





Forever float that standard she! Where breathe the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!

MISSING.—Our Brother, Sergeant James Pond, Co. A, 16th Michigan Infantry, has not been heard of since the engagement at Gaines Hill, June 27th. In the list of Chaplain Brockway, referred to in another article, he is reported as missing. He may be a prisoner and unaccounted for, but we fear the worst, knowing that he was not the man to sell his life cheaply, or stand still and be taken. Through his letters, which have appeared weekly in our columns for the last nine months, our readers have all made his acquaintance, and we feel that we have his sympathies in this hour of trial. We wait further news of his fate with the greatest anxiety.

The Late Battles.

The details of the late eight days battle before Richmond are too voluminous for our columns, and we have as yet been unable to get a condensed sketch that is satisfactory. The battle began on Wednesday, June 25th, and was continued daily—perhaps excepting Saturday—until, including Tuesday, July 1st. In our issue of the 27th ult. we gave the telegraphic report of the battle of June 25th—the first of the series, and in our last issue quite a full telegraphic report of the battles of Thursday and Friday, June 26th and 27th. In today's paper we give a detailed description of the great battle of Friday, June 27th, at Gaines Hill, and telegraphic sketches of the engagements of Sunday and Monday, June 29th and 30th, and Tuesday July 1st, with subsequent skirmishes.

There is no longer room to doubt that Gen. McClellan succeeded in accomplishing a pre-determined movement, a change of his base of operations to the James River, and that his falling back was not a defeat. This change of position, in the face of a largely superior force, is pronounced by all military critics a wonderful feat, and even Gen. McClellan's most determined slanderers are forced to applaud. It was not done, however, without heavy loss, not yet definitely determined, but estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The rebel loss is still higher,—as not less than 30,000, and as high as 75,000,—an evidence that our artillery did terrible execution. The rebel force engaged is put at full 200,000 and our own at not to exceed 95,000. Hereafter we shall give brief sketches of the most important of these series of engagements.

Seven Michigan Regiments participated in the recent engagements before Richmond, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 10th. The 1st, 4th and 10th were in the heavy engagements of Thursday, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, and suffered severely. In the First, Col. Roberts, reported killed in our last, was but slightly wounded in the hand, and has been continually on duty. Capt. Constock, a grand-son of the venerable Dr. O. C. Constock, formerly of this city—was killed, and Capt. Alcott, Hopper, Grummond, Turrop, and Wendell—see captions—wounded, one or two of them severely. Lieut. Egleston was severely wounded, with a large list of non-commissioned officers and privates, which shows that the noble First was in the thickest of the fray and fought like heroes.

The losses of the Second, Third, Fifth, and Seventh are not reported as large.

The Fourth did some brave fighting and was a heavy sufferer. The gallant Col. Woodbury was killed in the fight of July 1st. Capt. DePuy, of Co. K, was shot in the head in the engagement at Gaines Hill, June 27th. Capt. Rose, Co. A, late Principal of an academy for boys, at Monroe, was killed, and eleven of his pupils are reported dead and wounded. Capt. Spaulding was wounded; Lieuts. J. W. Beers and S. B. Preston were wounded and taken prisoners; Lieut. Joseph Smith lost a leg; and Lieut. Thos. Jones is reported mortally wounded. Adjutant Earl was also wounded. Capt. Randolph writes to R. J. Barry, Esq., of this city—see letter in another column—that the Regiment lost, killed, wounded, and missing 224. Company D, raised in this city, reports 7 killed, 11 wounded, and one missing. Company K, raised at Dexter, was a heavy sufferer.

The 16th Regiment—Col. Stockro's—was in nearly all the heavy engagements, and its loss is reported at 300. Col. Stockton was sick, but took the field with his regiment, and is reported wounded and a prisoner. The date of his capture is not given. Lieut. Col. Rowley was sick, and Maj. Welch, of our city, commanded the regiment after the loss of Col. Stockton. He is complimented very highly by the various New York reporters. Among the officers reported killed are Capt. Carr, and Fenner, and Lieut. Williams. Capt. Myers, Martin and Mott—the latter a graduate of the University—were wounded, also Lieuts. McGraw, Chandler, Loke and Eddy. Lieut. Rury was taken prisoner. The wounds of some of the officers are reported as severe. The action of the regiment is commended in all quarters.

Since the above was in type letters have been published in the Detroit Ad-

vertiser and Tribune from Chaplains Edwards, of the First, and Brockway, of the 16th.

Chaplain Edwards puts the loss of the First in the engagement of June 27th, at killed, 24; wounded, 93; and missing, 28. Subsequent losses 8 killed, and 30 wounded; making a total loss of 172.

Chaplain Brockway gives the loss of the 16th in the battle of June 27th as, killed, 24; wounded, 119; and missing 84. Losses in subsequent engagements to July 2d, 2 killed, 34 wounded. Total loss, 273. Chaplain Brockway was himself wounded in the left arm by a spent ball. Assistant surgeon Seely is missing.

APPOINTMENT.—We are gratified to state that W. Jesse Buchanan, for some time connected with this office has received the appointment of First Lieutenant in the 3d Michigan Cavalry, now in camp near Corinth.—Detroit Tribune.

Without calling into account the fitness of the above appointee, we must say that we have long thought that injustice is being done in the filling of vacancies in our regiments in the field by the appointment of civilians or outsiders.—There are certainly, in all the regiments which went from this State, non-commissioned officers and privates abundantly competent to fill any company office, and when vacancies occur by resignation, sickness or death these worthy men are entitled to promotion. Men have gone into the ranks who were well qualified in every respect to receive and hold commissions, and such men ought to be selected and promoted to the exclusion of outsiders. If the rule is once established, "once a private always a private," good and competent men will be compelled to wait outside the ranks for commissions, while adhering to a system of promotions which is an inducement for well qualified men to go into the ranks. Our appointing officers ought to hesitate long before they send a civilian to hold office in a regiment in the field.

Letter from Lieutenant Brown. CAMP MICHIGAN, EIGHTH REGIMENT, JAMES I. LADD, June 21, 1862.

A. R. HALL: DEAR SIR:—I am under the painful necessity of informing you that your son, EUGENE V. N. HALL, received a wound and was taken prisoner during the engagement with the rebels on this Island, on the 16th of this month. We, (the 8th Michigan and the 7th New York), charged on their fortifications which were very strong. We were not, as we should have been, supported in the charge by other regiments, and were consequently obliged to fall back, leaving our killed and wounded, the number of which was very great. The first flag of truce which was sent out reported but a small amount of our loss. We have since sent another which reports your son, together with others of our company, as being wounded. He is in the hospital at Charleston. The bearers of the flag of truce state that the officers are receiving the best of medical treatment; that the ladies of Charleston bring them in little delicacies, &c., and that they are very well treated.

EUGENE fought bravely! He was next to the Captain in mounting the parapets of the fort. The Captain was also wounded, but escaped being taken prisoner. EUGENE, while on the parapets was heard to say, "Take good aim, boys, and don't waste a shot!" He is a brave boy, always performing his duty well and never complaining. I miss him greatly, but am glad it is no worse.

I am Sir, Your Friend and Sympathizer, WILLIAM A. BROWN, Lieutenant Commanding Company H.

CONSOLIDATION.—The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune have been consolidated, and the result is the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune. Both morning and evening editions are to be published, and a new dress is announced as in preparation. The names of the new proprietors and editors are not announced in the first consolidated issue, but we judge that the control has passed into the hands of the Tribune firm. Financially we think the new arrangement a good one; politically we have nothing to say about it.

There is no truth in the report that Lieut. Thos. E. Morris, Adjutant of the 16th Michigan Infantry, was killed in the battle of June 27th. Chaplain Brockway's letter of July 2d leaves him safe, and his friends in this city have the same intelligence from other sources. He is a brave and gallant officer, and we are glad of his good fortune.

Gens. Heintzelman, Sumner, Keyes, Fitz John Porter, and Franklin were named by the President as brevet Brigadier-Generals in the regular army and Major-Generals of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field.

WM. PHELPS, Esq., of Detroit, State Allotment Commissioner, writes from Washington that the 2d and 3d Michigan Regiments have been consolidated into one; and that the 5th Regiment was also consolidated into two companies, and numbers but 100 effective men.

Gen. McClellan's first headquarters on the James River was the old family mansion of Benj. Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and grandfather of President Harrison. The buildings are now occupied for hospital purposes.

There was a very heavy rain storm on Monday, accompanied in some sections—especially along the river below this city—by large hailstones which damaged growing crops considerably.

Wool.—Wool has come in freely this week, and at about our last quotations, say from 42 to 48. There is yet a good deal in the hands of growers.

LETTER FROM CAPT. RANDOLPH.

Loss of the "Barry Guards."

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 4, 1862.

R. J. BARRY, DEAR SIR: It is with a sad heart that I write these few lines to you. Major, our family is now broken, and has left its bright upon us. Within the last 8 days we have lost from our regiment 224 as brave men as ever drew a trigger, including our gallant Colonel.—The loss from my company is as follows, viz:

KILLED. Charles Rice, Esq., Elmer E. Goodhue, Wm. P. Hufford, John F. Anderson, Eli H. Dean, Joseph L. Ward, Edwin K. Williams, of Lima.

WOUNDED. Charles Rouse, Daniel Rozell, Samuel Porterfield, Charles Walser, Harlow Woodard, Wm. Lynch, Robt. Cranston, Wm. Fryor, Michael McFadden.

MISSING. Martin V. Bryant.

The regiment lost in officers: Col. Woodbury, Capt. Rose, of Co. A, and Capt. DePuy, of Co. K, shot through the head.

Wounded—Capt. Spaulding, slightly; Lieutenants Jones, mortally; Beers, Co. K, Preston, Smith, lost his leg, and Gordon, Our Adjutant was slightly wounded in the knee, and is going home recruiting. I must try and fill my company up again to the standard. By the loss of our Colonel, and the sickness of the Lieutenant Colonel, the command of the regiment devolves upon me, and I am now acting Colonel of the regiment. I brought the regiment off the battle field, and was told by Gen. MORELL that it came off in better style than any other regiment.

BARRY, all my boys—with few exceptions—were heroes on those bloody days. Lieut. HALL had command of my company, and nobly did he perform his duty to his men, and brought them off in as good order as if they had been in dress parade. Goodhue, Anderson, Sheets, Clark, Richardson, Webster, and Savers, and all that were engaged fought like veterans. I never want better men, and the "Barry Guards" have not disgraced the name they bear; you can be proud of them, and when the history of this war is written up, you can then see what part the Fourth will have taken in this rebellion. You must excuse this hasty letter. There is ground enough to fill a volume, but the night is fast waning, and I must get some rest. This is the first night I have slept under a tent in eight days. The regiment lost everything except what they had on their backs, and the boys are sleeping around under the trees.

I am, Major, respectfully yours, JOHN M. RANDOLPH.

Death of Col. D. A. Woodbury. From the Advertiser Watchtower, July 7.

Intelligence of the death of Col. Dwight A. Woodbury, briefly announced in this paper Saturday afternoon, is confirmed. The dispatches received this afternoon, from the intelligence has spread a deep gloom over the whole community. Flags throughout the city, on receipt of the sad news on Saturday, were immediately placed at half-mast, and emblems of mourning appeared at the windows of Masonic Hall, and at the doors and windows of many places of business, and they have remained so since. The feeling everywhere, especially with all who knew Col. Woodbury intimately, is that of deep and lasting anguish, for no man of our community ever was regarded with more genuine brotherly affection than he. Having grown up here and lived here during all of his manhood, his generous, genial nature had attracted all his acquaintances to him with a strength scarcely inferior to the ties of consanguinity.

Col. Woodbury was killed in the sanguinary battle of Tuesday, July 1st, on the banks of the James River. By a singular coincidence, that day was his wife's birthday. He would have been thirty-five years old next December.—He was the first field officer of the Michigan military organization, to offer his services to the government, to sustain the constitution and the laws at a time when their violation was only threatened. His offer was accepted with thanks; nevertheless, when the First Regiment was organized, he was only offered the post of second in command, which he declined. He was then offered the command of the Fourth Regiment to be raised, which he accepted. We need not remind our readers of his indomitable perseverance and his success in organizing and drilling his regiment. There has not been a more efficient regiment in McClellan's army than the Michigan Fourth. Gen. McClellan has seemed to appreciate the regiment in this light, as when the Chickahominy was to be crossed for reconnaissance, the Fourth was selected for the important service, and in the performance, the regiment covered itself with glory.

In prompt response to the wishes of the people, Mayor Crosswell called a meeting on Saturday evening, which was held, and measures were adopted to bring his remains home and to pay proper respect to his memory. In answer to an inquiry of the committee appointed by the meeting, a dispatch was received from Judge Beaman yesterday, stating—"Colonel Woodbury is killed, but his body cannot be got now. Every effort will be made to procure it." John Adams is here. I will write you.

Mrs. Woodbury has been staying in Washington several months past. To her and a young daughter, the death of the Colonel comes with crushing weight. The father of Colonel Woodbury now resides in Iowa.

Successful Skirmishing.

CORINTH, Miss., July 6.

Official reports are just received of a brilliant cavalry affair near Booneville, Miss., on the 1st. Col. Sheridan, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments, 728 men, were attacked by parts of eight regiments of rebels, numbering 4,700, which he dispersed and drove back after seven hours of fighting. We lost forty-one killed, wounded and missing. The rebels' loss must have been great. They left sixty-five dead on the field. (Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

THE LATE BATTLES.

Eight days Fight!

Seven Michigan Regiments Engaged.

From the N. Y. Times.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT GAINES HILL.

THE MORNING.

At 8 o'clock Friday morning the sleepers were aroused, and a whisper passed from ear to ear that the enemy were on the move. The picket firing became more frequent, and it was evident that the rebels were preparing to renew the attack. Our men were again formed in battle array upon nearly the same ground occupied by them the preceding night, and everything was ready on our part to again defy the rebels.

That the rebels received strong reinforcements during the night was a fact not to be disputed, and the event was certainly not unexpected by us.—Intimations that the rebels intended to attack our right had been in circulation for a week, at least, and we had no reason to suppose that so important a movement would be attempted by a light force. The enemy came prepared not only to force us from the stream and the Mechanicsville road, but also to drive us across the Chickahominy. Later in the day the rebel force was estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand men. The force we brought to bear numbered 20,000. Of course, to hold our position against such fearful odds was an impossibility, and the next best thing had to be done.

At daybreak, finding the enemy was rapidly closing on our right flank, General Porter issued orders for the whole force to slowly fall back toward Gaines Hill.

This movement was conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, and had I not known the nature of the movement, it would have been impossible for me to decide whether the army was advancing toward or retreating from the enemy. No hasty demonstrations were made, and every gun-carriage and wagon held its place in the column. One accident only came under my notice, which was the breaking of the trail of one of the ammunition wagons. Extra horses were subsequently sent back, and the disabled wagon taken to the rear.

The rear of our column, as it marched toward Gaines Hill, was admirably protected by Robertson's U. S. Battery, Easton's Pennsylvania Battery, and the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously, as if he feared being decoyed into some trap. The firing was not rapid, and we lost but few men. Good order prevailed.

As the column moved forward toward the Chickahominy, the regiments in the advance wheeled into position, forming the left of the line, and the regiments following took positions to the center and right. The ground selected was well adapted to the purpose, it being a range of hills extending from a point near the Chickahominy to Coal Harbor. On the extreme left was the Chickahominy, then came a meadow, adjoining which was a succession of hills reaching to Coal Harbor. The front was lined most of the distance by woods. A ditch, in some places difficult to cross, extended through the woods and formed the infantry line of defense. The line of battle was about two miles in length.

On the enemy's right was the Chickahominy and a meadow, the same as on our left. Then came Gaines Hill, which had been our camping ground, at the left of which was another hill, the road to Coal Harbor separating the two. An elevated plain formed the extreme left.

If the rebels were in hopes of securing a vast amount of plunder, they were sadly disappointed. On the night of the 26th, orders were given to remove all the Commissary stores, for the important reason, that everything that transportation could be provided for, to the east side of the Chickahominy. That which could not be removed was to be burned and destroyed. All the wagons were brought into requisition, and the larger portion of the supplies were safely removed.—A considerable amount of Commissary stores belonging to Gen. Martindale's brigade was destroyed, also the tents and camp equipment belonging to Griffin's brigade. The rebels destroyed belonging to McClellan division was valued at several thousand dollars.

As has been previously stated, the rebel force was estimated to be 75,000 men. Our force consisted of Morell's, McClellan and Sykes' division, and Cook's cavalry brigade, numbering altogether about 20,000 men.

Our force was distributed as follows: General Mead's brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve troops on the extreme left and near the Chickahominy. General Butterfield's brigade, the left at the right of General Mead's brigade. General Martindale's brigade, the left joining General Butterfield's right. General Griffin's brigade, on the right of Gen. Martindale's.

The Division under command of Gen. Sykes at the right of Gen. Griffin's brigade. Gen. Reynolds' brigade of Pennsylvania reserve troops at the extreme right of the line, reaching to Coal Harbor.

Gen. Seymour's brigade of Pennsylvania reserve troops held a position in front of the center of the column, within supporting distance of the force in front.

General Cook's cavalry brigade took position in the rear of the extreme right. Robertson's United States Battery, of six pieces, Hart's United States Battery, of six pieces, Easton's Pennsylvania Battery, of four pieces, and Keyes' Pennsylvania Battery, of six pieces, took position in eminences at the left; Allen's Massachusetts Battery, of six pieces, Martin's Massachusetts Battery, of six pieces, Weeden's Rhode Island Battery, of six pieces, and Griffin's United States Battery, of six pieces, held positions in about the center. At the right were Tidball's, Weed's, and Carlisle's United States Batteries, a German Battery of four 20-pounders, and a battery attached to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

At 12 o'clock M., the rebels fired the first shot from a battery stationed on a hill in front of Dr. Gaines' house. It was a solid shot, and struck in the woods at the rear of Martindale's brigade, and between his advance and reserve columns. This shot was followed by several others before any of our batteries responded.

At 1 o'clock sharp skirmishing was heard in front of the center. By this we knew the rebels to be steadily advancing, and expected every moment to see them make their appearance on the brow of the hill before our line of defense. The firing became more rapid, but up to this time we had not heard any volleys.

The Fifth New York were in advance of the column acting as skirmishers, connected with them were the first to receive the enemy's fire.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Before the battle actually commenced, Gen. Newton's brigade crossed the bridge from the other side of the Chickahominy, and drew up in battle line on the left, and in advance of McClellan's troops. After remaining here for about one hour they crossed the bridge. I did not understand the object of the last movement, unless it was to assist the other brigades in case the rebels attacked them on that side of the river. In fact, the rebels had already commenced shelling Smith's force from their pieces on Gaines Hill, and we thought that within an hour's time a general battle would be raging.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

At about 1 o'clock our guns began to respond to those of the enemy. The skirmishers were already engaged in front of the center, and as they got to work along the whole extent of the line. The firing became more frequent as the enemy's pickets advanced. The skirmishers were at length called in and took their position in the line.

By far the heaviest battle in which the army of the Potomac has yet been engaged was now progressing. Little did we think as we stood two days previous in the midst of the army that it was so soon to meet with a reverse. The rebels came down from Richmond in tremendous force, and they fought with the desperation of madmen.

We had taken the precaution the preceding night to remove the siege guns on the right to the other side of the river, and then destroyed all the bridges above the one which crossed just at the rear of Smith's division.

I have no idea that it was originally designed by General McClellan to make a stand on the right side of the Chickahominy, but to quietly withdraw the force on that to the other side. We had thrown up but few earthworks, only two of which were on the Five 30-pounder guns were mounted on an earthenwork near Gaines' house, and five more 32-pound Rodman's were placed in position behind an earthenwork near Hogan's house.

On Wednesday he opened these guns on the enemy, keeping up the fire from 10 A. M. till late in the afternoon. The fire was directed to the rebel batteries on the bluff across the river opposite Gaines' house. This bluff was lined with open and masked batteries, and I believe that to have taken possession of the bluffs would have been a practical feat for the whole army. This was the strong point of the enemy, and he could have held it against terrible odds. During the fire of Wednesday we succeeded in dismounting one of the enemy's guns.

At 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the artillery on both sides were hotly engaged. The artillery in force had not yet got into fight, but not many minutes elapsed before they were engaged.

At one time we could not have had less than one of our brave men, and the enemy had as many, if not more. The roar of cannon was truly awful. Shells were bursting in every direction, and a dense cloud of smoke covered the entire field.

The enemy now advanced in columns towards our center. Martindale's brigade stood firmly to receive the charge, as also did the Fifth New York Zouaves, who were on the right of Martindale.—The rebels were repulsed, but at the loss of numbers of our brave men. Hundreds of the rebels were seen to fall, but their places were quickly filled by others.

Failing to break our line at the first attempt, the rebels sent up a large force to the right, for the purpose of turning our flank. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of position.

When the enemy had advanced to within about three hundred yards of our batteries, our guns opened with canister and grape. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels were compelled to withdraw. Not only did the artillery do good execution on this occasion, but also the infantry, who kept up a constant fire.

It was now three o'clock, and during the hour following there seemed to be a lull in the terrible conflict. The enemy was apparently bringing down reinforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force already exceeded ours by over 50,000 men.

We should find it indispensable to have a larger force. Accordingly, Gen. Sigoum's division crossed the river at Grapevine Bridge, and proceeded to the right of the line. French's and Meagher's brigades subsequently crossed over the same bridge and took positions further to the left.

The enemy had made two charges and was repulsed in both. It was now approaching 5 o'clock, and the enemy was preparing to make a charge on the left wing of this portion of our force. With this view he seemed to have concentrated the larger portion of his force on the hill directly opposite Gaines' house. He had been largely reinforced by the fresh troops, and seemed determined to make one more vigorous effort to break our line. The rebels descended Gaines Hill six columns deep, and in compact order. This mass of men gave our artilleryists on the left a splendid opportunity for practice, and when the proper time arrived, a deadly rain of shot and shell was poured upon them. An immense weight of canister and grape was thrown among them, and hundreds of their number were seen to bite the dust. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they came toward our left.—General Butterfield, with uplifted hat, passed from one end to the other of his brigade, cheering and encouraging his men, calling on them to fight like soldiers.

The enemy's General Butler, who had during the whole engagement ridiculed the admiration of every one who saw him. The presence of Gen. Martindale among his men seemed to inspire them with double zeal, and they fought like men who were fighting for the noble cause of country. Every man stood at his post resolved to do his utmost to repel the enemy.—Volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels pointed their guns toward the center, which thinned them out to an alarming extent. After a while, the superior number of the rebels also began to tell, and it became evident that our troops would soon be obliged to give way. The troops under command of General McClellan were nearly exhausted, having been in the battle of the preceding day, and having passed the night without sleep. Our men fought well,

but they could not do impossibilities.—One man could not contend against three, and came out the winner. The left wing began to fall back. The center and right of the column were necessarily forced to do the same, and our entire line commenced retreating toward the river. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment and with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks.

The horses attached to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently many of the pieces had to be abandoned. Teamsters and ambulance drivers began to whip up another Bill Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping helter skelter, and confusion among the infantry would have taken place, had not the officers leveled their pistols, and threatened to shoot the first man that ran.

But to contend longer was useless.—We had lost our position, and all attempts to rally the men for the time were vain. The command for the troops to retire in order across the Chickahominy was given, and the regiments commenced moving in that direction. It was nearly dark. The fight had been desperate, and the enemy did not seem inclined to press hard.

With the assistance of the reinforcements previously mentioned another line of battle was formed, about half a mile in the rear of the first position. The object, however, was more for the purpose of covering the retreat than for renewing the contest. The battle was ended.

Throughout the day Gen. Porter was upon the field, and gave his commands in a manner as cool and definite as if the spectacle before him was nothing but a game at football. The disaster cannot be attributed to inefficient officers or cowardly men, but simply to the fact of our being overpowered in numbers.

THE HOSPITALS. Three buildings, the only ones on the field, were used as hospitals. Late in the afternoon the wounded commenced to be brought in by the dozens. All the skill that surgeons possessed was employed in sorting their wounds. The accommodations were not ample, and, in fact, they scarcely ever are on the field of battle.—All that could be done was done.

The Battle of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 7 TRINITY ISLAND, July 7.

The following is an account of the battle fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the fifth, sixth and seventh days of the engagement:

On Sunday morning the corps of Gen. Sumner and Gen. Franklin were left in the works at Fair Oaks with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and orderly trains on the way to James River. They had barely left their position and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike when the rebels discovered the movement and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force. So rapidly did the rebels approach that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them.

The enemy advanced to the attack about 2 o'clock which was promptly met by our men. The fighting was hard, and as dark during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing solid masses to within a short distance of our artillery. The effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds.

At dark the enemy was repulsed and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one and a half miles above Savage's Station.

Thisthat this battle was in progress on the important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of twelve cars under a full head of steam was run overboard. All the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores unable to be moved, were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores. The large house at the station and the adjoining grounds which were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, were left under the care of our Surgeons, with all the necessaries at hand for their comfort. They numbered about 700, and are now in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated under cover of the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day of the battle, was as follows: General Smith's division, supported by General Egley's brigade, occupied the right of the line, and was able to collect so far. If I learn of more, I will inform you.

Col. Grosvenor, of the 7th, wished me to take charge of the money sent by his regiment to their friends. Communication with the White House was cut off, and under his direction went the transportation train, while Sedgwick's and Kearney's divisions were left to bring up the rear. I procured a horse, and came on with the train, reaching the White House on the 11th.

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Col. Stockton, of Michigan. Gen. Merd., of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded. Gen. Burns was wounded in the face.

General Sumner and General Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field.

General McClellan was soon to fall from his horse during the battle, and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known.

General Golesig, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed.—Captain Canlies, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, was also killed. Colonel Pratt, of the Thirty-first New York, was wounded in the face.

The army is now encamped on high rolling ground on the banks of the James River, fifteen miles from Richmond.—The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves.

The Commissioner of General feels confident of successfully meeting any attempt the enemy may make upon him in his present position.

The reinforcements the rebels received from Beauregard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken during the battles belonged to Beauregard's army.

FROM OUR MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.

Their Losses in the Late Battle.

Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune

Fortress Monroe, July 1, 1862. I have just arrived on the gunboat Stepping Stone, from Carter's Landing, on the James River, above City Point. We have brought down about four hundred and sixty wounded men from the army, the most of whom were wounded in the battle of Friday last, and in Porter's Division, which has suffered terribly. The 3d and 16th Michigan regiments have slept in death, and many bear the marks of the severity of the trial through which they were put. My own health and the severity of travel through which I have passed must make my remarks short.

In the battle of Wednesday Hooker's and Kearney's divisions were engaged. The 5th and 2d were in part but suffered no loss. The 2d was on picket duty, and the 5th was called in about 6 o'clock to support some other regiment. The 3d and 16th Michigan regiments, and all were under arms from 7 1/2 A. M. to 8 P. M. Lieut. Col. Stevens, of the 3d, came very near losing his life from a shell, a part of which I have with me.

In the battle of Friday afternoon across the Chickahominy, we suffered, our troops driving back the rebels three times, when they were relieved by the 12th regulars, who did not stand three minutes, when they broke and ran, leaving the company of the 1st, 4th, and 16



