

Rebel 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—Riv.), and on the center, too if necessary, but hold that position, when reached at all hazard." The Rebels

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. McElan 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

At this juncture, General McClellan moved his left wing around to the rear of the Rebels, 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 amount of charcoal were burned all day Friday for throwing hot shell.—

aged 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 reassert that "before Richmond is taken the streets will run rivers of blood, and be piled up with the corpse of over two hundred thousand men." General Lee led the Rebels, 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 severely.

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, believed to be from McClellan, communicated the bombardment of Richmond and the city was burning. These officers left White House at 12 a. m. on Saturday at which time there was a cessation of hostilities, and reached Baltimore, enroute to New York, at 5 A. M. on Sunday morning. They estimate that the Rebels lost six men to McClellans and these officers were released from the army.

on Surgeon certificates for illness. Mr. Clellan is reported as being in the best possible humor, and perfectly confident of success in his efforts to reduce the Rebel 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 *Concin*, intercepted a mail on the Mattaponi 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.

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 Rebel army, would at the same time make a desperate attack in front. These projects are stated substantially in the letters intercepted.

**The Battle on James Island.**

*Reprise of the U. S. Troops—Loss 6 killed, wounded and missing.*

NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Beaufort, and the Ericsson from Key West, with dates to the 18th, and from Port Royal to the 23d.

The latter brings 181 passengers, including Gen Benham and staff and 67 soldiers wounded in the late engagement at the James Island, in charge of Dr. E. Scholl, of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment.

The account of the fight, copied from the Charleston papers is correct, the U.

troops under Gen. Benham, made an attack at 4 o'clock on the morning of 17th inst., and were repulsed after five hours hard fighting, with a loss of 10 killed, wounded and missing. The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left at roll of the New York 79th also suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retire under cover of the gun boats.

Col. Perry, of the 48th New York Volunteers, died at Fort Pulaski, June 1, of apoplexy.

### Important Army Order.

*General Fremont Relieved from his Command.*

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following order was received today:—

*Order relieving General Fremont from his command.*

War Department, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1862.—Major General John Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him is not the appointment of Major General Poplar, the appointment of Major General Poplar is subordinate and inferior to the heretofore held by him; and to remain the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service;

It is ordered by the President that Major General John C. Fremont be relieved from the command.

Second.—That Brigadier General R. King be and he is hereby assigned to

the command of the first army corps of the Army of Virginia, in place of Gen. Fremont, relieved.

By order of the President.  
Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War