THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States no business of any special importance was transacted.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed; which bill, after being amended in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the House and passed.

The Federal Government has been formally notified "by the Ministers of two leading European Powers" that the war must be immediately brought to a close. So telegraphs from Washington the correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

Nearly all the Protestant Clergy of Nashville, Tennessee, have been committed to the Penitentiary in consequence of their refusal to take the oath of allegiance. The Catholic Clergy were not disturbed, ostensibly because they were already sufficiently loyal.

The Governors of various States, from Maine to Wisconsin, having drawn up and signed collectively, a paper tendering to President Lincoln additional troops for the purpose of bringing the war to a speedy close, he has decided to call upon them for three hundred thousand more men, recommends that the troops shall be principally of infantry. He also requests that they may be enrolled without delay, and notifies them that an order fixing the quota of each State will be issued by the War Department to-day.

By the arrival, at *New York*, of the steamer City of Baltimore, we have European advices to 20th ult. The *New* York correspondent of the London *Times* suggests that England and France should seize the present opportunity to urge submission on the South, and also magnanimity on the North, on the somewhat dubious ground that "the dreams of the Secessionists have collapsed." Very different, however, appears to be the opinion of Mr. Lindsay, who, in the House of Commons, postponed his motion in regard to relations with America, and offered, in its stead, a resolution calling upon the British Government to recognize the South. It is reported that Count Persigny has failed in his mission to London relative to American affairs.

We have no direct news from Fortress Monroe in respect to the position now occupied by the Army of the Peninsula. The entire change of front is indicated, however, by the fact that the York and Pamunkey rivers are being rapidly cleared of the steamers, transports, tugs, barges and other vessels, and that such stores as were withdrawn from the White House have been taken down to Fortress Monroe, with a view to concentrating them at some point on the James river, which is to constitute the new base of operations. We are told, moreover, that the falling back of the right wing of the army was done in the most perfect order, and is not looked upon as a disastrous movement, but as one well planned—"under the circumstances" of the case and the pressure of the emergency. Reports were current at the Fortress that General McClellan had taken Richmond; but, we are also informed, that there was "no good authority for the rumor."

We give, from the New York papers, a somewhat confused and incoherent narrative of the great battle which has been fought before Richmond, but the result of which, at present, baffles conjecture. That there was hard fighting for three or four days and heavy loss of life is certain. By some of the Northern journalists the movement is regarded as a strategetical one, and as having terminated successfully, although it was carried out at a fearful cost. On the other hand, there are those who intimate that the situation of McClellan is critical in the extreme; whilst the New York *Express* boldly declares that he has only one of two alternatives left. He must either force his way to the James River, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, under cover of the gunboats; or he must retreat rapidly down the James river, and, if the river cannot be reached, must continue his retreat to York river and Hampton Roads.

Since the terrible repulse which was experienced by the Federal troops on James Island, near Charleston, General Hunter has concluded to abandon all operations against that city—at least for the present. The troops have been ordered to evacuate the island, where they had entrenched themselves under cover of the gunboats, [illegible] vices were about to be removed to Hilton Head, in Port Royal harbor.

The London *Times* in its comments on the battles of the 31st of May and 1st of June before Richmond, remarks "that it must be very hard for a Confederate General to win a victory in the Northern newspapers." That journal is of opinion that the first days' fight was substantially a victory which was neutralized by the result of the second days' battle. The *Daily News* and *Morning Star*, on the contrary, claim a victory for the Federals; whilst the *Morning Post* declares that "no one can read the despatch of General McClellan without being convinced that it tells the story of a surprise and a defeat." The *Herald* thinks "that it may turn out that McClellan's plans have been spoiled by the vigilance and enterprise of the enemy."

A RARE TREAT.—An entertainment of a select character is offered to the citizens of Baltimore this evening, in the closing exercises of the Southern Literary Institute, of which Mrs. Georgie A. Hulse McLeod is the principal. The exercises will consist of the reading of original essays and selected poems, etc., by the graduating class. The whole will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. An additional attraction will be the singing of several songs by Col. J. R. Johnston, who possesses rare abilities as a vocalist. Altogether it will be a *recherche* affair. It will take place at the New Assembly Rooms at 8 o'clock.

"Stonewall" Jackson.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see in your paper, as well as in many Northern journals, a continual reference to the Confederate General Jackson, by his well-earned name of "The Stone Wall." As many use the title given the General and his renowned brigade without knowing its origin, I ask you to insert the following in the columns of your paper for the benefit of those who have had no opportunities for learning the circumstances under which the title was first acquired. It was earned on the plains of Manassas, and was given by the lamented General Bee, of South Carolina. His brigade was giving way at one period of the engagement, which circumstance so distressed General Bee that he exclaimed, with a world of agony in his voice—"Look! look! at *my* men falling back, while there stands General Jackson and his brigade *as firm as a stone wall!*" He was shot a moment after, and did not live to see his men rally and share the triumphs of *The Stone Wall Brigade!*

This brigade is composed almost entirely of volunteers from the Valley of Virginia.

A LADY OF THE VALLEY.

June 16th, 1862.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Numerous inquiries are constantly made as to the derivation of the now famous prenomen of Gen. Thos. J. Jackson, and one of our contemporaries has lately published what purports to be a correct statement of its origin, but which is in fact the Northern version of it.

At the Battle of Bull Run Gen. Jackson was ordered to hold a position with his brigade near Stone Bridge, which he did so heroically and effectually against repeated attacks, that after the battle was over he was complimented on the field by Gen. Beauregard, who told him that his brigade had stood like a "Stone Wall." Since that day he has been known by the name of Stonewall Jackson.

DEATH OF COL. ELLET'S WIFE.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces the death of Col. Ellet's wife, as follows:

"At eight o'clock last evening Mrs. Elvina Ellet, wife of the late Col. Ellet, died at her residence in this city, in the forty-sixth year of her age. She was the daughter of the late Judge Daniel, of Virginia, and brother of the present Judge Daniel, on the same bench. She has had four children, all of whom are now living. She was present at the death of her husband, in Cairo, Ill., and came to the city with his remains. Her death has resulted from no disease, being mainly from pure exhaustion and grief."

GEN. SCOTT ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. Sun, June 30.

The Hudson River steamboat Armenia conveyed to the city from West Point, on Saturday, General Scott, accompanied by his servants, carriage and baggage, under circumstances pointing to an early residence at Washington. We have before intimated that President Lincoln has found the services of the old General, as a military adviser, not to be lightly dispensed with, and the patriotic inclinations of General Scott prompt him to accept almost any honorable position near the President, in which his long military experience may be of benefit to the country.

THE NEW TARIFF AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The receipts for customs duties on goods in bond are now unusually heavy. The cause of these large withdrawals is the fear of some of our importers that the operation of the proposed new tariff will be retro-active—at least, that it will apply to goods in bond at the time of its passage. There is undoubtedly no reason for such anticipation, and the principal effect of the action of the importers will be to relieve the Government warehouses. The receipts from this source have averaged, for a few days past, not far from a quarter of a million dollars.—*N. Y. Post.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS CITY OF BALTIMORE AND NOVA SCOTIAN.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamers City of Baltimore and Nova Scotian have arrived from Liverpool.

The City of Baltimore brings dates to the 20th ultimo.

GENERAL NEWS.

Earl Canning is dead.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* writes that now is the moment for France and England to urge submission on the South and magnanimity on the North, the dreams of the Secessionists having collapsed.

Mr. Lindsay, in the House of Commons, has postponed his motion relative to relations with America, but offered a resolution calling on the Government to recognize the South.

It is reported that Count Persigny has failed in his mission to London relative to American affairs.

Five thousand French troops are going to Mexico immediately.

The French Chambers have unanimously voted additional credits.

It is rumored that there has been an insurrection in St. Petersburg, but the latest despatches state that all is quiet. There have been no more fires. Nearly one-third of the city is in ruins. Loss £1,000,000 sterling.

The Turks have commenced the bombardment of Belgrade, an important fortified city of Servia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton advancing—sales small. Manchester reports favorable. Provisions dull. Consols closed at 91⅞@92.

More Troops Offered by the Loyal States to the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of several States, obtained at the War Department to-day, will explain itself:

To the President of the United States:

Sir—The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent, are, of one accord, in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must ensure the speedy restoration of the Union; and believing that, in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request—if it meets with your entire approval—that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all the military organizations now in the field, and to add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold possession of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush out the rebellion that exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government.

We all believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Gov. of Maine.
N. S. BERRY, Gov. of New Hampshire.
FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Gov. of Vermont.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Gov. of Connecticut.
E. D. MORGAN, Gov. of New York.
CHAS. S. OLDEN, Gov. of New Jersey.
A. G. CURTIN, Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. W. BRADFORD, Gov. of Maryland.
F. H. PIERPONT, Gov. of Virginia.
AUSTIN BLAIR, Gov. of Michigan.
J. B. TEMPLE, President Military Board of Kentucky.
ANDREW JOHNSON, Gov. of Tennessee.
H. R. GAMBLE, Gov. of Missouri.
O. P. MORTON, Gov. of Indiana.
DAVID TOD, Gov. of Ohio.
ALEX RAMSAY, Gov. of Minnesota.
RICHARD YATES, Gov. of Illinois.
EDWARD SALOMON, Gov. of Wisconsin.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, [illegible]

Gentlemen: [illegible] the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into service an additional force of three hundred thousand (300,000) men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be principally of infantry. The quota of your State would be ——. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quota of the several States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Rebel Reports from Arkansas.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A special despatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated Memphis, June 30, says that the Memphis *Avalanche* states that the Rebel leaders are solemnly determined, in the last emergency, to appeal to England or France to receive them as colonies.

It is rumored at Memphis that the Rebels under Breckinridge are moving north, to fall upon Gen. Halleck's detached divisions.

Gen. Curtis is said to be suffering for supplies. Our gunboats cannot get up the White river, owing to low water. Albert Pike, with 6,000 men, is moving from Fort Smith to attack Gen. Curtis' army in the rear, while Hindman is rapidly gathering a force to attack him in front.

CAIRO, July 1.—Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that General Hindman, with 5,000 Rebels, was in the vicinity of St. Charles. Colonel Fitch abandoned the fort after spiking the guns.

The situation of General Curtis is said to be critical, he being unable to bring up his supplies, and his army having been subsisting on half rations for more than a week.

It is reported that Commodore Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender the city.

It is reported, via Columbus, Kentucky, by passengers, that a fight had occurred at Holly Springs, and that a bombardment of twelve hours' duration had taken place at Vicksburg. No time is given.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., June 30.—The York river is being completely cleared of everything movable. Steamers and tugs are constantly arriving at Fortress Monroe, having in tow barges, schooners, &c., Many arrived here last evening and during the night. This morning the steamer Spaulding arrived, having eight barges and schooners in tow.—She reports that 150 barges, schooners and tow boats were at Yorktown when she left, but all were making preparations to come down to-day.

Nearly, if not all the Government stores were removed from White House before that place was burned.

The Government telegraph from White House and vicinity has not worked since Saturday at 2 o'clock.

The falling back of the right wing of the army was done in the most perfect order, and is not looked upon as a disastrous movement, but as one, under the circumstances, well planned, after the union of Stonewall Jackson and Johnston's forces. We hear of skirmishing going on along our lines, but can get no details.

I have learned from Lieut. E. Walter Walt, one of Gen. Casey's Aids, that the burning of White House was either an accident or the work of an incendiary, as Gen. Casey gave explicit orders for the White House not to be destroyed.

Reports are current that Gen. McClellan has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor, the telegraph not being at work and there not being any arrival from the James river, although a boat is hourly expected.

Schooners have been arriving here all day, loaded with cattle, horses, mules, hay and commissary stores.

There was nothing left above West Point when the last steamer passed down last evening, but at West Point there were 200 barges and schooners, mostly small schooners.

Suicide at Fort Hamilton.

FORT HAMILTON, June 30.—Sergeant Wm. Ross, Quartermaster Sergeant of the 5th regiment of artillery, committed suicide this evening, at Fort Hamilton, by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause is assigned. The deceased bore an excellent character, and was highly esteemed by the officers of his regiment.

Appointment of Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate to-day confirmed Brigade Surgeon Perley, as Medical Inspector General, and among other Assistant Surgeons of the army, to be Surgeons, Wm. J. H. White, of the District of Columbia, and Basil Norris, of Maryland.

Stationery for the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The contract for supplying stationery for the use of the Navy Department and its several bureaus, for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to Messrs. Phillips & Solomons, of this city.

The descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty have just been visited at their Norfolk Island settlement by Sir John Young. They number two hundred and sixty-eight persons, and very favorable reports of their condition are given.

The state plate of Napoleon has all been removed to Fontainbleau, where great preparations for summer festivities have been made in anticipation of the sojourn of the imperial family.

The Treasurer of the State of Ohio deposited with E. T. Carson, United States depositary in Cincinnati, last week, the sum of $380,000, the amount of the national direct tax assessed on Ohio.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

Hard Fighting and Heavy Loss of Life.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

"BATTLE FIELD, Sunday, June 29, 1862, A. M.—A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th instant, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategetic movement, into which the enemy have unwillingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire Rebel army.

"The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy river near the railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men back a single rod from their position, notwithstanding that we had to contend, in an unequal combat, with nearly or quite ten to one.

"The only forces engaged on that day was McCall's Division, which was located on the opposite side of a swampy ravine, about a mile and a half back from the Chickahominy river.

"The battle lasted from about 2 until 9 P. M., when the enemy drew off, renewing the attack at the break of day, and after several hours of hard fighting, General McCall's Division was ordered to fall back. The soldiers, supposing that the order was given from a fear of being overpowered, said they could hold the ground, and begged that the order might be countermanded, which was refused, and they yielded with great reluctance.

"General McClellan was on the field during the afternoon and up to a late hour at night, directing the movements, and expressed himself well satisfied with the result.

"On Friday morning commenced what is called the 'strategic movement,' which, it is hoped, will be a success, although at one time it nearly proved fatal to a considerable portion of the army.

"Below I give the facts of the two days' battle, as gathered by personal observation, and from various other sources, but which, as is always the case while the battle is raging or immediately after, are imperfect, in consequence of the conflicting statements of persons located at different points of the field of operations.

THE CONFEDERATES' ATTACK ON THURSDAY.

"On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack upon General Stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court-House, probably for the purpose of accomplishing an out-flanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterward they commenced a vigorous cannonading from the works situated on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a half miles distant; also from two batteries, one above and the other below.

"They were replied to by Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries on picket duty, one on the Mechanicsville road, and another from behind earthworks at the right of a grove."

THE CONFEDERATES CROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY.

"About 2 P. M. the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad, making a rapid advance, through lowlands and forest, toward General McCall's division, who were entrenched on a hilly woodland across a swampy ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville."

PART OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS CAPTURED.

"The 1st Pennsylvania Rifles (Bucktails) and Campbell's Pennsylvania battery were on picket duty, all of whom, except one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifle-pits, where a line of battle was drawn up. Company K, of the Bucktails, who were on picket beyond the railroad, were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them they were trying to cut their way through an immensely superior force. Their fate is not known, but it is presumed that the greater portion of them were taken prisoners."

A TERRIBLE CONFLICT.

"The enemy advanced down at the rear of Mechanicsville, on a low, marshy ground, to where our forces were drawn up behind rifle-pits and earthworks, on an eminence on the northerly side of the ravine, when the conflict became most terrible.—The Confederates, with the most determined courage, attempted to press forward over miry ground, but the bullets and grape-shot fell among them like hail, until, in the words of an officer, 'they lay like flies on a bowl of sugar,' and at dark withdrew.—The cannonading was kept up on both sides until about nine P. M., when the battle ceased. Our forces were covered by earthworks, and suffered but slightly. The casualties, as far as known, are given below.

"Late in the afternoon the enemy made a charge with cavalry. About one hundred of them came rushing down and attempted to cross the ravine when the horses became mired. A squadron of our cavalry, seeing the position in which the enemy were placed, made a charge down the hill, when the cavalry abandoned their horses and fled.

"The infantry fight was then renewed, and, according to the statement of my informant, Surgeon Humphrey, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment, Pennsylvania boys, who begged to be allowed to defend their position, which they felt confident they could continue to hold.

"The outer forces began to fall back. Porter's corps were some distance below, near what is well known here as Dr. Gaines' residence."

RETREAT OF OUR RIGHT WING.

"At the break of day I turned out from my comfortable bed (the ground) after the fight of the day before, for the right wing, where there had been an incessant cannonading for some time.

"The first that attracted my attention was the immense line of baggage and forage wagons, extending about four miles. Next came a cavalcade of ambulance wagons, extending as far as the eye could reach, and on the next eminence the view was changed.

"Next came stragglers, who [illegible] hairbreadth escapes and personal adventures, with the finale that 'our regiment is all cut up, and only about two hundred and fifty of us left.' Next came along the sick soldiers on foot, and lastly, a negro, dragging one foot after the other, apparently much frightened, and a soldier by his side, damning him for not moving faster.

"A moment after we descended the hill to a ravine known as Gaines' Mills, and halted for an artillery battery which was hurriedly crossing the bridge, and as the last of the train passed over, an order was given to destroy it. At this moment a depleted regiment came over the eminence, and seeing the work of destruction going on, cried out, 'stop, stop, the enemy are close upon us,' some of them at the same time glancing backward.

"Your correspondent had started out breakfastless for Mechanicsville, but suddenly became impressed with the idea that he had some business in an opposite direction. Returning about two miles, he came into an open space of rolling land about one and three quarter miles in length, extending to Woodbury's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, and about one and a half miles in width, perhaps one-third of which is bottom land, next to the Chickahominy, and the remainder high rolling land skirted with woods.

"Previous to reaching the open space, skirmishers were being thrown out, and their actions would lead one inclined to timidity to suspect that the enemy had crept up uncomfortably near.

"Passing to the open space, we saw an immense force; some drawn up in line of battle, and others marching and countermarching. These consisted of Porter's corps and McCall's Pennsylvania boys, who had yielded against their will."

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

"Two hours afterward the enemy came feeling their way through the woods, and finally a general battle ensued. The cannonading was terrific, and the musketry can only be understood by those who have heard the crash of immense trees in quick succession.

"Duryea's gallant Zouaves were lying upon the ground for two hours, while our batteries were shelling the woods over them.

"Finally, toward night, the enemy attempted to break the centre line in front of Duryea's Zouaves, and the musketry firing became most terrific, lasting some twenty or thirty minutes, after which there was a lull. Shortly afterward an attempt was made to break through the right, which was repulsed, and half an hour later another attempt was made on the left, with the same result. The battle had then been raging for some four hours without any apparent change or advantage on either side.

"Reinforcements of artillery and infantry then came steadily along over the bridge, marching through the heat and dust over the hill to the field of battle. The enemy then seemed to make their last desperate, determined effort, and came near forcing our men back into the low ground between the hill and bridge, where they could have been slaughtered by tens of thousands before they could have crossed that long, narrow bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambulances and men were hurrying towards the bridge, and a panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed across the bridge."

THE IRISH BRIGADE STRIP TO THEIR WORK.

"At the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital, one half mile from the river, Thomas Francis Meagher's Irishmen came over the hill, stripped to the bare arms, and ordered to go to work. They gave a yell and went to work, and the result was that the enemy fell back to the woods, and thus matters stood up to 11 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. At dark an attack was made along the front of the entire line, and was renewed at 2 A. M. in front of Gens. Hooker, Kearney and Sumner, successively, without material result."

OUR LOSSES.

"Colonel Black, of Pennsylvania, was killed, his head blown off by a shell. When we lost Eaton's battery we lost its valuable commander besides.—Ten guns were taken from us by a sudden flank attack, covered by the thick smoke which hung around the pieces and slowly drifted to leeward."

INCIDENTS.

"The Pennsylvania Reserve drove the attacking regiments of Jackson's command. To-day they were overpowered by the same troops, reinforced. Sykes' Regulars, called up, proved unequal to the task of stopping them, and Slocum's command had to be added to them. The Count de Paris testifies to the remarkably good conduct of all the regiments that sustained this unequal attack on Porter. They gave way, indeed, but not one of them ran.—Their losses are enormous.

"The regular 11th infantry is about annihilated. Nearly every officer in it is killed or wounded. The 14th also suffered severely. Major Roselle, of the regulars, a kinsman of Gen. McClellan's, is killed. Colonel Platt, of a New York regiment, is also killed, and Lieut-Colonels Black and Sweitzer.

"Our loss in officers is very marked. Indeed the disproportion in numbers was so extraordinary, and the obstinacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were inevitably large. The artillery in both Porter's and Smith's divisions piled the Confederates in heaps. The fire was horribly effective.

"At Savage's Station the wounded already fill the great street of tents in the garden, and begin to pave the grass yard as after the Seven Pines. The same moaning and shrieking fill the night as then, and again bear testimony against the style of warfare which submits regiments to the fire of brigades."

SUMMING UP.

"This fight of to-day (Friday) cannot be described, save by a memorandum of the positions respectively held by the opposing parties at its close, and by the list of killed and wounded. On the Confederate side, however, it was characterized by the steadfast old policy for which their leaders are to be so much honored, of pouring fresh and eager troops upon our weary men, and endeavoring to crush us with superior weight of fire and vastly superior exhibition of force.

"Twice, all along the front, did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle and our rifle pits and redoubts. Porter thundered on them with fifty cannon; Sumner's, Hooker's and Ayres' guns reaped them with a very death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was horrible. We but debate now if our dead, wounded and missing equal those of the Seven Pines—or exceed theirs! In the meantime, notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, the Union line is at every point about where it was in the morning, and the heroes behind it are in heart."

From another correspondent:

SAVAGE'S STATION, Saturday, June 28—A. M.—During last night the ambulances were engaged bringing in the killed and wounded, and as morning was breaking, about 600 had been brought in. A careful estimate of our loss sets the figures of killed and wounded up to this time (6¼ A. M.) at 1,260.

The loss of the enemy is reported on all hands as being much larger, their dead lying, as one officer reported who saw them in a ravine, piled up "as thick as flies on a bowl of sugar."

The railroad from Savage Station to White House I found well guarded, especially at Dispatch Station. On my arrival at White House, I found that General McClellan had ordered that all civilians should leave that place immediately.

A train was, soon after we arrived there, sent up to Dispatch Station; but the engineer came back, stating that the Station was in the hands of the enemy, and he left his train and returned through the woods.

Late in the afternoon of Friday General McClellan's headquarters were removed from near the Chickahominy back to near Savage's Station, as also all the wagons, numbering thousands, ammunition, commissary stores, forage, cattle—in short, everything—were all moved back to Savage's Station.

General McClellan was on the battle-field during the whole of the first day, and returned to his headquarters apparently well pleased with the progress of affairs.

In our list of killed and wounded will be found represented fifty-four regiments, as follows:

REGULARS.

14th U. S. Infantry.	6th U. S. Infantry.
1st U. S. Cavalry.	5th U. S. Cavalry.
2d U. S. Artillery.	2d U. S. Infantry.
3d U. S. Artillery.	11th U. S. Infantry.
4th U. S. Infantry.	3d U. S. Infantry.
12th U. S. Infantry.	

NEW YORK.

1st N. Y. Cavalry.	1st N. Y. Artillery.
5th New York.	31st New York.
Bergel's N. Y. Artillery.	12th New York.
14th N. Y. Infantry.	24th N. Y. Infantry.
10th N. Y. Infantry.	25th N. Y. Infantry.
18th N. Y. Infantry.	13th N. Y. Infantry.
32d N. Y. Infantry.	27th N. Y. Infantry.
16th N. Y. Infantry.	

PENNSYLVANIA.

9th Pennsylvania.	7th Pennsylvania.
8th Pennsylvania.	1st Pa. Infantry.
2d Pennsylvania.	3d Pa. Infantry.
10th Pennsylvania.	62d Pa. Infantry.
5th Pennsylvania.	98th Pa. Infantry.
1st Pa. Artillery.	95th Pa. Infantry.
12th Pennsylvania.	83d Pennsylvania.
11th Pennsylvania.	

MICHIGAN.

4th Michigan.	16th Michigan.
1st Michigan.	

ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

9th Massachusetts.	22d Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY.

2d New Jersey.	3d New Jersey.
5th New Jersey.	

MAINE.

2d Maine.	5th Maine.

IOWA.

12th Iowa.

EIGHT STATES AND ELEVEN REGIMENTS.

Penna. Regiments	16	Massachusetts	2
New York	15	Maine	2
Regulars	11	Illinois	1
New Jersey	3	Iowa	1
Michigan	3		
Number of Regiments			54

OFFICERS KILLED.

The following is a list of the regimental officers killed, as far as [illegible] (formerly Governor of Nebraska) by [illegible] the head, while leading a charge through a piece of woods.

Colonel John W. McLane of the 83d Pennsylvania.

Colonel Magilton, 4th Pennsylvania.

Captain Carr, 16th Michigan.

Captain H. L. Brown, Company I, 83d Pennsylvania.

Captain McCatherly, 9th Massachusetts.

Captain Madigan, 9th Massachusetts.

REPORTED WOUNDED.

Colonel Duryea, 5th New York Zouaves; Colonel Warren, Acting Brigadier-General, Sykes' division; Major Hall, 5th New York.

Lieutenant Colonel Sweitzer, dangerously.

Captain Thomas J. Hoyt, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Butler, wounded by ball in the head.

[illegible] ACCOUNT.

The army correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives a graphic account of the battle of last Thursday and Friday before Richmond, from which we take the following:

A sudden emergence of a regiment from a wood, and a prompt occupation of two rifle-pits partially in possession of some of the Pennsylvania reserve, gave the Confederates an advantage in front of Porter, which they improved during the day. The attack became general. Its severity and the seriousness of the issue, as felt by the Commander-in-Chief, were keenly appreciated about nine o'clock, by the guarded whispering of the news that all the public property at White House Landing had been embarked, and all the transports and vessels under charter ordered to sail under convoy to the Hampton Roads. The truth at last dawned upon the eyes of the dullest. McClellan had not soldiers enough to fight the enemy in front, and to maintain the base of his supplies and guard his connection with it by railroad.

Early in the action, Porter's wounded were ordered to a remoter hospital than that in which they lay. The Regulars, for the first time, were brought up and set to work. Before noon the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts troops beyond Gaines' Mills had yielded the ground to numbers, and retired under order—burning commissary and other property before they went, and destroying a bridge over the Chickahominy as they crossed it. An attack in great force upon Smith's division was also made. The Vermont troops and New York 33d, and others, with Ayres' battery and Cowen's, repelled it with terrible slaughter.

Superabounding in regiments as brave and resolute as tigers, the Confederates rolled their fresh men in successive waves upon Sumner, and thereby carried the general assault to the lines of Hooker and Kearney. [On the left.—Ed.] The ground is a swampy wilderness, dotted with clearings, in corn and wheat, and oats. A battle all along the front we occupy cannot be seen even from a balloon.—The woods will hide the most of it. They will mask nearly all of a battle in front of the *corps d'armee*, or of the divisions either.

11 P. M.—There is a council of the three or four best minds in the army at this late hour of the night. If they decide that we are not strong enough to maintain our position against the long-accumulated numbers of the enemy, and that we must retreat to-morrow, on whom shall rest the grievous responsibility of resisting or refusing McClellan's appeals for reinforcements?

LATER—12½ A. M.—Count de Paris took prisoner a Confederate major, who belonged to Jackson's army. He said he had been in the Valley of the Shenandoah all winter, and came here yesterday with part of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning. The whole of it was here. He said that in the attack on our right the Confederates had from sixty to eighty thousand troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were borne down and swept away, precisely as some of the regiments were swept away at the Seven Pines.

On the Confederate side, it is estimated that full sixty thousand men took part in the action. General Lee is known to have been in command, and under him Generals Hill, Anderson and Branch.

It was late at night when the firing ceased. As this is written it is now past midnight. Bodies of the dead cover the hill-sides and fill the fastnesses of the woods. The groans of the wounded fill the air, and anxious scores are wandering wearily about in quest of missing friends. Generals cannot find their brigades, colonels their regiments, captains their companies, and *vice versa*. Each waits with anxiety the dawning morrow, to know what of hope it shall bring of those now missing, and of fate to themselves. It is a mournful night!

From another correspondent of the *Herald*, we extract the following:

BEGINNING OF THE GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the general engagement began. The taking no note of time, except from its loss, is ordinarily true. There is no taking note of time, however, in the excitement of battle. I was never so astonished as when I looked at my watch and saw it was 7 o'clock. There had been three hours and more of fierce and determined battle; it seemed less than one hour. The ear was full of the roar of cannon and musketry, and shouts of the men; moving artillery, and regiments, and smoke had filled the eye. What had been done in these three hours? No one can tell. The Commanding General, could you catch his ear, might tell his orders, but he could tell no more. He who notes the sparrow as it falls to the ground alone knew the events of those three hours, the names of those whom bullet or shell or bayonet had called to their final account—those who lay gasping and dying from mortal wounds, those who had been taken prisoners; in short, the fluctuating fortunes of the contest. A Colonel cannot tell you even about his own regiment, much less a private, and lesser still a reportorial looker-on, whose memory of the order, directing a civilian, be he a newspaper correspondent or any other man, to keep in the rear, is sure in the heat of battle to be miraculously keen. The firing on both sides was terrific. Attempts were made to break through both our right and left, but both were successfully repulsed.

A RESPITE.

A respite comes. And now the result of the short engagement is partially revealed. Bodies of the slain lay about in every direction. Borne on stretchers and prostrate on moving ambulances and on the ground are men covered with blood and every wound incident to the battle field. Dwellings and barns and sheds are converted into temporary hospitals. We hear of officers who have been killed, and privates who have bravely met their death in the face of the enemy. We hear recounted the valorous exploits of this and that regiment and this and that officer; we are told of dozens of regiments that have been cut to pieces, of cross-firings and treacherous slaughter through false displays of the Union flag. Who shall be disbelieved? What shall be believed, and what not? As I have said above, all these details can only be gathered within a day or two after the fight, and even then can only be reliably recounted after the official reports are made.

RENEWAL OF THE FIGHT.

The fight was shortly renewed. It was evident the enemy had been reinforced. They were bolder in their demonstrations, and now came rushing from the woods. Our men were ready to meet them, and again there was desperate fighting—this time more desperate than before. The mutual yells of the men, as they advanced to fire upon one another, could be heard above the roar of the artillery. This was the most exciting and earnest fight of the day. The cannon let fly grape, shell and canister; the volleys of musketry were incessant, and dashing charges and counter-charges were made with bold impetuosity. No battle was ever more earnestly fought. Officers and men acquitted themselves with great gallantry.

At one time our columns pushed the enemy from their position, and then the latter came back with overwhelming force on our troops. Our men gave way but for a moment. With a yell and a bound they would dash again at the enemy. I am satisfied, from the recitals of every one, that, for deeds of personal daring, no battle of the present war can present more numerous or notable examples. I only regret my inability at present to make their heroism and names known to the public.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

As mentioned above, it was evident that the enemy had been reinforced. The freshness and vigor of their fighting showed it, and the statements of prisoners confirmed it. They greatly outnumbered us. Only one course remained to prevent defeat, and that was asking for reinforcements. They were asked for and given. I do not know the exact order of their coming, but before the day's work ended there had come across the Chickahominy to our aid General Slocum's division, and Generals Palmer, French and Meagher's brigades, besides two or three deputations of cavalry. The fresh arrivals gave new impetus to the struggle. The new men, like those they aided and relieved, fought with the courage and desperation of old and well trained troops. General Meagher's men went into the fight with coats off and sleeves rolled up, and fought with the fierceness of tigers. All of General Palmer's men wore straw hats. They made these hats visible in the thickest of the fight. Their utility as a mark as night advanced, and the air grew darker, I am afraid cost more than one poor fellow his life. I make signal mention of this brigade, not that they fought better than any others in the fight, but because of their conspicuousness on the field. Duryea's Zouaves, too, were alike conspicuous on account of their uniforms. They fought, as did all the regulars under General Sykes—to whose brigade they are now attached—with undaunted courage.

CLOSE OF THE DAY'S WORK.

The sun went down in brightness and beauty.—Its departing rays shed their twilight hues upon the contest of carnage still going on. It was half-past nine o'clock when the firing ceased and the day's work of battle was over. We compelled the enemy to retreat, and hold the ground we were told to hold. The closing firing was between the enemy and General Smith's division, on our left.

STAMPEDES.

Some of our soldiers, the wearied, relieved and stragglers, near the house occupied as General McCall's headquarters, took occasion to get panic-stricken twice in the afternoon, thinking that the enemy were pressing too close upon them for personal safety. They went skedaddling down the hill leading to the Woodberry bridge with a rapidity highly complimentary to their power of locomotion. For a time, in the mad rush of teamsters and civilians, there was promise of a second edition of Bull Run. In the latter stampede they met with a musketed and bayonetted guard, who gave the soldiers among the fugitives the alternative of a return to their regiments or a bayonet thrust.—They accepted the former alternative. It will be understood that this panic was confined to a few. Had not vigorous measures been taken, however, to nip it in the bud, disastrous results might possibly have followed. They repeatedly attempted to force our men into the low ground between the hill and the bridge.—They saw what was to be gained by accomplishing this object. Before our retreating column could have crossed that long, narrow bridge, tens of thousands must have been slaughtered. The adjacent marsh is impassable, and to have attempted it would only have been to meet another kind of death. The enemy, indeed, almost reached the brow of the hill. Mad pursuit and destruction of our men seemed imminent. It was at this time Gen. Meagher's brigade came to the rescue. This addition to our forces caused the enemy to fall back.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WITH STONEMAN'S LIGHT DIVISION,
June 28—P. M.

The advance upon Richmond has commenced, with a strategic movement on the part of General McClellan, which, if properly executed, as it was [illegible] our young commander, will redound to the credit of [illegible] exalted a position as a strategist as he is now acknowledged to hold as an organizer of large armies.

More than a week ago, General McClellan determined to withdraw from his position on the right at Mechanicsville, get out of the swamp, get better under cover of his parallels, prepare for any disaster, and concentrate his immense army for a grand flank assault upon Richmond. This withdrawal was carried on in such a cautious and quiet way that it was not until Wednesday night last that the enemy became aware of the important movement. This was evident, from the feeling they endeavored to execute successfully on our left some days ago.

On last Wednesday Commodore Rodgers ordered the Port Royal to proceed down the James river to a point just above the mouth of the Chickahominy. Here launches and small boats were to proceed on shore and reconnoitre inland, until the army pickets were reached, so as to keep up communication with Fortress Monroe and our Government at Washington, in view of the probable advance of the enemy upon our right.

Early on Thursday morning General McCall's division, which was posted a little below Mechanicsville, commenced a retrograde movement towards the position held by General FitzJohn Porter, in the vicinity of New Bridge. McCall had scarcely joined Porter before the Confederates—the divisions of Anderson, Branch, and G. V. Smith, under the command of "Stonewall" Thomas Jefferson Jackson—pushed in hard and forced him to halt and hastily form a line of battle, which was done in excellent style, the Bucktails deployed to the right and left in front as skirmishers. Porter's division came promptly to the support of McCall, and, fighting desperately, the two divisions fell back slowly toward Savage's Station, on the Richmond and York River Railroad, when night came on, and the battle ceased. Meanwhile Capt. Sawtelle, of Gen. McClellan's staff, had succeeded in destroying everything in the way of buildings at White House, and, moving all the transports down the river, had the gunboats stationed so as to command every approach.

On Friday the battle was renewed with great fury by the Confederates, but with different results. McCall and Porter being reinforced by most of Keyes' corps, making our defending force foot up about 40,000 men. The Confederates were in turn reinforced by Longstreet's division and a division said to be improvised for Beauregard.

General McClellan was present on Friday, and personally manœuvred the troops, handling them in a masterly manner, and especially supervising the artillery. The cannonade lulled after about five hours' fighting, and both armies seemed to be recoiling for a desperate spring at each other, when the Confederate skirmishers, finding no enemy east of them, changed front and advanced some miles in front of their position. General Stoneman now made a dash at them with nearly seven thousand cavalry, including Rush's Lancers, creating great havoc and a real panic. After this, Stoneman craftily wheeled about, and covering the rear of our army, as it passed over Bottom's Bridge and the Long bridge, followed them with his main force, leaving sufficient cavalry to observe the movements of the bamboozled enemy, as he proceeded east. An hour later, and our gunboats opened upon the enemy on the line of the Pamunkey, near the White House. The old battle-ground was made to ring again and again with our floating batteries.

When General Stoneman heard this music he turned his horse's head towards the Confederate capital, and smiling, said, "All is well; now for Richmond!" General McClellan has been at work all day, and, in advancing, has driven the enemy back at every point on the left and centre, with great loss to them, while ours was comparatively light. The transports, hospital ships, and other vessels, have all been ordered to report at Jamestown Island, inside of the island, covered by our gunboats, should any enemy molest them. But of this there is no fear. From this they may proceed to a higher station on the river, as may be necessary. General Casey's brave division did excellent service in securing and transporting stores. The messenger is just about to leave with the letters and despatches for Fortress Monroe, and this may reach you in good time. We are still fighting. Fort Darling will be ours to-morrow, and possibly Richmond will be occupied and the Confederate army cut to pieces by the Fourth of July. We have lost many good and brave men. Among them I have only time to call attention to the patriotic and gallant Colonels Black, Grove and McQuaid, a trio whose like we shall not see again fighting side by side so bravely. The giant form of that educated soldier, brevet Brig.-Gen. McQuaid, was plainly visible at times, and he was ever at the head of his regiment. He was an excellent mark for the Confederate sharpshooters, and he fell with his splendid charger to the ground. Both died together with bullets in almost every part of their bodies.

STATEMENT OF OFFICERS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

Prepared for the New York Express.

A Major and two Captains, from the left wing of McClellan's army, reached this city this morning at 5 o'clock, having left White House at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. They give the following particulars of the fight:

They report the battle as having been commenced by McClellan on Friday morning, and that the Confederates immediately responded, and met them at all points, ready, evidently, for a desperate resistance.

The right wing were then nearing a Confederate fortification, of an almost impregnable character, when McClellan rode up, and this Major says he heard him give the following order, "Fall back on the right to——(a distance of five miles, called White House—REP.) and on the centre, too, if necessary, but hold that position, when reached, at all hazards." The Pennsylvania "Bucktails" were then in command of a Napoleon battery, and were mowing the Confederates down, at a fearful rate, with their destructive missiles.

As fast as the ranks of the enemy were thinned out they seemed to fill up instantly, and every man came up to the action, he says, nobly.

The Bucktails complained at this order, and desired to "fight it out just then;" but the order had to be obeyed, and they commenced to retreat, the enemy pursuing and fighting all the time. McClellan was in command in person, and this movement was kept up for a distance of five miles, when the Irish brigade met the enemy and stopped his advance. The ground moved over was very swampy, and in many instances the men had to wade almost up to their middles.

At this juncture General McClellan moved his left wing around to the rear of the Confederates, where he mounted six mortars, ten 80 pound siege guns and two 100 pound guns—the latter mounted on trucks, drawn by twenty horses each. He says that untold amounts of charcoal were burned all day Friday for throwing hot shell. Confederate prisoners captured, and deserters coming in, report that the Confederate force engaged was 60,000 strong, and that in and around Richmond there was a force of from 250,000 to 300,000.

The prisoners and wounded are obdurate, and assert and re-assert that "before Richmond is taken the streets will run rivers of blood, and be piled up with the corpses of over two hundred thousand men." General Lee led the Confederates, while Beauregard was also in command, and it was likewise believed that Jackson was also engaged in the action. Colonel Platt's regiment, it is said, did not suffer so severely as was reported by the first despatches. This gentleman also reports that while he was in Baltimore a despatch passed over the wires to the War Department, which, from his knowledge of the machinery and working of the telegraph, he believed to be—"McClellan has commenced bombarding Richmond, and the city was burning."

These officers left White House at 11, A. M., on Saturday, at which time there was a cessation of hostilities, and reached Baltimore, *en route* to New York, at 5 A. M. on Sunday morning. They estimate that the Confederates lost six men to McClellan's one. These officers were released from the army on surgeons' certificates for illness. McClellan is reported as being in the best possible humor, and perfectly confident of success in his efforts to reduce the Confederate capital.

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY IN RICHMOND.

A correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing from West Point, June 27th, gives the following important information:

Captain T. S. Phelps, of the gunboat Corwin, intercepted a mail on the Mattapony on the 23d, which stated that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond with the main portion of his army; that thirty thousand men had been sent to Jackson; and that Jackson, with these reinforcements and the men he already had, would at once attack our right flank, about Mechanicsville, and get around into our rear, while General Lee, with the main Confederate army, would at the same time make a desperate attack in front. These projects are stated substantially in the letter intercepted.

LATEST FROM THE PENINSULA.

THE BATTLE RESUMED—REPORTED GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Special Despatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is reported that a Cabinet officer has just received information from the Peninsula direct, to the effect that the battle was resumed on Sunday. The engagement is said to have become general along our whole line, and the decisive battle is believed to have been opened. This is the current rumor of the street, and I send it for what it is worth.

In the absence, however, of any information from the War Department, it is impossible to get at the exact truth of the rumors that fly thick and fast.—The only news we have yet received from official sources is the war bulletin of Secretary Stanton, which announces that no serious disaster to our arms is reported.

LATEST FROM WHITE HOUSE.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS—THE GUNBOATS PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

[illegible] yesterday, up to two o'clock [illegible] o'clock, a regiment of cavalry [illegible] At three [illegible] barked in double-quick time, formed, and advanced. Working parties from the gunboats were on shore felling trees, so as to afford range to the guns of their vessels.

The gunboat Currituck, which is situate furthest up the river on our right, and in plain view, was signaling every ten minutes to the headquarters at White House. About 7 o'clock P. M., one lone schooner remained, with about four steamers, they only awaiting the signal from the gunboat to join the departing throng.

An hour later, as the sun just disappeared below the tops of the trees, contrabands of every age and size—men, women, children, and even babies—came pouring down in one continuous stream toward the river banks, all seeking an asylum of safety from the Reb-u-els, which these poor people imagined were close at their heels.

I repaired to the White House last night, at 10 o'clock. I found the Sisters of Charity removing everything, including themselves. Two steamers with headquarters [illegible] take away everything connected [illegible]

A train has just arrived from above with [illegible] men. There is one large steamer (Sanitary Commission) to receive them.

From the New York Express, June 30, third edition.

THE DEPOT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The news now is of a huge stampede from the White House, by order—it would seem—in consequence of Gen. McClellan's right wing giving away. The "White House" being our great depot of provisions, etc., and the railroad there connecting our camps with the depot being broken up, it follows, that General McClellan has but two alternatives left:

1st. To force his way to James river—in order, by connecting with the gunboats, to get something to eat.

2d. Rapid retreat further down the river, and if James river cannot be reached, retreat to York river and Hampton Roads.

From the same paper, fourth edition.

THE NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Some more light is thrown upon the army news in our special Washington despatches (Fourth Edition). The telegraph line connecting our depot with General McClellan's army was broken, Saturday, and hence, since that, we have nothing, and can have nothing from him directly. What happened afterwards, Saturday afternoon and Sunday, is among the things yet unknown here. The White House seems to have been abandoned in good order, with little loss on our part. The very anxious men and minds, who had been so eager to have this little "White House" turned into a hospital, will see that great matter is ended by the House being burnt up. $2,500 will build another as good a house, and $700 re-supply all the furniture.

What were General McClellan's intentions, after Sunday noon, are now to be guessed. The railroad, track, locomotive, are all now in Confederate hands—and General McClellan must either retreat, in order to live, upon James river, to get a fresh and better hold, by means of the gunboats, upon Richmond—or else to Yorktown and Hampton Roads. There are gunboats on both rivers, both Pamunkey and James rivers, which will protect his river flank. The army now, it is clear from this despatch, is to be supplied from James river, upon which, doubtless, General McClellan is marching, whether in retreat, or in the line of Fort Darling and Wilton, seven miles below Richmond, remains to be seen.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of June 30, says:

We do not know what to make of the thousand and one reports that come to us from the grand army in front of Richmond. The telegrams are all a *muddle*, and everybody is sorely perplexed. Mr. Seward has been run down all day, at the Astor, by anxious inquirers, but he says he is no wiser than the rest of us. The newspaper offices have been thronged from morning till night, and every telegraphic bulletin "from Craig" has been watched with an eagerness that bespeaks the anxiety of the public mind and the public heart. Down town among the Bulls and the Bears, the news produced a general "stampede." Everything is down.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The New York *Post*, of Monday afternoon, says:

An order was this morning received here from Washington for the despatch of two steamers to Yorktown, Virginia, suitable for the transportation of wounded men. The United States Quartermaster's Department has arranged for the immediate departure of the steamer Atlantic, now in this port. The Coatzacoalcos will, probably, be also despatched immediately.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Special Correspondence of the New York World.

FIELD OF BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND,
Friday, June 27.

The painful suspense in which the public have so long been held is at last in process of being relieved, and long ere this reaches you the fate of Richmond may be sealed.

The great battle which every one has been looking for has begun, and I doubt if your readers are more cool in reading and discussing the news than were our brave troops under the galling fire, and the brilliant strategy, which, not understanding, some of them construed into a defeat.

The fight of Wednesday, although great in itself, was a prelude to the tremendous fighting of the two subsequent days. As I said before, I will give you the facts without troubling you with my surmises.

I am not, of course, allowed to state all I know in reference to flank movements, and some strategical plans which will be known to you in ample time, and will probably be found out by the enemy full as soon as he wishes; but I will give you a plain narrative of the events which have happened. And now to sum up this introduction, in a word I will state that every regiment which was in the fight fought with a courage and hardihood unsurpassed—there can be no comparisons, for all did equally well. Nothing more can be said, and no further account can say less.

In the first place, you must distinctly understand the disposition of our forces. Gen. Fitz John Porter's corps, consisting of Gens. McCall's, Morell's and Sykes' divisions, and some reserve batteries, has been stationed on the opposite side of the Chickahominy from Richmond. As the main body of our army is on the side nearest Richmond, of course these troops were in a measure isolated from the rest of the army. In order to protect this force, which from its position forms the right wing, our lines have been extended to a great length, from Mechanicsville for several miles, to beyond Old Church.

About half-past twelve on Thursday the enemy made an attack on General Stoneman's force near Hanover Court-House, probably for the purpose of drawing off our attention from their real plan.

About two o'clock an immense force of Confederate infantry and cavalry, variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000, crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, not far from the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, and attacked the first brigade of General McCall's division, consisting of five Pennsylvania regiments, which were intrenched on a woody hill a little over a mile from Mechanicsville.

The brigade met them with great spirit, and, although the Confederates outnumbered them nearly ten to one, held them in check for nearly two hours, when our men were reinforced by the Second and Third brigades of McCall's division. As soon as these reinforcements arrived, the battle was renewed with great ardor. Our men were protected by earthworks and rifle-pits, from which the sharpshooters made fearful havoc in the Confederate ranks. Our artillery also caused great devastation, as the Confederates had to fight up hill, and the bullets and grape-shot mowed down their men like grass. Again and again they tried with the courage of desperation to make their way through the miry ground, but it was in vain, and about 9 o'clock in the evening the battle ceased. We remained masters of the ground.

A Confederate battery which was stationed across the river kept up a constant fire of shells, but did not do our men much damage, as their aim was poor. The 1st (Bucktail) Pennsylvania regiment, which was engaged on picket duty, lost a whole company, taken prisoners by the Confederates.

General McClellan came on the ground late in the afternoon, and his presence was hailed with delight by the troops. He sent word across the river that General McCall had repulsed the enemy and driven them back. At this news the whole army cheered vociferously, and kept it up till late in the night.

Our troops slept on their arms all night, and in the morning the fight was renewed. About seven o'clock the order was given to fall back without any *apparent* reason. This was much against the will of the Pennsylvania troops, who could not see the use of such a movement.

The troops fell back in perfect order and very slowly, occasionally burning some stores, etc. After a few miles had been passed in this retreat, bringing the Confederates almost within a semi-circle composed of our men, the retrograde movement ceased. Soon the enemy came slowly and cautiously through the woods, and in a short time a general engagement ensued.

The roar of cannon and musketry was terrific. Duryea's Zouaves lay on the ground for hours, picking off men with as much unconcern as if they were woodchucks. The galling fire of this brave band so annoyed the enemy, that they made an attempt to break through their line, but this was something which the Zouaves had no idea of allowing, and for about half an hour the fight was very fierce. Just before dark they made another attempt to break our lines, but without success. Since then, up to the time at which I write, there seems to be a lull.

Of course there cannot be even an approximating guess at our loss; it is variously estimated at from one to two thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. This, however, is all conjecture. Our loss of officers is very large, and shows how determinedly they led their commands to the fight.

The dead lie strewn over the field in every position which a sudden and violent death could cause. To-morrow's sun will rise on a fearful spectacle. As I sit writing by the flickering light, wounded men are being carried by, generally with brave composure. Some were cheerful, while occasionally one worse wounded than the others will utter a low, stifled groan.

CLERGYMEN OF NASHVILLE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, at the request of a large number of the Nashville clergy, had a conference with them the other day, in reference to an "order" from the former requiring them all to take the oath of allegiance. On entering the room the Governor shook hands familiarly with two or [illegible] the latter was the Rev. Mr. Elliott. Although of a religious turn of mind, and a respecter of the [illegible] in so influential a class meeting—one representing such diverse sectarian tenets. Perfectly composed, he entered into the midst of them, and said, "Well, gentlemen, what is your desire?"

Rev. Mr. Sehon—I speak but for myself, Governor; I do not know what the other gentlemen wish. My request is, that I may have a few days to consider the subject of signing the paper. I wish to gather my family together, and talk over the subject.

Gov. Johnson—How long a time will you require?

Rev. Mr. Sehon—My wife is at some distance, and my family having recently labored under a severe domestic affliction, I would, if you have no objection, Governor, have fourteen days allowed me for the purpose of gathering my family together.

Rev. Mr. Ford—That is not to be understood to be the request of all of us.

Rev. Mr. Sehon—Oh, no, Governor. We have been conversing on the subject, and I did not know but that it would be desirable to have a mutual [illegible] before we again met.

Rev. Mr. Howell—I did not understand the brother.

Rev. Mr. Kendrick—Nor I. We can come as well singly as together.

Rev. Mr. Saurie—I did not understand the proposition.

Rev. Mr. Sehon—It was a bare suggestion, and the object might have been misapprehended by the brethren.

Gov. Johnson—It seems to me that there should be but little hesitation among you, gentlemen, about this matter. All that is required of you is to sign the oath of allegiance. If you are loyal citizens you can have no reason to refuse to do so. If you are disloyal, and working to obstruct the operations of the Government, it is my duty, as the representative of that Government, to see that you are placed in a position so that the least possible harm can result from your proceedings. You certainly cannot reasonably refuse to renew your allegiance to the government that is now protecting you and your families and property.

Rev. Mr. Elliott—As a non-combatant, Governor, I considered that under the stipulations of the surrender of this city I should be no further annoyed. As a non combatant, I do not know that I have committed any act, since the Federals occupied the city, that would require time to take the oath required.

Gov. Johnson—I believe, Mr. Elliott, you have two brothers in Ohio?

Mr. Elliott—Yes, Governor, I have two noble brothers there. I have seen them but on occasional visits for thirty-four years. They have been good friends to me. They did not agree with me in the course I pursued in regard to secession.—But I have lived in Tennessee so many years that I have considered the State my home, and am willing to follow her fortunes. Tennessee is a good State.

Gov. Johnson—I know Tennessee is a good State; and I believe the best way to improve her fortunes is to remove those from her borders who prove disloyal and traitors to her interests, as they are traitors to the Government that has fostered and protected them. I think, Mr. Elliott, a visit to your brothers in Ohio will prove of service to you.

Rev. Mr. Elliott—I do not know whether I have been proven disloyal. I am no politician, and never attended but one political meeting, and never but once perpetrated a political joke.

Gov. Johnson—Perhaps not, sir. But by your inflammatory remarks and conversation, and by your disloyal behavior in weaning the young under your charge from their allegiance to the Government established by their fathers, you have won a name that will never be placed on the roll of patriots. A visit to the North, I repeat, may be of benefit to you. [Sensation.]

Rev. Mr. Kendrick, (after reading the oath)—I would like a few days' time before I sign this paper, Governor.

Gov. Johnson—How long do you require?

Rev. Mr. Kendrick—Just as you please, Governor. One, two or three days, or a week.

Gov. Johnson—A week from to-day?

Rev. Mr. Kendrick—Yes, Governor, say a week.

The other clergymen were inquired of in regard to the time they required to make up their minds, and it was generally agreed that they, within a week, would be prepared to either renew their allegiance or make preparations for their departure. This was the understanding with all the clergymen, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Elliott, with whom a time for a private interview was assigned by Governor Johnson.

THE SEQUEL.

By Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—At the special second Conference of Clergymen before Governor Johnson, all declined to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them were sent to the penitentiary, prior to their removal to General Halleck, for the purpose of being exchanged for Tennessee prisoners.

Correspondence of the New York World.

GENERAL HUNTER'S ARMY.

EVACUATION OF JAMES ISLAND—CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT HILTON HEAD.

HILTON HEAD, June 27—2½ o'clock P. M.—An order has just been sent to our troops on James Island to evacuate the place. All the steamers now here will soon sail to Stono river to bring the troops here.

The steamer Massachusetts, with mails, has just arrived off the bar, and will come up at high tide.

The people of certain sections of Ohio have become alarmed at the influx of fugitive slaves. The farmers are discharging their harvest hands and hiring the runaway negroes, who offer to work for less than half what is paid for white labor. Almost every county bordering on the Ohio river has its quota of fugitives.