

THE CAPTURE OF CORINTH.
ANOTHER REBEL "SKEDADDLE."
GEN. NELSON IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.
RETREAT OF THE REBELS TO OKOLONA.

New-York Tribune

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GENERAL BANKS'S RETREAT.
THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.
Lists of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

The Official Report of Wednesday's Reconnoissance.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30, 1862.
 A telegraphic dispatch has just been received at the War Department, from an official source, stating that the Rebels left Corinth last night, and that Gen. Nelson occupied their intrenchments at 8 o'clock this morning.
 A later dispatch, received at the War Department, fully corroborates the former message that Corinth is evacuated by the Rebels, and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say the enemy left last night for Okolona, a point about 60 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
 HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, Wednesday, May 30, 1862.
 To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
 Sir: Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, center, and left, to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss.
 The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss is 25 killed and wounded. The enemy left 30 dead on the field. Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured.
 The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.
 H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.
 LATER.
 WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30, 1862.
 The following were received from Corinth this afternoon:
 NEAR CORINTH, Friday, May 30, 1862.
 To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
 Gen. Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's intrenchments yesterday about 10 a. m., and soon drove the Rebels from their advanced batteries.
 Major-Gen. W. Sherman established another heavy battery yesterday afternoon within 1,600 yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three-quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames. The enemy has fallen back on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. H. W. HALLECK.
 SECOND DISPATCH.
 NEAR CORINTH, Friday, May 30, 1862.
 Our advance guard are in Corinth.
 Conflicting accounts as to the enemy's movements. He is believed to be in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
 H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.
 NEAR CORINTH, Thursday, April 29, 1862.
 Gen. Pope's advance, the 23rd Ohio Regiment, occupied Corinth at 6:40 this morning, and planted our flag on the Court House.
 The enemy evacuated the place last night, retreating down the Mobile and Ohio railroad.
 The telegraph line is occupied with military business, but expect to obtain particulars soon.
 CORINTH, Friday, May 30, 1862—midnight.
 No additional movements have taken place except slight skirmishing and strengthening our position. Gen. Halleck has moved his camp two miles forward to-day.
 Lieut. Webb, Aid to Gen. Donelson, was among the prisoners captured yesterday.

Secession Reports to Bolster Up the Falling Fortunes of the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 30, 1862.
 There are sensation rumors here indicating that the Corinth army has been summoned to follow Beauregard to Richmond, and that its flower is already there. A Kentucky secessionist, who has been with the Confederates, to-day declared that Beauregard left Corinth three weeks ago; that he knew it at the time. The supposition is that it has been conceded by the Defensives that they have failed, and the Invaders, of which Beauregard is leader, will have it their way.
 The armies are to be consolidated at Richmond to strike Northern cities. Kentucky Rebels are very bold. An organization has been formed in Campbell County to invade Newport. There is a meeting to-night in Newport for protection.
 Gen. Halleck being apprehensive, finally admitted a contraband too late for more than a post mortem examination of Corinth. The general impression is that it is time for the President to advance certain Black Pawns on the chess board, and a cry "check."

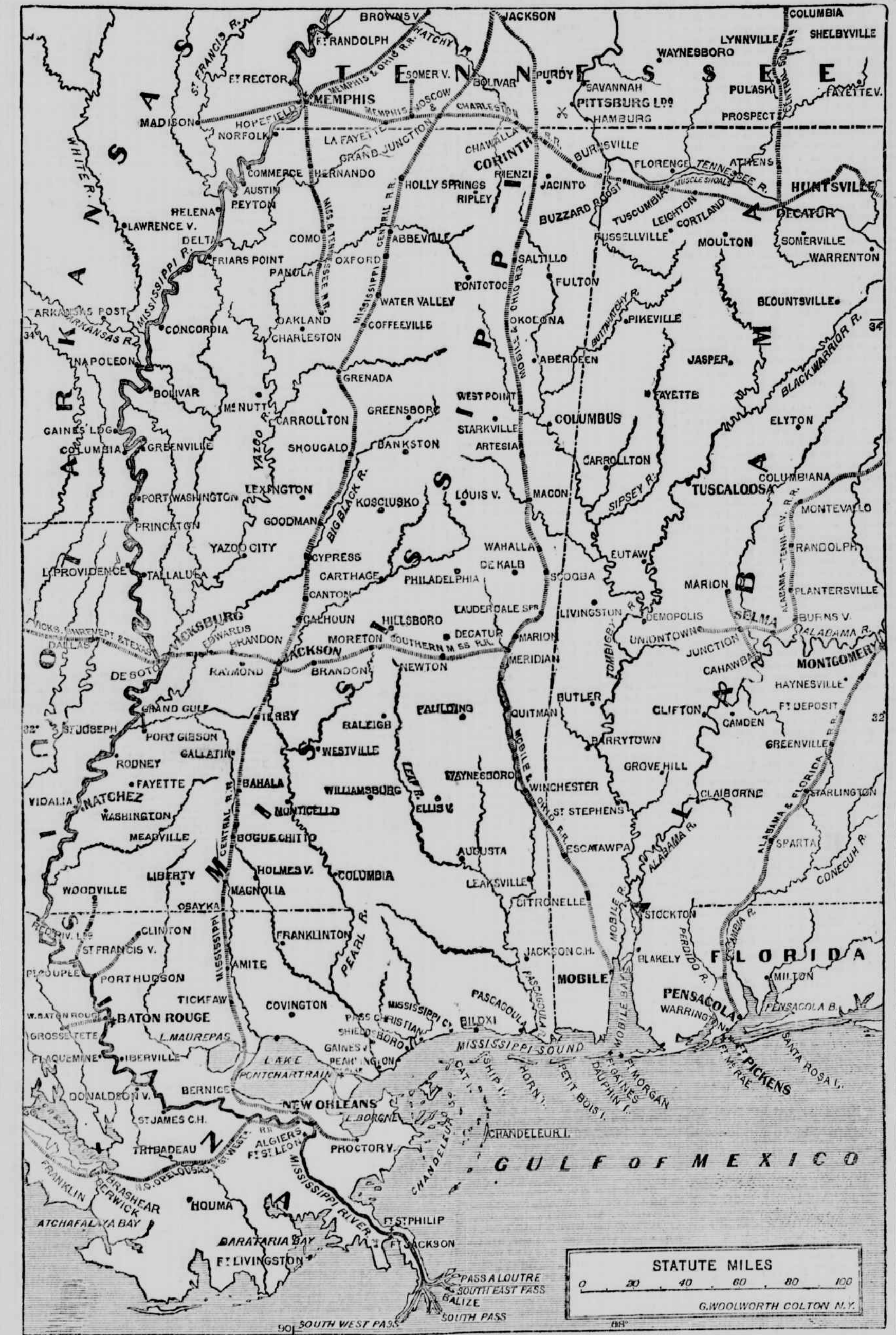
OUR ARMY BEFORE CORINTH.

From the Correspondence of The Boston Traveller.
 The general organization of the army is well known to the country, and to state particulars and details are now prohibited as contraband by order of the War Office. Our force is over 100,000, though that number will be about the effective force brought into line of battle. The six Major-Generals who are in command of our forces deserve a passing notice. The army is now divided into four corps d'armee, known as the Army of Tennessee, under Major-General Thomas; the Army of Kentucky, under Major-General D. C. Buell; the Army of Mississippi, under Major-General John A. Pope; and the Army of Reserve, under Major-General John McClelland.
 Thomas commands the right, Buell the center, and Pope the left, while McClelland is in reserve on the right and center. Of these four commanders, Pope has decidedly the most dash and energy, and commands the confidence of his men to a greater extent than any of the others, except, it may be, McClelland. He is growing man in more senses than one. He is growing in military reputation, and better than that, into a higher appreciation of the cause of the war, and the demands which the times make upon men in his position. Gen. Pope's corps is better organized, so far as my opportunities allowed me to observe, than any of the other corps. The left will have to bear much of the heaviest work in the coming conflict. It is believed that it is on that wing that attempts will be made to flank us.
 Gen. Buell, in the center, has an admirably organized force, but I was painfully struck at the want of dash and feeling among the rank and file. Gen. Nelson is decidedly the popular Division General in this corps. Gen. Buell appears to be what many of our ablest West Pointers appear to be, at least those of them who remained loyal—to me to be a Cabinet rather than a Field General—a drill-master and organizer, rather than an executive, fighting leader. He belongs to the class of military men who don't know what the war is about.
 Gen. Thomas, commanding the right, comes with the prestige of success to his name, but all unite in declaring him to be a man of no more than moderate capacity, careful, painstaking, and having a good knowledge of his profession. He has, however, some very capable Division Generals under him, and his corps will undoubtedly give a good account of itself.
 Major-Gen. U. E. Grant is now second in command, having been relieved by a process common in English political circles, though rather novel in this country. He has been promoted, and yet left without a command. A great distrust exists in relation to this General, and it has shown itself most emphatically in the placing of him in this position. I find a universal dislike as a leader among the men.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW COMMANDANTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SACRETT'S HARBOR NAVY-YARDS.—To-day at noon Commodore Montgomery will assume command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Sixteen years ago he landed in the streets of San Francisco and hoisted the American flag in its square. It was Commodore Montgomery who commanded the corvette Porpoise when the Mexican war broke out. In less than 24 hours after the receipt of the intelligence, the Stars and Stripes were, by orders of the gallant officer, flying at San Francisco, Bolina, Sonora, Sutter's Fort and San Jose. With 200 officers and men a district of over 200 miles square was occupied, and no flag was ever torn down or any hoisted at any of the above named places, although at every other place save Monterey the Mexicans succeeded in lowering it. It was Commodore Montgomery's promptness that relieved Fremont when fatigued, hungry and penniless, he returned from his tour of Oregon, whither Mr. Buchanan sent him almost unprovided for. The Portsmouth, under Montgomery's command, took all the prizes save one that were captured in the Pacific during the war. It is to be hoped therefore that Philadelphia will not think their new Commandant an unknown man, in the blaze of victories that immortalize his younger contemporaries. He believes the "Cobler Commodore," Capt. Hudson, who may now be expected to get a ship or a fleet.
 On this day also another celebrity, Capt. Bailey, second in command of the fleet at New-Orleans, assumes command of the Navy-Yard at Sackett's Harbor, New-York. Capt. Bailey's achievements are too recent to require elaboration. He receives Com. Lavellette, some years since the Commander-in-Chief of our forces in the Mediterranean Sea. Com. L. is a native of Virginia, like the new Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and like him, has always been loyal to the flag of his country.
 The following officers reported yesterday to Commodore Montgomery of the new steam sloop-of-war Adirondack: Commander Lieutenant J. Parker; Acting Masters, W. C. Brown, J. C. Campion, and W. McFarlane; Engineer's Chief, A. Henderson; First Assistant, G. J. Parry; Second Assistant, L. J. Allen; and H. M. Koenig; Third Assistant, William Crammey; T. M. Mitchell, and J. M. Green; Master's Mate, A. F. Hixon; J. T. Thompson; G. B. Griswold, and William

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.



We give above a Map of the Seat of War in the South-West, including the country from Corinth to the Gulf, and from Montgomery in Alabama to west of the Mississippi River. Okolona, to which place the enemy is supposed to have fallen back, is directly south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is a post village of Chickasaw County, Mississippi, 170 miles N. N. E. of Jackson. Whether the object of the Rebels in this movement is to retire upon Mobile, to make a new stand, or to reach some other point, is, of course, a mere matter of conjecture.

In common with some fifteen journalists, it was my lot to stand for some time in his presence. It need not be said I examined him with great interest. How he impressed me would be somewhat difficult to tell.
 In camp, among the boys, he bears the sobriquet of "Old Brains"—not elegant, certainly, but emphatic. It fully expresses one's first thought of the man. "Brains" he certainly has, and a good deal of them, too. Yet I cannot say that this inspired me with confidence in his capacity for leadership. What is suggested in relation to Buell is most emphatically true in regard to Halleck—he is a Cabinet General. There is not the slightest particle of magnetism, of fire, in the man's composition.
 As a statesman, his place would be administration; as a soldier, organizing and planning; as a lawyer, that of an astute and subtle counselor rather than an advocate. A man of strong will, of intellectual arrogance, he will, I doubt not, succeed in his task before Corinth, but it will be more by the momentum of his admirably organized force than by any other process.
 Gen. Halleck will never inspire enthusiasm or love, whatever respect and fear he may possess. He impresses me intellectually as a natural autocrat, who would use all the power he could obtain to carry out his own *ipse dixit*. In person he is plain and unpretending enough. About five feet ten in height, well knit, but spare form, he dresses in simple army blue flannel, without ornament beside his stars and buttons. His face is long and oval, fea-

tures strongly marked, complexion dark, almost olive, and eyes of that dim, uncertain gray, which give you the idea of sunlight playing on the surface of deep waters; you see the flash, without being able to penetrate into the depths below.
 His head is large and massive, forehead arched, and high. He carries it forward, as if he were freighted with thought, and with his plain, stiff-rimmed, black felt hat, put on at an angle with its forty-five degrees, Gen. Halleck's face is one long to be remembered. But I do not like it. It inspires confidence in its intellectual force, but nothing further.

lowering it. It was Commodore Montgomery's promptness that relieved Fremont when fatigued, hungry and penniless, he returned from his tour of Oregon, whither Mr. Buchanan sent him almost unprovided for. The Portsmouth, under Montgomery's command, took all the prizes save one that were captured in the Pacific during the war. It is to be hoped therefore that Philadelphia will not think their new Commandant an unknown man, in the blaze of victories that immortalize his younger contemporaries. He believes the "Cobler Commodore," Capt. Hudson, who may now be expected to get a ship or a fleet.
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The school-ship John Adams, with Midshipmen on board, left the Navy-Yard yesterday for Newport, R. I., where she will take on board the classes remaining there and proceed on a cruise. We gave a list of her officers on Wednesday.
 The iron plates are being fastened on the sides of the new Ironsides at Philadelphia. Not much plating will be put on until she is in dock. A large force is now employed on her, both of machinists and shipwrights, who could have her ready for sea very soon. The Powhatan, Jamestown, Juniata, and Water Witch are at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, all steadily preparing for service. The Powhatan is on the sectional dock.
 Additional plates for the steam frigate Roanoke came over to the Brooklyn Yard yesterday. This vessel is to be finished at once, as are all the iron clads under way at the different stations. As the cost of the Roanoke has been incorrectly stated, it may be said that before her "plating" was commenced she stood the country in \$1,040,000. When complete she will be a costly article.
THE GUN TRIAL AT HOBOKEN.
 To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
 Sir: I read in this morning's TRIBUNE a statement that several navy officers witnessed some experiments with a "Parrott" gun at Hoboken yesterday; that the gun was 14 inches bore, throwing a shot weighing four ounces, and that it was fired 100 times per minute, &c. The gun above referred to was not a "Parrott" gun, but was R. K. White's "Annihilator," a repeater of 1-inch bore, and weighing 15 ounces, and was fired at the rate of 200 times per minute. The gun was tried at a target at half a mile, and the shooting was very accurate.
 New-York, May 30, 1862.
 W. H. H.

Further details of the retreat of Gen. Banks and the engagement at Winchester show that the Union forces consisted only of seven infantry regiments, a few squadrons of cavalry, and an imperfect supply of artillery. The particulars of the surprise of Col. Kenly and his Maryland regiment at Front Royal have already been given. We have to day further intelligence concerning the conflict at Winchester, in which the whole of Gen. Banks's available troops were engaged.

At the time of the attack on Front Royal, Col. Donnelly's Brigade, consisting of the 46th Pennsylvania, the 28th New-York, and the 5th Connecticut Regiments, was stationed six miles south-west of Strasburg. Upon learning the news of our disaster, orders were issued to fall back to Winchester.

Early on Saturday morning this brigade reached Strasburg, where it was joined by that of Gen. Gordon, commanding the 2d Massachusetts, 29th Pennsylvania, 27th Indiana, and 3d Wisconsin Regiments. Maj.-Gen. Williams directed the two brigades, the entire command being under Gen. Banks, who assumed control at Strasburg. On reaching a point six miles north of Strasburg, the column was intercepted by a force of Rebel cavalry, which burst upon it from woods at the side of the road. The 4th Pennsylvania, which was in advance, at once charged upon the enemy, and drove him ahead for four miles, after which he took to the woods again and disappeared, leaving two killed and one wounded. From that time until Winchester was reached there was no interference.

Saturday night, Donnelly's brigade bivouacked on the Front Royal road, while Gordon's held the Strasburg road, a little outside the town. The Rebels were hot in pursuit, and their skirmishers came up soon after our troops. There were contests between the pickets all night. On Sunday morning the position of our troops was taken as indicated in the accompanying map. [This map will be found on our eighth page—Ed.] Gordon holding the right and Donnelly the left. The Rebels attacked at 4 1/2 o'clock. Our signal officers counted 28 infantry regiments of the enemy, to which we could only oppose seven. The first desperate struggle was between a North Carolina regiment and the 46th Pennsylvania, the latter being surprised by the Rebels, who were however driven back with great impetuosity. The entire left wing held its own, against overwhelming odds, until the right wing was forced to give way. A bayonet charge was made by more than twice our entire numbers upon Gordon's brigade. Three of its regiments stood firm, but the 27th Indiana broke and ran, after which our flank was exposed. Our artillery also retreated in great haste, whether by order or not, does not yet appear. Gen. Banks was, in fact, nearly surrounded. Stuart's Rebel cavalry had charged through Winchester, in the rear of our force, and had roused the inhabitants to take part against us. After fighting four hours, Gen. Banks gave, at 8, the word to retreat. In passing through Winchester, our men were fired upon by the populace from almost every house. Women and children joined in the onslaught. Gen. Banks narrowly escaped being shot from an open doorway. Our rear guard was pursued by the enemy's infantry at a distance of only 200 yards. A short distance north of Winchester, however, the pursuit was relaxed, and the Rebels allowed a distance of about two miles to be put between themselves and us. With this slight intervening space, they followed on, shelling our troops continuously, until within three miles of Martinsburg. They then, about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, halted, while Gen. Banks pushed onward, reaching the banks of the Potomac by nightfall. In the morning, they crossed in ferry-boats to Williamsport.

The entire retreat, of 65 miles, was performed in two days, including the time occupied in battling the enemy. During all those hours our men were unprovided with rations, the commissary stores having been destroyed south of Strasburg. Their only subsistence was what they could gather at hazard by the way. The heroism of the action has not been surpassed during this war. Much was due to the resolute and undaunted spirit of the officers. Gen. Banks was perpetually in the thickest of the engagement. During the retreat he was always at the rear, and he was of the last party to cross the Potomac into Maryland. Incidents of individual heroism are recounted of every regiment—almost of every company engaged. The circumstances of the battles fought were peculiarly perilous. The smallness of Gen. Banks's command prevented the possibility of holding a force in reserve. Every regiment was actually engaged, and there is no record of any flinching, except in the case of the 27th Indiana and a part of the cavalry engaged.

The conduct of Gen. Banks's body-guard, the Zouaves d'Afrique, a little company of some 70 men, under Capt. Collis, was unequalled for bravery. They were separated from the rest of the army from the moment of leaving Strasburg, and they fought their way free, losing only three killed and one wounded. They had been left at Strasburg on Saturday to destroy the bridges in case of necessity; but late in the afternoon, hearing heavy cannonading in advance, Capt. Collis abandoned the idea of burning the bridges, lest our own troops should have to retire, and pushed on toward Winchester. At Middletown, six miles north of Strasburg, they were attacked by three entire regiments, with cavalry. They sheltered themselves behind a stone wall, and held the Rebels at bay for some time, until they were flanked on both sides, and compelled to retreat the way they had come, which they did in perfect order, four abreast, double-quick, without the slightest show of alarm or panic.

The ensuing events are thus told by *The Philadelphia Enquirer*:
 After having fallen back about a mile they discovered Hampton's Pennsylvania Battery of four guns coming to their relief. This was their salvation; so, rallying on the guns, Capt. Hampton placed them in battery, and opened upon the advancing enemy, who had now formed in line of battle, seven regiments strong. This was only a temporary check, however; for, when they came, and the Rebels were re-enforced by Col. Tompkins, with six companies of cavalry and fifty infantry men, who had been guarding the commissary stores.
 Driven to the wall, this little handful of men, about five hundred, gave the enemy battle, and drove them back with great loss and confusion to Middletown.
 Capt. Collis lost—killed, Wm. McClane, James Britton, and Jacques Laurier; and wounded, Charles Fedalen, who was also taken prisoner.
 The Zouaves then took possession of 35 wagons which had been abandoned by the troops, and taking a circuitous route over the mountains and through the woods, they got within three miles of Winchester on Saturday night; here they met Gen. Ewell's pickets and turned back, changing their course toward the Romney pike, and marching twelve miles, which route they arrived before Winchester at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, just as Gen. Banks evacuated it. Again cut off, heart-broken, tired, hungry, and barefooted, they made one more effort, and took the mountains a second time, intending to cross the Potomac at Pan Pan tunnel. Arriving at Bloomsbury Gap, a distance of 35 miles, they were