

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1862.

NO 26

The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair and delightful peace
Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1862.

CONFEDERATE CANDIDATES TO RE- PRESENT WAKE COUNTY IN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

We place at the head of our columns to-day the names of the gentlemen who will be voted for as candidates for seats in the next Legislature by the Confederate party of Wake county. These gentlemen are too well known in this county to need a word of endorsement from us. They are known as true Southern men, devoted to the interests and rights of their State and the interests and rights of the Southern Confederacy. As such they will be elected.

MUTINY AMONG THE TROOPS.

We have information, derived from sources here, that six North Carolina regiments refused to go into the battle of Fair Oaks, and that these regiments are now under a strong guard in Richmond. This corresponds with the statements made by the North Carolinians who, it is said, allowed themselves to be made prisoners at Hanover Court House, that the soldiers of the old North State were tired of helping to bolster up a rebellion for which they had no sympathy. (!)

The above paragraph is taken from a number of the New York Herald. Of course it is as infamous a falsehood as even Bennett ever told. So far from any of the North Carolina troops having mutinied and refused to fight at the battle of the Chickahominy, it is now a part of history that they fought with unsurpassed gallantry—a fact which is fully attested by the number of those killed and wounded.

Why is it that the Northern papers and people look more steadily to North Carolina for manifestations of disaffection to the Southern Confederacy than to any other State belonging to it? The answer is plain. The domestic dissensions initiated, fomented and fanned by the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, for his own miserable individual purposes, have produced a profound impression at the North that many of the people of this State desire to return to the Federal Union. There are two Yankee papers now published in the State—one at Newbern and another at Washington. These papers greedily snap up everything that looks like a want of harmony among the people, and dispatch it to the North, where it is trumpeted forth as a most cheering sign that the work of bringing North Carolina back to the Federal Union is progressing most favorably. Thus are the Yankees stimulated to renewed and unceasing efforts to secure to the Federal Government the fabled it once had in this State. Their "calculation" is, that if they can once get back North Carolina—a State situated in the very heart of the Southern Confederacy—they will have a fulcrum on which they can work their levers for the "coercion" back into the Union of the other States of the Confederacy.

Now we ask if, in the face of these facts—in the face of this signal and irrefutable proof of the injurious effects which the present unhappy division in this State is having, not only upon North Carolina, but upon the great, the holy Cause of the entire Southern Confederacy—Col. Vance will longer permit his name to be used as an instrument of exciting bitter fraternal strife at the moment when those who will come among us "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," threatening our utter extermination as a people, or our subjugation as a race, are thundering at our very gates? On the contrary, will he not "rise to the height of the great" and patriotic "argument" which every true lover of his State and country will address to him, to withdraw his name from this canvass, and thus, by "throwing oil on the troubled waves," dissipate the hopes and blast the expectations of the damnable Yankees and the vile traitors within our borders? If he will, old women and young, old men and young, "will rise up and call him blessed," and when "halcyon peace" shall resume her benign sway in our land, the highest honors which a grateful people can bestow will be his.

In urging Col. Vance to pursue this course, we assure him that we are preaching what we would practice, for as surely as there is a God above us to whom we must one day answer for the truth of what we assert, we would, were we in the place of Col. Vance, retire from this canvass, and save the State from its evil effects.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.—The facts about the evacuation of Corinth are beginning to be known at the North, in spite of Halleck's dispatches. The *Eaton (O.) Register* says: "Corinth was like unto Manassas. It is not only had Quaker guns, but stuffed soldiers. Wooden artillery yawned from the embrasures, and scores of men stood upon the parapets. While these stood guard, the great army of the Southwest, with all its immense stores, stole quietly, unobservedly away."

THE REV. MR. PELL AND THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Our "Conservative" neighbor of the Raleigh Standard is in the sorest and most unenviable of moods. Compared with his temper at this time, verjuice would taste like molasses candy. As to making him enjoy a bit of fun or humor, you might as well expect to make an owl split its sides with laughter, or to breathe with smiles the face of an hyena. Why, gentlemen, he will not

Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable. Because the other day we addressed a funny article, which we took from the Richmond Whig, with a few jocular remarks, which everybody but the crab-apple of the Standard took as they were meant, to the Rev. Mr. Pell, the Standard charges us with making a blasphemous attack on that gentleman and the Methodist denomination, of which he is a worthy minister. Just see how like an old woman the great "Conservative" rants and scolds:

We are at a loss to account for this unprovoked attack upon Mr. Pell, and we can attribute it only to the unfathomable, impenetrable, untraceable malice of our neighbor. His bearing towards Mr. Syme has always been kind and respectful; and he has earnestly requested us not to take any notice of this and other attacks upon him, being willing to bear them in silence and as patiently as he can; but we feel that we owe it to him, to the Church of which he is a worthy Minister, and to ourselves, to enter our protest, as we have done, against the unjust, and, we fear, malignant assault which has been made upon him and his Church by the Register.

We have too much respect for the brains of our readers to disclaim any intention of making an "assault" either on Mr. Pell or on the church of which he is a minister. If there is a man in or out of North Carolina as enough to believe us to be foolish and wicked enough to be capable of such an act, his opinion is to us a matter of the most profound indifference.

But we crave to know long it has been that "Conservative" Holden has been so chary and sensitive of the character of the Methodist church? He was for some years a member of that church attending upon its class-meetings and its worship, and in all respects in full communion with it. Why did he leave it? Did he "secede" from it "at will," or for cause? Or was he "coerced" out of it? The fact is he was in the church, and the inquiry is, now that he sets up as its champion, how he got out of it? He must have got out by "secession at will," or for cause, or by "a coercion" which he could not resist. These are the only three conceivable ways in which he could have got out. He may not, as his fortunes advanced in the world, have relished its simple and humble mode of worship; or he may have found fault with its discipline; or, on mature reflection, objected to some of its doctrines; or, lastly, he may have been "coerced" out. If the latter was the cause of his ceasing to be a member of the Methodist church, we humbly submit that he has done to the Methodist church what we never did—"brought reproach upon it."

In conclusion, we remark that we should have made no allusion to the connection of the Editor of the Standard with the Methodist Church, had he not, in a spirit of the vilest demagoguism, stood forth as its champion, and charged us with making a blasphemous assault upon it—a blasphemous assault upon a Church which we hold in the highest respect, and a Church which years ago, outraged by Northern fanaticism, abolitionism, intolerance and tyranny, "seceded" from all ecclesiastical "union" and connection with the pestilent Yankees. So, if the Standard's "withers" are wrong, it has itself to thank for it.

The Confederacy really needs for Governors, and commanders such men as Beauregard, Price, Jackson, Hill, Stuart, and Zeb Vance, of Buncombe.—*Greensboro Patriot*.

Having had, from the time of our earliest acquaintance with him, a hearty liking for "Zeb Vance, of Buncombe," and knowing his acute sense of the ludicrous—that sense which has made him such an inimitable joker, and contributed so much to his popularity—we can well imagine how cruelly he will be annoyed at finding himself ranked by his superserviceable, but most inappreciative friend of the Greensboro Patriot in the same category with "such men as Beauregard, Price, Jackson, Hill and Stuart"—the men whose names are gloriously and immortally identified with this war, by deeds which will have a world-wide fame. But, interceding for the Greensboro Patriot, we tell the gallant Colonel that its Editor "meant well"—that his "fantasy was not of the heart, but of the head," and that if he—the gallant Colonel—has been placed in a most ludicrous contrast, he must forgive the writer for the sake of his motive.

We would not give "a maravedi" for a man who cannot on occasion do a good natured thing, just as we have done above.

"MAJOR GENERAL LIAR." The Petersburg Express calls Halleck a "Major General Liar." McClellan being a liar of a higher grade, is a Lieutenant General Liar.

"GOD'S PROVIDENCE IN WAR."

A Sermon delivered by Rev. J. W. Tucker, to his congregation in Fayetteville, May 16th, 1862.

We have derived great pleasure from a perusal of the discourse above mentioned. It is precisely such a sermon as a true-hearted and pious Southern Pastor should have delivered in this period of momentous exigency. While we say this, we are very sure that our "Conservative" neighbor of the Raleigh Standard will dissent from our opinion, and characterize the discourse as a "political sermon." By the way, what clergyman was the Standard hitting at, when it said, with the emphasis of italics, that Mr. Pell "never preached political sermons?" Was it the minister who some time since preached a sermon which trod so heavily on the corns of the growlers and croakers that the Editor of the Standard, on being informed of its character, remarked that he never did believe that Mr. — had any true religion?

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

We have received from Messrs. Sterling & Campbell, of Greensboro, "Our Own Primer" and "Our Own Second Reader," being a portion of a series of North Carolina School Books now being prepared and published by these highly educated, intelligent and patriotic gentlemen. The publishers state that the publication of the First Reader has been unavoidably delayed, but that it will be issued in a very short time. These publications will be followed during the year by a Third, Fourth and Fifth Reader. The price of the Primer is 10 cents, and the Second Reader 40 cents.

The South has heretofore been almost entirely dependent upon the North for school books, and we are rejoiced that an earnest effort is being to render ourselves independent of them in this as well as in every other respect. The authors of these books being old and accomplished teachers, highly intelligent and thoroughly educated, we doubt not that their productions will prove all that the teachers of the children in our State can desire. An excellent teacher to whom we submitted the above books for examination says: "I think both the Primer and Reader well adapted to minor classes, and worthy of introduction in our schools generally."

From the Iradell Express.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD HOLD- DEN EXPOSED.

"The truth is, Mr. Johnston has interests and sympathies with South Carolina as well as North Carolina. He has a residence in Charlotte; but he is the President of a South Carolina Railroad, and has his office and transacts his business in Columbia. Only about fifteen miles of his road are in this State."

In the above the Standard has told the truth only in part for the purpose of painting off a gross deception. We thank the Standard for referring to the subject.

Before the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad was built, the people of more than twenty counties in North Carolina, from the South Carolina to the Virginia line, and between the county of Davidson and the blue ridge, including more than one fourth of the State, and a most productive region, were compelled to wagon their products (such as could afford that kind of transportation) to Columbia, Camden, Coker, and other remote markets, a distance of several hundred miles, and to it great disadvantage. Their family supplies were transported home in the same way.—Wm. Johnston and other enterprising gentlemen of Mecklenburg, conceived the idea of building a railroad from Charlotte to Columbia, which should, besides building up a good market town in this portion of the State, convenient to all our farmers, afford cheap and easy transportation to the seaports upon the Southern sea-coast, from Charleston to New Orleans. Without any aid from North Carolina, or taxing our people, the Road was built, and its benefits have been of incalculable value to the people in the large section above named. At that time, the N. C. Railroad had not been thought of, and the people of more than one fourth of the State was landlocked or shut in, until the Charlotte and Columbia Road was built. There was no incentive to industry and the resources of the West could not be developed. In fact, only about fifteen miles of this Road are in North Carolina, but that was not the fault of Mr. Johnston. But what has Mr. Johnston since done, which the Standard has failed to tell, nevertheless the people know it already. Within two years Mr. Johnston has built a Railroad connecting with the South Carolina Road from Charlotte to Statesville, near 50 miles in length, at a cost of not more than four hundred thousand dollars, without a dollar of State aid, or taxing the people, in the midst of a furious war. This is a work which no other man in the State could have performed. And its benefits will put millions of dollars in the pockets of the people of the West, hereafter, and continue through all time. Is this not doing for the prosperity and honor of the State? Is this not statesmanship? None but blockheads or knaves, will deny it!

But return to the South Carolina Road, which, according to the Standard, compromises Mr. Johnston as a true North Carolinian. But for this Road, how could hundreds and thousands of soldiers have been passed to Virginia, and the vast military stores for the defence of the South? It is a great National high-way of the largest importance to the Confederate Government as well as to the people of this State—and Mr. Johnston and his associates who built the road, are deserving of the gratitude of the country, and of North Carolina, they say.

Well, I doubt the Standard's candidate, Col. Vance, desires to serve his State the best he can, but what has he ever done for her? The Standard cannot point to a single monument, except his speeches, which are well enough in sound. Col. Vance resides West of the Blue Ridge, and no doubt he is a stockholder in one or two "short railroads" that are designed to run into South Carolina, and for that, we will give him credit, as South Carolina's better market for the products of her section. Col. Vance is a gallant soldier, and for that we honor him, as well as for many other good qualities of head and heart. We deeply regret that he affiliates with a journal so corrupt as the Standard.

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FOR THE REGISTER.
MR. SYME: Is a man who for years has been basking out of the public crib, by which means he has amassed a large fortune—built a large and elegant mansion, and decorated it with costly and cushioned furniture, takes his evening rides in a premium carriage, drawn by a premium pair of horses, and who, in the spring time, rubs the velvet from his horse on a beautifully carved post in his front porch, a Stallholder?

Again, Mr. Holden says in his paper of the 25th inst. that he had done more for and said more for the Southern Confederacy than the Editor of the Register ever did. In one respect it will be universally conceded that he has. But if he means that he has said more, and done more for the good of the Southern Confederacy, I would like to know why it is that the Yankee Northern *Register*, New York Herald, and New York Times quote from the Standard instead of the Register? And why it was that the Yankee officer who went with his soldiers to Dr. Thomas D. Warren's farm in Chowan Co., and stole his meat in his presence, should have told Dr. Warren that he had the Standard in his pocket to prove that this State had gone back into the Union, that the Government had demanded of the President the traitor Reapers, and that Gov. Clark had notified the President that he would furnish no more troops? when, if Mr. Holden be correct, he could have shown stronger proof from the columns of the Register. If this is a sensible inquiry, will you please give a proper explanation.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Columbus (Ga.) *San* has an editorial reviewing the position of affairs in East Tennessee, which we copy, inasmuch as, in the whirl of stirring events near home, the more distant fields of operation have to some extent been lost sight of.

It is now quite evident that the enemy are about to put into execution their long threatened march upon East Tennessee. From the best information we can gather of the situation of affairs in that section, we take it that fighting will soon commence there in earnest. The Yankees already have possession of Sequatchie Valley, a productive and stock raising country, and have a force of perhaps not less than 5,000 men in Knoxville Valley, a portion of country still more important to us as it is in the way of provisions. But the great valleys of the Tennessee, Hiwassee, Holston, and French Broad rivers, are still in possession of our troops, and can, we have reason to hope, be held against almost any force that may assail them. We think it altogether probable that Cumberland and Wheeler's and Big Creek Gaps, will be evacuated, if indeed they have not been already, and that our force will make a stand at Chattanooga, Kingston, and Bean's Station, in order to keep the enemy North of Walling Ridge and the Clinch Mountains. This, we feel confident, can be done successfully with the force now under Gen. Smith's command, which cannot be less than 30,000 men. There are, besides this force, which is a low estimate, several efficient guerrilla bands, among which that of the famous Morgan is the most conspicuous. The line of defence, should it be adopted, will save to us about three fourths of the territory of East Tennessee, including Jonesborough, Greenville, Knoxville, Athens, Cleveland, Chattanooga, and the line of railroad from the latter place to the Virginia line.

The part of East Tennessee thus defended is one of the most productive and healthy regions of country in the Confederate States. It contains, even now, bacon, corn, and flour, in great abundance. Nearly every farmer has bacon to sell, and which can be bought at not exceeding twenty-seven cents per pound. It is one of the finest wheat countries in the South, and we have it from good authority that the wheat crop in that section this year will fall but little short of the average crop, particularly in the upper counties. There is, perhaps, at this time, more hogs and cattle in the thirty-one counties of East Tennessee than in the whole State of Georgia, and upon this account, there were no other consideration, that section should be defended at any cost.

While it is true that the majority of the voting population in East Tennessee is deeply tinged with Toryism, it is equally true that some of the most staunch Southern men, and many of our ablest military leaders, are East Tennesseans. There is one fact in connection with this disloyal section not generally known. Nearly every man and boy capable of bearing arms, who were advocates of separate State action, are now in the Southern army, and although the conscription act is not in force there, they have joined for the war. In addition to this, there are, to our certain knowledge, not less than one third of the original "Union" men now in that section—the ultra having joined Lincoln in Kentucky—many of the more moderate have changed their views since Lincoln's free negro policy was promulgated in November, and cordially to take any part in the contest of arms, are content to remain at home, cultivating their farms, and make something to support the army.

THE MISSISSIPPI FRONTIER.

Intelligence from the Mississippi frontier appears to imply a design on the part of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the State of Mississippi. He has already invested Holly Springs, and, at last accounts, were preparing for a movement on Oxford, having advanced in force on the Tallahatchie river. The occupation of Memphis has given him extraordinary facilities for almost daily reinforcements of men and supplies, and for the preparation of expeditions to penetrate the heart of the South.

There is no doubt that the State of Mississippi is at present formidably menaced. It may be safely assumed, from the demonstrations that the enemy have already made, that he intends to march down upon Grenada, and perhaps expects there or Jackson to make with a column ascending and descending the Mississippi and landing at Vicksburg, which is our last river defence. Such a movement would be a formidable one; and the prominent part that Mississippi has borne in the controversy, which preceded and precipitated the war, would, no doubt, make her conquest peculiarly gratifying to the Yankees.

There is, at least, one piece of intelligence from the Mississippi frontier, upon the truth of which we may rely. It is that Halleck has no idea of pursuing Beauregard's army on the line of their march. If the expeditions into East Tennessee and into the State of Mississippi are serious, as they certainly appear to be, a considerable portion of his forces will be divided. He will have the advantage, however, of drawing numerous recruits from the starving hordes of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, who are easily persuaded that the rebellion is very nearly crushed, and are eager to rush in at the division of the spoils.—*Richmond Examiner*.

FOR THE REGISTER.

HEAD QUARTERS 4th N. C. TROOPS, NEAR RICHMOND, JUNE 32d, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to communicate through your columns the following list of wounded, belonging to "Branch Brigade," who were captured in the engagement at Hanover C. H., Va., May 25th, 1862, and are yet prisoners with the enemy:

Pepp Burgess, Lithum's Battery, wounded in left temple and eye.
Marlin Moser, Co. B, 7th N. C. Regt., compound fracture of left thigh.
Thos. T. Robeson, Co. E, 12th Regt. N. C. T., wounded in left side.
Lewis W. Hedgcock, Co. I, flesh wound of right thigh.

The following belong to the 18th Regt. N. C. Troops:

Lieut. Geo. A. Johnston, Co. A, perforating wound of thorax, considered a mortal wound.
Geo. D. Hackerman, Co. A, flesh wound right leg.
Moses Williams, 2nd Co, flesh wound right leg.
Wallace W. Long, Co. C, flesh wound right thigh.

Wm. D. Rhodes, Co. C, wounded in abdomen.—Died June 9th.

Jas. M. Sherrell, Co. D, compound comminuted fracture right leg, amputation performed. Last seen June 17th, not expected to survive.
Thos. Capt. Co. D, perforating wound of chest. Seen last June 17th, in dying condition.

Bunyan Stansall, Co. D, compound comminuted fracture right leg, amputation below knee; doing well June 18th at Fort Monroe.
Arch. B. Brooks, Co. E, penetrating wound of thorax.

G. W. Malpas, Co. E, right shoulder and breast.—Died June 15th.

Enos Tant, Co. E, flesh wound left thigh.
Wm. H. McNeal, Co. F, flesh wound of foot.
Sam. Wright, Co. F, flesh wound in back.
Lewis Caplin, Co. F, wound left knee joint, right amputated. Died June 13th.

Corporal Sam King, Co. G, compound fracture of right leg, amputation below knee. Died June 11th.

John Wm. Tedder, Co. H, flesh wound left thigh.

Albert Rinaldi, Co. K, flesh wound left thigh.

The following of 28th Regt. N. C. Troops:

Capt. Thos. Epperson, Co. E, flesh wound left leg.

Lieut. J. H. Cornelius, Co. F, compound fracture of right thigh.

33rd Regt. N. C. Troops:

John Guy, Co. A, fingers of right hand injured and amputated.

The following of 37th Regt. N. C. Troops:

L. A. Cox, Co. A, compound fracture of right thigh.

B. C. Caldwell, Co. A, perforating wound of brain through right eye. Died June 11th.

Sergt. Wm. Thurler, Co. A, right knee joint.

Geo. Craven, Co. A, right knee joint wounded, thigh amputated. Died June 12th.

Robt. Gentry, Co. A, perforating wound of chest.

M. V. Mullis, Co. A, left thigh and testicle.—Died of tetanus June 9th.

Jas. Cardell, Co. F, right thigh, flesh wound.

Parson Thorne, Co. H, wound of left cheek.

E. T. Clemmer, Co. H, perforating wound of chest. Died June 16th.

R. D. Rutledge, Co. H, flesh wound left leg.

John B. Nicholson, Co. I, flesh wound left shoulder.

D. W. Stinson, Co. I, wound in left side.

M. D. Parsons, Co. K, flesh wound right thigh.

Corp. Wm. Walker, perforating wound of abdomen. Died June 2nd.

The above list of wounded was in my charge, within the lines of the enemy. They have all been removed to Fort Monroe. It may be encouraging to relatives of the wounded, and is due the enemy to state, that all Confederate wounded are kindly treated and well cared for, all receiving alike accommodation and attention. No preference is shown in favor of the Federals. In this respect at least, our foes conform to the usages of civilized warfare.

J. F. SHAFFNER,
Surgeon U. S. A.,
33rd Regt. N. C. Troops.

State papers will confer a favor by copying.

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippi, of the 18th, has received intelligence that Gen. Bradford was not killed at Holly Springs as reported, but captured and paroled by the enemy. On the 18th the enemy arrived in force at the Tallahatchie river, only thirteen miles from Oxford, Miss., and were there met by Col. Shelby with 600 infantry, when a sharp engagement took place across the river. The Federals were held in check for several hours, and it was thought our reinforcements would arrive at the scene of action in time to drive them back.

THE RICHMOND LINES—AN IMPOR- TANT MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY.

We have information of an important movement of the enemy on the front of our lines about Richmond. It appears from such intelligence as we have of this movement that McClellan has made an important change of his front, so as to cover Hanover Court House, and has retired the bulk of his forces from the extreme right of our position. A brigade of General Longstreet's division on the right advanced yesterday several miles into the country, without finding any signs of the enemy.

The incidents of any firing on our lines yesterday are unimportant. Public attention is, however, again strained by the expectation of a general action excited yesterday evening by various rumors.

The report of Burnside's army advancing upon Weldon North Carolina, as we indicated yesterday, is an unmitigated fiction of newspapers of the sensation order; and there is the best reason to believe that at least three fourths of the army of this Yankee general have been added to McClellan's forces, and are now on the line investing Richmond.

In the meantime, it is known that McClellan has drawn large accessions to his forces from the Yankee army of occupation in Norfolk and Portsmouth. In the latter city we are informed that there is but one regiment doing the duty of occupation, and that is composed of raw militia, all the disciplined troops having been marched off to swell McClellan's numbers, preparatory to the approaching contest in the vicinity of this city.

Richmond Examiner, of Wednesday.

EXTENSIVE HANGING.—Seven bridge burners were executed near Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th inst. Arrangements had been made for them all to be swung off at the same time, but two of the ropes breaking, the men fell to the ground instead of into eternity. But these two were quickly brought to their feet, new ropes adjusted to their necks, and an end at once put to their earthly career.

HALLECK'S MISREPRESENTATIONS— BEAUREGARD'S REPLY.

We copy from the *Mobile Evening News* the communication of Gen. Beauregard, to which brief allusion has been made through the medium of the telegraph. It will be seen that the opinions heretofore expressed with regard to the fidelity of Gen. Halleck's dispatches are fully sustained by this straightforward statement.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, JUNE 17th, 1862.

Gentlemen: My attention has just been called to the following dispatch (published in your issue of yesterday) of Major-General Halleck, commanding enemy's forces, which—coming from such a source, is most remarkable in one respect—that it contains as many misrepresentations as lines:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

"HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy back. His army reports 15,000 prisoners and 400,000 captured from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured.

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could. We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

Major-General Halleck.

Gen. Pope did not "push hard" upon me with 40,000 men, thirty miles from Corinth, on the 4th inst., for my troops occupied a defensive line in rear of "Twenty Mile Creek," less than 25 miles from Corinth, until the 8th inst., when the want of good water induced me to retire at my leisure to a better position; moreover, if Gen. Pope had attempted, at any time during the retreat from Corinth, to push hard upon me, I would have given him such a lesson as would have checked his ardor; but he was careful to advance on after my troops had retired from each successive position.

The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, doing much credit to the officers and men under my orders, and must be looked upon in every respect by the country as equivalent to a brilliant victory.

Gen. Pope must certainly have dreamed of having taken 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms; for we positively never lost them; about one or two hundred stragglers would probably cover all the prisoners he took, and about five hundred damaged muskets all the arms he got; these belonged to a convalescent camp (four miles south of Corinth) evacuated during the night, and were overlooked on account of the darkness. The actual number of prisoners taken during the retreat was about equal on both sides, and they were but few.

Major-General Halleck must be a very credulous man indeed to believe the absurd story of the arrival of Col. Elliott's train on a railroad "not sufficient to make 'Beauregard, frantic' and ridiculous" especially when I expected every moment to hear of the capture of his marauding communicated to me the day before, and I had given in consequence all necessary orders; but a part of my forces passed Booneville an hour before the arrival of Col. Elliott's train, and the other part arrived just in time to drive it away and liberate the convalescents captured; unfortunately, however, not in time to save four of the sick, who were barbarously consumed in the station-house. Let Col. Elliott's name descend to infamy as the author of such a revolting deed.

Gen. Halleck did not capture nine locomotives. It was only by the accidental destruction of a bridge before coming to me, that he got seven engines in a damaged condition, the cars having been burnt by my orders.

It is indeed lamentable to see how little our enemies respect truth and justice when speaking of their military operations, especially when, through inability or over-confidence, they must with deserved failure.

If the result be "all as desired," it can be said he is easily satisfied; it remains to be seen whether his Government and people will be of the like opinion.

I attest that all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat would not amount to one day's expenses of his army.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

FIRING ON THE RIVER.

In our Monday's issue, under the above heading, we gave an account of an affair on the river between a gunboat of the enemy and one of our field batteries, which, we have since learned, was inaccurate in some particulars.

The fight was between four pieces of Capt. T. B. French's light battery, of Brig. Gen. Wall's command, and a four gun vessel. The enemy's vessel having been fired on whenever they passed this point by our sharpshooters, the officer commanding this boat took on board, at City Point, a company of sharpshooters to return our fire from the banks; but when his vessel rounded the bend, and was met by the fire of our field pieces, not only sharpshooters, but gun's crews sought safety below.

The artillery, supported by a detachment of the 3rd Arkansas, hammered Uncle Abe's gunboat to perfection, hitting her almost every shot; running their projectiles through and through her, in some instances, and, in others, bursting through her shell. The boat was so badly cut up that she had to be unloaded to keep her from sinking. Having made her way slowly from under fire, she was towed off by the Monitor. The fellows on board were so frightened that they fired only one gun in reply, which was done by pulling the lanyard from below, the operator not showing himself. One of Capt. E. G. G. guns (a 10-pounder Parrott) captured at Mansas burst at the third discharge, whereby one of the men lost his right arm, and Lieut. Roberts was very slightly bruised in the mouth. The brave fellow whose arm was broken, (Wm. D. Jackson, of Stafford), while the Surgeon was amputating it, held up the other, remarking, "Thank God I have one yet left to fight the Yankees with."

This battery is the same that harassed the enemy so much last winter on the lower Potomac, under its then Captain (now Colonel) John R. Cook, completely blocking the river in the vicinity of Boyd's Hole, and, in one instance, sinking a schooner transport at the distance of two miles from the guns. The men are from the old county of Stafford, are superb fellows, know their business, and, with their homes and families in possession of the foe, will lose no opportunity to lay a heavy hand upon him.

ANDY JOHNSON.—The story now going the rounds, stating that this notorious individual had been killed by Ex-Gov. Brown, was put to rest by the traitor making his appearance at Memphis on Saturday last. He was, at latest advice, making his headquarters on board the Benton gunboat, being evidently afraid to trust himself in the city.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal*, June 17.