wounded.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 5.]

The Sixteenth North Carolina regiment went into action immediately after marching double quick time for two miles, nearly exhausted with fatigue, and oppressed with heat. Col. Davis behaved most gallantly. He was wounded in the left arm so severely as to force him to abandon his horse. Upon slightly recovering the shock he started to leave the field, when he was shot in the back part of the head, the ball passing entirely through and coming out between and just above the eyebrows.

Asst. Surgeon J. D. Martin, Fourteenth Tennessee regiment, killed.

Col. Edmunds, of the Eighteenth Virginia regiment, was wounded. His horse was shot.

Lieut. Colonel Whittle's horse was shot in three places.

Major Cabell's horse was killed just in front of a battery.

The Thirty-eighth has the colors of the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania regiment.

Col. D. H. Christie, of the Twenty-third North Carolina regiment, while leading his regiment, had his horse shot under him, and was painfully, though not seriously, wounded by the fall.

Lieut. Colonel R. D. Johnston received a severe wound in the head from a Minie ball, and had his horse shot under him.

Major E. J. Christian was mortally wounded; shot through the body, and had his horse shot under him.

Adjutant J. L. Ferry, of the Fourth North Carolina regiment, was wounded, and afterwards died.

Three color-bearers were killed and four wounded in the same regiment.

Forty of the wounds received in this regiment are mortal.

Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Carrington, of the Eighteenth Virginia regiment, was wounded.

General Pickert's brigade went into the action about ten minutes after the fight commenced on Sunday, between seven and eight o'clock, and remained until the last gun had been fired.

Major N. C. Wilson, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia regiment, wounded in the face.

Sergeant Major J. Harvey Phelps, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia regiment, had his arm shattered above and below the elbow.

Colonel William Smith, of the Forty-ninth Virginia regiment, was slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Gibson of the Forty-ninth Virginia regiment, badly wounded.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.]

General Hill's division went into the fight on Saturday evening at one o'clock. The engagement continued until after dark. It was a long and bloody one, we driving the enemy through the woods and swamps, and taking possession of their fortifications and encampments. R. H. Anderson's and Kemper's brigades (of Longstreet's division) reinforced General Hill late in the day, and contributed much to our success. On Sunday morning early the battle was renewed—Rains (of General Hill's division), Pickett and Wilcox bearing the brunt. Huger's two brigades, Armistead's and Mahone's were in the battle on Saturday, for a short time.

This statement can be confirmed by Generals Rodes, Garland, Rains, Colonel Anderson and every other brave man. General Hill commanded both days, and was in front under fire the whole time. He overlooked everything, and received no orders from his superiors.

The Enemy's Loss in the Battles of the 30th and 31st—News by Contraband.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

We are in possession of information which, though it is derived from a negro, we believe to be perfectly reliable, establishing the fact that the loss of the enemy in the battles of Saturday and Sunday last exceeds ours four to one. We will explain who our informant is and our reason for crediting him, and then give his account. Mr. W. P. L. Quarles, who, previous to the falling back of our army, lived in the house on the left hand side of the Williamsburg road, and in the centre of the battle field of Saturday, owns a negro named William, who, until the day of the battle, was employed on the batteries at Drury's Bluff, from which place he was discharged Saturday, with permission to return home. Mr. Quarles says William is an honest, trustworthy and very intelligent negro, can read and write, and is somewhat acquainted with figures. This is William's account:—Being discharged from Drury's Bluff Saturday night, on Sunday night, not knowing that his master (Mr. Quarles) had been driven from home, he unsuspectingly went down there, and was immediately taken prisoner by the enemy, who put a spade into his hand and set him, together with one hundred and sixty other negroes, to work to bury the dead. The negroes worked all day, and gave assistance to the Yankee soldiers in the burial of two thousand men. William heard the Yankees say in conversation among themselves that their loss in killed in the two days' fight was between three and four thousand. This he heard repeatedly from different parties.

Besides the negroes at work the Yankees had sixty who were kept tied. William asked why they were tied. The Yankees replied that it was for stealing, but our informant thought it was to prevent them from running off.

William saw a Confederate flag flying over a small house, and asking the meaning of its being suffered to remain there, was informed that the house was the prison in which all the "rebel" prisoners were confined. He asked permission to look into the house, but this was refused.

Sunday night, finding that he was not watched, the negro, who had from the moment of his capture determined to make his escape as soon as possible, stole off through the woods in a southerly direction, and, without being hailed by a sentinel or picket, arrived by a circuitous route at General Mahone's headquarters, whence the General gave him a pass to this city. He reached here on Tuesday night. We have given this negro's story without addition or alteration, and, if further testimony than his master's were not superfluous, we could cite the names of a dozen gentlemen who have assured us of his perfect reliability.

Rebel Report of McClellan having Retreated.

[Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.]

RICHMOND, May 30—P. M.

The great battle which is to decide the fate of this city, was confidently expected to commence to-day, but early in the morning it was currently remarked that the enemy was falling back, having been called to the defence of Washington, by the threatening attitude of Stonewall Jackson. This intelligence was earnestly discussed by the public, some receiving it with pleasure and others expressing themselves greatly mortified at the loss of a big fight. The news is credited by many in high position, but I think it untrue. It is not improbable that a portion, or, perhaps, all of McDowell's division, which constitutes the left wing of the enemy, and which has been advanced this side of the Junction, has receded and gone to Washington, but the retreat of McClellan's whole army, after approaching within sight of the glittering steeples of the Confederate capital, is impossible upon any other supposition than that he is false to his cause as well as to his own reputation. Such a step would be equivalent to a great victory on our part, and its effects upon both the Northern and European mind would be disastrous and fatal to the last degree. McClellan is bound to fight, and but for the terrible flood which drenched the earth to-day, there is but little doubt the struggle would commence to-morrow or Sunday at the farthest. It is obliged to be postponed now for several days, as the movement of artillery in the present condition of the roads would be impossible.

The people and the government here are firm and hopeful. Indeed the feeling it universal that when the struggle does come, our gallant army will be victorious. Our forces exceed in numbers the most extravagant estimates which I have seen or the public believe, and they are in splendid plight and anxious for the fray. I have no idea that Richmond can or will be taken. It cannot be reached by land or water.

The Lines About Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.]

The enemy fired a few shells into the woods on yesterday, and, we understand, a little skirmishing was indulged in, with no effect of importance, upon one or two points of the "lines of the Chickahominy." Our army, as a prudential movement, occasioned by no demonstration of the enemy, have fallen back a distance of about two miles, leaving the enemy in possession of the swamp—a decidedly questionable legacy. Rumors were current that Burnside had landed a force below Drury's Bluff, but, although the report is credible, we could trace it to no authentic source. A renewal of the contest below Richmond is daily anticipated.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

The heavy rains of Tuesday night, and which continued throughout the greater part of yesterday, gave the quietus to any contemplated military movements by either army on the lines in front of Richmond. There was no firing along the lines except the discharging of guns that had become wet during the storm, rendering it necessary to empty the charges.

There were rumors of the capture of numerous prisoners, but the rumors were without that very necessary ingredient, reliability. There were several casualties yesterday from picket firing. On Tuesday Captain Randall Harrison, Adjutant of the Fifteenth Virginia regiment, was shot and severely wounded while out reconnoitering with Captain Walker, of the Richmond Light Guard. He is in the city, not dangerously hurt.

[From the Petersburg Express, June 5.]

We understand that our army about Richmond were drawn up in line of battle all day yesterday, expecting an attack. The attack, it is thought, was only deferred because of the heavy rains which fell during the morning yesterday. The Yankees were busy intrenching themselves all of Tuesday. This was witnessed by our scouts from the tops of tall trees. The floods in all probability filled their trenches yesterday, and rendered them untenable, but the Yankees, with their characteristic energy, will bale out the water as fast as it falls. We hear, too, that the enemy dealt largely in balloons yesterday and the day previous, having up as many a three at one time during portions of the day. A battle at any moment need not surprise our readers. We aree pleased to hear that our Generals are fully prepared for the attack, let it come at any moment the enemy may please to make it.

[From the Richmond Whig, June 4.]

Having demonstrated our ability to drive the Yankees from their intrenchments, our troops occupy ground from which they can watch and counteract the approaches of the foe. A view of the country around Richmond is highly encouraging for defence. The ground is broken by ravines, and so covered with foliage, that the position and movement of troops is easily masked. If McClellan brings up ordnance heavier than ours, its range can be of very little value, since it would be impossible to determine the positions of troops with any certainty at more than two miles, and they could be readily removed or concealed, or could advance within the range of our own artillery. The long range seems to have been rather played out. A brave man can choose his own distance when guns become equal and bayonets bring the best and worst armed troops on a par. With our right well protected from gunboat advances, and the lines well and vigilantly guarded, the Yankees will find their advance beset with unexpected obstacles. The combats of Saturday and Sunday sustained the confidence produced by the repulse at Drury's Bluff, and encourage the belief that *the lines around Richmond will prove impregnable to any force the Yankees can bring against them.*

Richmond the "Last Ditch"—Major General Lee in Command of the Rebel Forces.

[From the Petersburg Express, June 5.]

On Tuesday Major General Robert W. Lee was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to General Johnston, and, upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them, in a very few words, that *the army had made its last retreat*, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "Victory or death!" The response was cheers from all the regiments.

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

News from the Prisoners Taken at Pittsburg Landing,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ISLAND BELLE, BELOW FORT DARLING, JAMESTOWN, VA., June 6, 1862.

The Mission of the Island Belle—Freshet on the James River—What Drifted Down—A Treacherous Deserter—Returned Union Officers on Parole to Negotiate an Exchange of Prisoners—Foreign Consuls from Charleston—"King Cotton" Supplanted by "King Corn"—Jeff. Davis' Address to the Rebel Army—Names of Union Officers to be Exchanged—Scarcity of Surgeons at Fortress Monroe, &c., &c.

The mission of the Island Belle to Jamestown Island, with an important despatch to General McClellan, was admirably accomplished. We arrived at half-past twelve A. M., and an officer was sent on shore in a heavy shower of rain. Shortly after the boat returned with a sergeant, who had been detailed for such special duties. To him Captain Harris entrusted the despatch for the General-in-Chief, to be delivered to Colonel David Campbell, Military Governor of Williamsburg. So expeditiously was the message sent to headquarters, and an answer addressed to Commodore Smith returned over the wires, that Captain Harris had the latter placed in his hands at three o'clock A. M.

At daylight we left and stood up the river on our return. On arriving at City Point we were ordered by Commodore Gillis, on board the Delaware, to anchor. We now learned that Commodore Gillis had arrived for the purpose of commanding the squadron and relieving Commodore Smith. During the afternoon the Delaware and the Island Belle, accompanied by the Mohawk and the Jacob Bell, that had run down, came up to our present anchorage.

While coming up the river on Wednesday the height of the tide indicated that the heavy rains had caused a freshet. This was considerably increased yesterday, and still continues. Immense quantities of driftwood, logs, pieces of wreck, &c., have been and are still being floated down the stream by the force of the current. So strong is the tide that it is with great difficulty a boat from one of the vessels lower down can reach another higher up the river. Yesterday a vessel's hatch, and soon after a cook's galley, with the stove, were drifted down, and the corpse of a man floated past, face downwards, feet foremost and legs extended. The corpse was clad in a white shirt and white trowsers or drawers. As the face was downwards, we could not tell whether the body was that of a white or a black man.

Last night, about ten o'clock, two large canal boats were driven past the squadron by the force of the current. These appearances seem to indicate that the obstructions placed across the river above Fort Darling by the rebels are being gradually washed away by the freshet; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will have been so far removed as to admit of the passage of our vessels, so effectually have the sunken vessels been secured between piles driven into the river, and such large quantities of stones have been sunk between the interstices. The weather is threatening, and the current in full force, with a rushing sound like that of a waterfall, and there is no indication of the freshet subsiding for some time.

Commodore Gillis has assumed the command of the squadron, on board the Wachusett, and the Delaware left yesterday, with Captain Smith on board.

On Tuesday a pseudo deserter from Fort Darling came in. He reported that the rebels at that place had an iron-faced battery, mounting twelve guns, and that there were three thousand troops at the fort. It was from him the information was received of the occupation of Richmond by the Union troops on Sunday—a statement that was subsequently confirmed by a negro. The deserter was sent on board the Galena. During the evening some of the Galena's crew took a bath in the river. On getting on board again inquiries were made for the deserter, but he was "nowhere." It became evident that the clever rascal had got in to bathe with the other men, and had swam ashore unobserved in the dusk of the evening. It is not likely, however, that he has carried away any more valuable information than some notions of the armament of the Galena and the other vessels, of which the rebels, no doubt, had better information before. At all events, he could not have learned anything of our plans, supposing that we have any, which is doubtful, as it is most likely that the Commodore will act as circumstances may dictate, instead of binding himself to prearranged plans, which may not suit when the time for action shall arrive.

Heavy cannonading was heard up the river yesterday morning. We have not been able to ascertain the cause; but, of course, your ubiquitous army correspondents will let you know, if they have not done so already.

UNITED STATES STEAMER STEPPING STONES, CITY POINT, JAMES RIVER, VA., June 7, 1862.

I had just closed the foregoing when we were ordered to get under weigh, and proceed hither to enable the Island Belle to take in coal and stores. At that moment a large scow came drifting down with the current. She was fitted up with a platform and her sides protected with railings, evidently for horses. We took her in tow with some difficulty, from the strength of the current. Lower down we fell in with the other two boats that passed us last night. They were lying close to the left bank of the river, where they had been secured by some negroes by means of piles driven into the mud. An attempt was made to tow them both off, but we succeeded only with one, which lay furthest from the bank. The other stuck too fast in the mud and had to be left for the present.

On reaching here a flag of truce was flying on the railroad pier, and a boat from the Monitor, with a similar flag, was alongside. On the pier were a group of United States officers, prisoners of war, in charge of officers in the rebel service, arrived for exchange. The Union officers have been brought on board the Stepping Stones, which is now on her way to Fortress Monroe. Their names are Colonel Madison Miller, of St. Louis, Eighteenth Missouri regiment; Major W. M. Stone, Third Iowa regiment, and Captain P. Cregg, Fifty-eighth Illinois regiment. With them are Count de Choiseul, ex-French Consul at Charleston, his wife, child and nurse and Mons. J. de Bruyn Kops, ex-Vice Consul of the Netherlands at Charleston. The last named gentlemen left Charleston on the 25th ult., and, after a short stay at Richmond, are on their way to Washington.

The officers were taken at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, on the 6th of April, whence they were conveyed to Corinth, and after being moved about from place to place, and from one State to another, were finally confined as prisoners of war at Selma, Alabama. After remaining there nearly two months, sixty officers, among whom was General Prentiss, held a meeting to devise some plan of effecting their liberation by exchange, and at the same time to bring about a general exchange of prisoners of war on all sides. It was agreed to refer the proposition to Colonel Kent, who is in command of the post, and that officer said that if the Union officers would appoint a committee from among themselves to proceed to Washington to make the necessary arrangements on the federal side, he would undertake to procure their liberation on parole for that purpose. Accordingly the three officers now on board the Stepping Stones were selected for that purpose, when their parole was taken, under the authority of William Randolph, the rebel Secretary of War, and they were allowed to proceed on their journey.

Leaving Selma on Saturday last they arrived at Richmond on Tuesday evening, and yesterday they took the cars for Petersburg, which place they left to-day, and arrived at City Point under a flag of truce.

The terms of parole, of course, seal the lips of the temporarily liberated officers in reference to the state of feeling down South, the treatment they received in prison and especially in respect to military affairs; but their reticence is more eloquent than language. It would not be politic to complain of bad treatment, when they remember that, if unsuccessful in their mission, their word of honor binds them to return to a captivity that would be rendered more grievous than before, and subject their fellow prisoners to the same rigorous treatment as themselves; while there would be no inducement to conceal any acts of kindness which they might have experienced. But when these officers have been fully released, unless I greatly err, they will have an interesting tale of prison life to unfold to the public, as well as much valuable military information to communicate to our government. At present, however, they frankly admit that from the people of the South they have received nothing in the shape of insult. On the contrary, at several places where they stopped, especially at Petersburg, they experienced nothing but kindness.

They offered to give us a truthful account of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, as far as the first day's fighting is concerned; but your able correspondent, who, as an eye witness has described the battle so fully, and, as has been universally acknowledged, so truthfully, that I would not presume, at this late date, to attempt to do at second hand, that which has been so well done by a participant in the affair. I observed, however, three marks of bullets in Colonel Miller's clothing—namely, a hole through the leg of his trowsers near the ankle, another through the skirt of his coat, and a piece of his shoulder strap shot away. The other two gentlemen were untouched.

Mons. De Bruyn Kops says four vessels ran the blockade of Charleston a day or two before he left. He reports that the necessaries of life were plentiful there, but that luxuries, especially those from foreign parts, are very scarce and dear.

The officers on board inform me that General Prentiss is in excellent health and spirits; and although anxious to be released that he may be able once more to meet the rebels on the battle field, is willing to remain in confinement, if by doing so the government will be best served, or if there should be any difficulty in effecting his release.

To the courtesy of the military and civic passengers I am indebted for Richmond and Petersburg papers of the 4th, 5th and 6th instants, which will accompany this letter.

On arriving at Fortress Monroe we are to land our passengers and the mails, after which to proceed to Norfolk and report to Flag Officer Goldsborough, when it is probable we shall return up the river.

On arriving at City Point I learned that Commodore Smith had been there transferred from the Delaware to the Dragon, which went down to Fortress Monroe. We met the Delaware returning.

I should have mentioned before that our officer passengers inform me that the cultivation of cotton is entirely suspended in those States that used to produce that staple. In the early part of the present spring cotton planting was commenced, but suppressed by proclamations by the Governors of the cotton States, who enjoined the planting of corn instead. The planters were by no means disposed to obey these arbritrary ukases, but they were frightened into submission by the threat of a tax to the full value of the product. The consequence is no more cotton is planted than will suffice for seed for an ensuing crop; but instead of the deposed monarch, King Cotton, King Corn wields the sceptre—nearly the entire cotton lands being converted into one vast corn field. The fact is significant. What effect it will have upon Great Britain and the other cotton-consuming countries of Europe, from the throwing out of employment of tens of thousands of their operatives, time alone can reveal.

I find on returning to the Stepping Stones that I have been in error in designating the place where our squadron is anchored as Turkey Island. Our vessels are much further up than this last mentioned place. The locality, in fact, popularly bears the profane name of "Pull-and-be-damned." Having thus named it, once for all, in the text, as a choice specimen of Southern euphony, I shall, in future, prefer, in the date line, the somewhat vague designation of below Fort Darling.

The papers contain highly interesting accounts of the battle of Fair Oaks, and it is known that Jeff. Davis was personally superintending the first day's fight. He has issued an address to his soldiers, in which he compliments them for their bravery, and such other stereotyped language of an address, and in conclusion recommends that God may take them under His holy care. He signs his name without attaching to it the office of President or anything else.

All the hotels and public buildings have been converted into hospitals for the wounded; also many private residences.

The following is a correct list of officers to be exchanged:—

TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Morton.
Major McCullough.
Captains Dunlop, DeRolt, Crandel, West, Trumbo.
Lieutenant McCullough.

EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI REGIMENT.

Colonel Miller.
Lieutenant Colonel Pratt.
Captains Dalmera, Mickeswell, Wykoff, Derman.

EIGHTH IOWA REGIMENT.

Col. Geddes.
Lieut. Col. Furgerson.
Captains Stubbs, McCormic, Cleveland, Bell, Kelsey Benson.

TWELFTH IOWA REGIMENT.

Captains Edgington, Stibbs, Haddock, Warner, Townsley, Vanduzee.

FOURTEENTH IOWA REGIMENT.

Col. Shaw.
Lieut. Col. Lucas.
Captains Emerson, Jones, Newbald, Camell, Shannon.

THIRD IOWA REGIMENT.

Major Stone.

EIGHTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Captains Saxton, Millard, Lane, Fisk, Bremmer.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT

Col. Lynch.
Lieut. Col. Rutishausen.
Major Newland.
Captains Greigg, Heelan, Kerarth.
Lieutenants Greigg, Rettell.

SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT

Captains Mann and Haggard.

SECOND MICHIGAN BATTERY.

Captain Ross.

FIFTEENTH IOWA REGIMENT.

Brigadier General Prentiss.
Captains McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General to General Wallace.
Secretary Jones.
Robert Porter, servant to General Prentiss.

At Fortress Monroe there is a lamentable scarcity of medical men, so much so that the medical staff is quite unequal to the demands made on it. So great is the pressure in this respect that Dr. Louis Bauer, the eminent physician of Brooklyn, who was brought on here to attend a special case, has been prevailed upon to remain a few days and lend his valuable aid. He will probably take the surgical charge of one of the transports bound for New York with the wounded.

RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

Arrival of Four Hundred and Fifty Released Union Prisoners.

The steamer Guide, Captain Vail, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C., with four hundred and fifty released Union prisoners from Salisbury, N. C. On the 7th inst., ten miles north of Cape Hatteras, passed steamer Eastern State, with 150 released Union prisoners; also steamer Albany, both bound to New York. The Guide has experienced a strong northeasterly gale for twenty-four hours, north of Hatteras.

PASSENGERS BY THE GUIDE.

Acting Brigadier General Rodman and servant.
Captain B. Morley, of the United States ship Lancer.
Captain J. Coullard, of the United States ship Sentinel.
Ansel R. Ludwig, of the United States ship Sentinel.
Frederick Keeler, of the United States ship Sentinel.
Captain Foster, of the United States ship Vidette.
Dr. J. R. Ashcon, 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of the sick prisoners.
Sergeant Chas. Stewell, Major General Burnside's orderly.
Capt. W. C. Nichols, master of brig B. K. Eaton, captured by the privateer Sallie, October 30, 1861, near Abecoo, and now released from Salisbury, N. C.
Capt. Francis Smith, of the schooner Robert Gilfillan, burned at sea by the steamer Nashville, February 26, 1862, near Bermuda, and now released from Salisbury, N. C.
William M. Swasey, first officer of the steamship Oriental, ashore on Body Island, and two boys.
E. B. Paugnat, Quartermaster's Department.
D. Clark, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
James A. Patterson.
James S. Smith, Jr.
Mrs. M. O'Donnell and two children.
William Rogers.

Died on the passage, Sunday afternoon, J. F. Wheeler, of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

List of the crew of the United States steam transport Union, wrecked on Bogue Island, N. C., and released from Salisbury prison:—

Samuel E. Craft, storekeeper.	C. McDevitt, seaman.
J. F. Cassedy, gunner.	E. Peterson, seaman.
P. E. Garvin, carpenter.	William Calvert, fireman.
B. J. Waken, greaser.	Josh. Halstead, fireman.
H. F. Ireland, seaman.	George Devine, fireman.
Robert Thurston, seaman.	W. T. Rodgers, fireman.
Thomas Wille, seaman.	B. J. McDermott, fireman.
Samuel Seigler, seaman.	H. Lafferty, fireman.
N. Travo, seaman.	Louis Parry, coal passer.
J. P. McColley, seaman.	R. McBride, coal passer.
R. Palmer, seaman.	W. G. Luff, coal passer.
Charles Seigler, seaman.	C. H. Smith, coal passer.
H. Shoemaker, seaman.	J. Hodges, coal passer.
Joseph Wood, seaman.	W. T. Coward, coal passer.
Hugh Smith, seaman.	F. McFadden, coal passer.
Charles Moran, seaman.	M. Hughes, coal passer.
J. McInerney, seaman.	Thomas O'Neil, coal passer.
Owen Ahearn, seaman.	Thos. Gurdner, coal passer.
Thomas Hayden, seaman.	John Gilbert, coal passer.
H. Hamilton, seaman.	M. Kane, coal passer.
A. F. Cade, seaman.	H. Martin, coal passer.
Samuel French, seaman.	F. Rothsprach, coal passer.

List of released prisoners arrived on board United States transport Guide, Captain Vail, from Newbern:—

Enoch Tompkins, 71st N. Y. S. M.,	Manassas,	July 21,	1861.
Jacob C. Stamler,	do.	do.	do.
C. A. Pavie,	do.	do.	do.
P. McManus, 14th	do.	do.	do.
M. Stone,	do.	do.	do.
L. T. Wiggins,	do.	do.	do.
P. Trowbridge, Lincoln calvary,	Centreville,	Nov. 15.	
C. Witpen, 71st N. Y. S. M.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
A. Woodstencroft, 14th do.	do.	do.	
J. H. Wiese,	do.	do.	do.
Ed. Tatterall, 2d U. S. cavalry,	Harper's Ferry,	Aug. 16.	
T. Smith, 27th Vol.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
J. B. Sheppard, 38th Vol.,	do.	do.	
J. Myers,	do.	do.	do.
Sergeant W. E. Strait,	do.	do.	do.
R. Wallace, 60th N. Y. S. M.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
J. Shaughnessy, 6th Vol.,	Santa Rosa,	Oct. 9.	
Geo. R. Smith, 11th Vol.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
T. A. Thebeau, 69th N. Y. S. M.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
T. Walker, 79th	do.	do.	do.
A. Tweedy,	do.	do.	do.
T. Montgomery, 69th	do.	do.	do.
M. White, 2d U. S. cavalry,	Harper's Ferry,	Aug. 16.	
A. Wiley, 38th Vol.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
J. Reardo, 38th	do.	do.	do.
A. Strauss, 81st	do.	do.	do.
L. Worred, 38th	do.	do.	do.
J. Marvin, 14th N. Y. S. M.	do.	do.	do.
Corp. A. Thery,	do.	do.	do.
Sergt. H. M. Steward,	do.	do.	do.
C. Fader, 45th Vol.,	Centreville,	Dec. 2.	
C. F. Yennii, 27th Vol.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
G. Welsh, 7th Vol.,	Newports News,	July 12.	
H. Tilman,	do.	do.	do.
E. J. Smith, 2d U. S. cavalry,	Manassas.		
W. F. Whitcomb, 11th Mass.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
W. Kerr,	do.	do.	do.
James Smith, 20th	do.	Leesburg,	Oct. 21.
J. Rigby, 11th	do.	Manassas,	July 21.
F. Spanner,	do.	do.	do.
Sergt. R. T. Warren,	do.	do.	do.
R. Thornton,	do.	do.	do.
G. B. Wade,	do.	do.	do.
H. E. L. Stone,	do.	do.	do.
W. A. Searls,	1st do.	Bull run,	18th.
E. B. Whalen, 3d U. S. infantry,	Santa Rosa,	Oct. 9.	
Sergeant L. T. Rogers, 2d R. I. Vol.,	Manassas,	July 21.	
G. A. Stetson,	do.	do.	do.
A. F. Smith,	do.	do.	do.
W. B. Ryan,	do.	do.	do.
S. W. Snow, 1st	do.	do.	do.
S. B. Simmons,	do.	do.	do.
James Seamons,	do.	do.	do.
H. A. Stafford,	do.	do.	do.
A. B. Waldron,	do.	do.	do.
J. Pollard,	do.	do.	do.
C. W. Payne, 2d	Conn.	do.	do.
J. L. Bronson