



"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"
—Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

Union Nominations.

For Congress—J. R. McBride, of Yamhill, Governor—A. C. Gibbs, of Multnomah. Sen. of State—S. E. May, of Jackson. State Treasurer—E. N. Cook, of Marion. State Printer—H. Gordon, of Marion. Judge of 4th Judicial District—E. D. Shackleton. Pros. Attorney 4th Jud. Dist.—W. C. Johnson.

CLATSOP COUNTY.

Representatives—F. A. COLLARD, MAXWELL RUSBY, JOHN T. KEEN.
County Judge—STEPHEN HURLEY.
Co. Clerk—Wm. HAYLOW, SAMUEL MILLER.
Co. Clerk—JAMES WATSON.
Sheriff—Wm. P. BEANS.
Co. Treasurer—THOMAS CHASEMAN.
Assessor—R. V. SMITH.
School Superintendent—N. W. RYSDALL.
Sargant—E. T. T. FOSTER.

Public Speaking.—On Wednesday the Candidates for Congress, McBride and Wait spoke in this place to a respectable audience. McBride led off in an hour opening, followed by Wait an hour and a half succeeding. McBride without any particular effort at display, gave a clear and forcible statement of the respective positions occupied by him and his opponent, as well as by their supporters. He gained frequent applause, and though it is possible no votes were changed by the speaking, we are very sure the Union Cause has lost nothing during the canvass, judging by the effect and indications here. Wait made more noise than we thought the little man was capable of, declaiming mostly against abolitionism in the high notes of his strain, while the subordinate parts were filled up with *comprolates*, a mournful picture of the horrors of war and a *touching* appeal to the pockets of unpatriotic men and the *scorch* generally. We could only be sure of two things in regard to Wait's position—one was that he hated abolitionism—and the other—that he wanted to go to Congress. The first, only assumed in the futile hope of securing the second. After listening to him awhile, we felt almost sure that he was a war-peace man, but before he finished, we were equally sure that he was a *groove*-war man, and we can't make up our mind which he tried hardest to be—but at all events he proved himself a *FRISKET*. He did not make a single fair and above-board statement of his position, but from his own statement that he did not wish a single abolitionist vote, while he is the nominee of, expects, and will undoubtedly receive the entire seceder vote—we may safely conclude that a mistaken sentiment of humanity, is in his eyes a more desirable office, than the deliberate villainy of treason and rebellion, or of sympathy with them.

After Wait subsided, Preston from Josephine county, took the stand, and in a handsome speech of an hour and a quarter, showed Wait up in his true colors, to the very evident gratification of the increased throng that gathered in when he began to speak. At the close of his speech, the crowd concluding that the cream had been served, and weary with several hours confinement, thinned out to less than half, and South closed the exercises with a strong war and Union speech. Among several weak points which he made, his statement of the existence and necessity for the Democratic party as distinct at this time in Oregon, was decidedly flimsy—amounting in effect to but this—there must be two parties, the *ISS* and *OUT*; finding himself in the latter category, he estimated it his duty to ally himself with other politicians of various complexions, in opposition, and finding the old name of Democracy lying round where the people had *dropped* it while engaged in the present terrible national struggle—Smith and Co. picked it up—as they picked up the Union and the *WAR*, at the last moment, and then only for claptrap and party purposes.

Smith, attorney for Wait, is for the war—in his own words for striking quicker and harder blows at the rebellion—Wait on the contrary, plays the other string, and in his most *speculative* tones cries *peace!* If a Chilook Indian could utter his expressive *ugh!* with as many indications of *intention* and *conviction* as accompanied by as many and various counter-claims of countenance as mark Wait's utterance of the words *peace!* *peace!* he would draw full houses, and prove a fortune to *Banana*, or any other *humbly* vender, even though it might be a *hocus* poem political arrangement seeking to gull the people out of their votes, on the *fullest* pretences.

There has been a crazy man running around the streets in Portland for several days. He was at the public speaking there last Thursday, and spoke out in favor of Jeff Davis every time Wait gave the wink to Dolf and John Henry to grin broad and stamp the floor.

Let every man who expects a Donation Patent from the Government for his land, be careful not to array himself against that Government next Monday. The *pollbooks* will be evidence against him, if he does.

WE MUST THE CASE.—In Courts of Justice, when Counsel have exhausted their best skill, and when upon an issue of life or death, with its momentous interests, all the force of logic, and all the power of eloquence have been brought to bear, the Jury before rendering a decision which may be irrevocable, pause, and carefully consider not only all that has gone before, but all that is to follow, as a result of their action. If they be right thinking men, they feel the weight of responsibility resting upon them, and standing between the person accused, and the solemn majesty of an offended Law, they seek to render such a decision as will be approved by their own consciences, and in consonance with the immutable principles of Justice. Since our birth as a free people, men have assembled round the Ballot-box at Constitutionally regulated periods, for the settlement of local questions, or to dictate a National line of policy. In our private history as a State—in the history of our Nation, there has been no crisis, there has risen no question upon which the American people has been called to render a verdict, at all comparable in importance to the one which is now impending. Spite of all flimsy pretences, and all attempts to disguise the real issue, and mislead the unwary, the fact remains at the close of this struggle as it did at the beginning, that the loyalty of Oregon is at stake, and on next Monday, the people a Jury of equal freemen, are to pronounce their verdict on the giant of Secession, condemning him to death for his misdeeds, or bidding him go unpunished—unrebuked—to continue his deadly work until the broken and dishonored fragments of our once glorious Nation stand out as monuments of desolation, a solemn warning to all men everywhere that the latest hour of time, among the Nations—and bidding him to strip them all—had showed conclusively the fallacy of Free Government, by itself proving a miserable failure.

Thank God we do not anticipate any such result. The great heart of the people is right on this question, and the demon of Secession will find its fitting doom, that of a traitor. *We rest the Case.* Our labors upon it so far as this verdict is concerned, are over. It remains for Oregon, first of all the Free States to set a hearty foot on the serpent of treason and rebellion. To settle at a general election, at once and forever, that the Union is above and beyond party—above and beyond individual preferences—And that the Union must and shall be maintained. *We Rest the Case.*

"Our Army."—When secessionists claim to be "Union men" let every man remember that they mean nothing more than that they are for the Union provided the pro-slavery rebels can rule the Government, and not otherwise. When they talk about "supporting the Constitution," they mean just such "support" as Breckinridge and Lane would have given to it if they had been elected—and when they talk about "our army," they mean the *seceder* army. They claim to be "peace democrats," yet there isn't a man on the secession ticket but that is just such a "democrat" as Joe Lane, and Joe Lane is just such a "democrat" as Davis or Yancey. Wait and Miller would both vote for Joe Lane if he were running, and Joe Lane will vote for Miller and Wait—Joe Lane calls the rebel army "our army." He did this at the house of John A. Taylor, on his way home to Umpqua last spring. Mr. Taylor, who keeps what is known as Taylor's Ferry, twelve miles south of Portland, a man of unbounded veracity, informs us that on the night of Joe Lane's staying at his house, he asked Lane the following question: "I understand, General, that you have a son in the Federal army; is that so?" Lane replied, "I had a son in the Federal army, but he is now in our army." Lane referred to his traitor son, who, after having been schooled at West Point and Lindly provided for by the U. S. Government, betrayed his country, and went over to the Jeff Davis army about the new Lane left Washington City for Oregon. Will any real Union man vote next Monday alongside of the traitor Joe Lane, who unblushingly calls the rebel army "our army?" Mr. Taylor's word is good with any man who knows him, and he will testify to all that the conversation mentioned, above occurred between him and Lane at the time and place mentioned.

THE ELABORATE LIE.—Miller in his remarks usually takes occasion to quote a scrap of poetry which he says appeared in the New York Tribune several years since. Without stopping to question the fact, we would like to see from what view of the sentiment he draws an argument in favor of the secession ticket. If the candidate for Governor, on that ticket, considers the expressions contemptible, as do all true loyal men, why has he not been laboring with them hitherto, shoulder to shoulder in the Union Cause?

If he finds terms to denounce the fanatic who simply gave utterance to the idea why does he not anathematize traitors who have acted what the other only talked—who trampled under dishonorable feet, and spit upon our National Esquig, inaugurating civil war at Ft. Sumter for their own base selfish purposes.

IMPROVEMENT.—The telegraph has come and gone, but as it comes from towards the loyal North, it needs bring to our ears no clash of rattling arms, nor tell us of heroic deeds, by Union lovers who are striking hard blows in the field, for the preservation of our Institutions, and our ancient boundary no whit curtailed. But we correct ourselves, as the telegraph has not come, but its pants have, and are working their way on toward the South.

We should be glad if it were completed so that the first message flashed along its wire might be the discontinuance of secession, and a splendid Union triumph in Oregon, as the result of next Monday's vote.

THE SPEAKING AT PORTLAND.—McBride and Wait spoke to a large audience at the theatre in Portland last Thursday. Wait in his heavy leg-mauling whine of an hour and a half about compromise, failed to satisfy the desires of his few friends that were present. Nobody cheered excepting about half a dozen seedy looking fellows, who two or three times faintly clapped at a given signal from Dolf Hanna and John Henry Smith, who chewed tobacco violently, rolled up the white of their eyes, and occasionally stamped, to show they belonged to the Seeseeh gang, and encourage poor Wait to go on, instead of letting down, as he several times seemed to threaten. Wait's speech was certainly unsatisfactory to the secessionists as it failed to present any views regarding the policy that ought to be adopted by the Government towards the rebels except to offer them the Crittenden Compromise, which he knows they would never accept, even if the Government were debased enough to offer compromise to rebels in arms. We never had a high opinion of Mr. Wait's ability, but we are disposed to view him as a weaker man than ever we thought him before, since his silly twaddle at Portland. The whole speech in point of ability, would have done little credit to a school boy of fifteen years old. Dolf never made half as poor a speech during his campaign in this county four years ago, and it is a burning shame that Wait should be occupying a place on the secession ticket at which of right belongs to Dolf Hanna, who is now the real head of the Jolote demeracy in Oregon.

McBride's speech was an able and eloquent defense of the Union Cause, and a crusher to the secessionists. His voice was often drowned for the moment, by the cheers and shouts of the audience which made the walls of the theatre ring in a way that carried dismay to the ranks of the little red eyed squad of secessionists, who grinned and stamped every time Dolf or John Henry gave the sign. McBride's exposure of the shallow and hypocritical creed Wait now pretends to believe in, was clear and so conclusive as to satisfy even the seceder that Wait's cause is either a poor one or that he is a weak advocate.

The prospect was never brighter in Portland than it is to-day. The Union ticket is bound to sweep away all opposition, in spite of the efforts of Dr. Loryna, Dolf Hanna, and two or three quondam "republicans" who now belong to Dolf's party, and are trying to do all they can for the seceder ticket. We are satisfied for once with the *visa voce* mode of voting, and are glad we have it. We shall have news for the pollbooks in every precinct in Oregon, and we are glad they are to be made up so as to place every man on the record.

RE-ARMS: Being impelled by a sincere desire that in the present political contest the true and unqualified Union element may be endorsed by every true Union man on Monday next, I feel called upon to contribute my mite toward the attainment of that end. I am well aware that much duplicity is practiced on the part of secessionists to deceive and decoy honest, unswerving Union men into the whirlpool of secession, that they may secure their votes—they style themselves Union men, and declare that they always have been Union men, and that they are in favor of the perpetuity of the Union, and yet not one of them but who rejoiced when news of the defeat of the Federal arms was received, and some even whirled their hats in the air and hurrahed for Jeff Davis and the Southern confederacy. This, however, is not surprising when we consider that their great prototype, the Dixie, the first rebel and arch traitor, made use of the same principles and the same seductive elements to accomplish his dark design—the rebellion in heaven. But of all the unblinking and unmitigated villaineries committed by any secessionist at which we have heard lately, is that said to have been perpetrated by the infamous speech of a secession candidate for County Judge of Clatsop county. Here it is. Some time in September last he made the declaration in substance that Jeff Davis was no more a traitor to his country than was George Washington—that he was fighting for the same rights and principles now that Washington fought for in the contest for American independence. Here is a true specimen of the character of that Union sentiment entertained by the candidates on the seceder ticket, and these are the kind of men that honest and true Union men are called on to support.

Let us suppose the seceder candidate for County Judge is not a secessionist, and ought to be elected on his merits, where shall we look for them? Surely not in his head, for no one would presume to say that he possesses intellectual ability, and he has never read and quoted the plainest principles of law; and if he was asked to follow the ten laws, he would be completely dumfounded. What is the character of his literary attainments? Simply a smattering of Fowler & Wells' theory of hydrography, and Andrew Jackson Davis's system of spiritualism—and as perhaps he will not claim to possess any knowledge of law, he may urge his claims on the ground of his being in communication with departed spirits, and that therefore he possesses peculiar and extraordinary advantages over and far out the power and ability of his opponent—and that they will explain to him the law and guide him to just and equitable decisions.

It is not necessary to speak of the merits of the Union candidate for said office, as his qualifications have been approved by the just candidate of the secessionists for Congress, who regarded his legal attainments of such a character as to fully warrant his admission to the bar, to practice in the circuit and supreme courts. Surely secessionists will not ignore so eminent an opinion.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—We learn from Dr. Steele that Patrick Smith of Josephine County, travelling toward the mines discharged his gun by the hammer catching a bush, as he snatched it up to prevent a horse lying down on it. The accident happened near Mr. Lambert's, across Clatsop. Wound in the abdomen and considered dangerous.



Details of Eastern News.

The President disavows Hunter's Proclamation—Hunter to be removed—North Carolina withdraws from the Rebellion—Fort Wright abandoned by the Rebels, &c.

Chicago, May 21.—The Memphis Appeal of the 15th contains a dispatch stating that Gen. Butler, on the 11th, took possession of the offices of Consuls of Netherlands, France and Spain, and took from the former the key of the vault of the Canal Bank and removed therefrom \$500,000 that was placed there to be remitted to Amsterdam for payment of interest on bonds. The dispatch says the poor of New Orleans are suffering greatly for want of food.

Fortress Monroe, May 20.—The gunboat Rhode Island from New Orleans, the 8th, Pensacola, 11th, Port Royal, 18th, has arrived. She brings forty or fifty naval officers captured at New Orleans; several Lieutenants formerly of the U. S. Navy. Algiers had been occupied by our forces.

St. Jackson and St. Phillip have been garrisoned by our troops. All approaches to the city were cut off. A conference was held between Gen. Butler and the city authorities as an act of immunity to the suffering inhabitants. Boats and the railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city. Negotiations for Confederate scrip were forbidden. Other species of currency in circulation was allowed. It was stated that Porter's mortar fleet had been at Mobile; Sommers had been made in the channels of the Bay, On the 24th while thus engaged, the fleet was fired on by Ft. Morgan. No reply was given. The fleet afterwards returned to Ship Island.

The evacuation of Pensacola, and its occupation by Federals, is confirmed. The barracks, foundry, and blacksmiths' shops of the Navy Yard were saved. The rebels had 3000 men under James. The head quarters of Gen. Arnold were to be established in the city on the 12th.

Washington, 18th.—The War Department has received a dispatch from McClellan, who says the gunboat Galena, Monitor, Ararat, Nantuxet, and Port Royal were repulsed from Ft. Darling, 7 miles below Richmond, on Friday. A portion have returned to Jamestown Island, near Williamsburg; 17 men have already been buried, and a number are wounded aboard the vessels. A 100-pound gun on board the Nantuxet exploded the first fire.

Washington, 20. Lieut. Jeffers, commanding Monitor, in an official report of a late engagement in James River, on 16th, says, shortly after weighing anchor at Kingland Creek, a sharp fire of musketry commenced from both banks, on all the ships. At half past 7 o'clock we discovered extensive fortifications on an elevation 200 feet, with two smaller batteries all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of the bluff the river was also obstructed by sunken vessels and steamers secured by chains. The Galena having anchored a thousand yards distant from the fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her, and take off some of the fire, but found I could not sufficiently elevate guns to reach the forts. One solid shot hit the Monitor square on the turret, two on the side, and another near the pilot house, neither doing any damage beyond bending the pipes.—It was impossible to reduce such works except with aid of land forces.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe to-day says the Oriental, in which Gen. Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina sailed, was wrecked on Friday night 23 miles north of Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved. A portion of the cargo was lost.

Tunstall Station, Va., 20.—The advance guard of Stoneman's reached Newbridge yesterday, within 8 miles of Richmond and found no enemy in force this side of Chickamaulamy, at which point is a small creek six pieces of artillery were posted on the opposite bank, but his purpose not being to bring on a general engagement, he retired and encamped for the night.

The whole army moved this morning, early, with intentions of making a lengthy march.

The headquarters of Gen. McClellan to-night is within a short distance of Richmond, in front of which city is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebel army.

It is almost universally acknowledged that they intend to give battle.

Rolla, 21.—A train of 17 wagons, loaded with Government stores, left here Monday, and was overtaken to-day, 20 miles out, on the Springfield road, by a band of Guerrillas, who burned the wagons and contents, and carried the mules off—86 in number.

Richmond papers of the 16th contain correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff Davis, in relation to the movements of the rebel army. He states that he never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia or abandoning the State, that if, in course of events, the Capital should fall, a necessity which he did not anticipate—that would be no reason for the withdrawal of the army from the State. Floyd has been appointed Major General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 new conscripts for the defense of Western Virginia.

Washington, 21st.—On our forces occupying Pensacola, the Mayor promised that the citizens would behave themselves peacefully. The rebels evacuated on hearing that one of the steamers on the day before was going into Mobile Bay, and that mortars would soon follow.

Com. Porter left Ship Island on the 7th, with a steamer belonging to the mortar fleet, for Mobile Bay, for the purpose of fixing the place for mortar vessels, and to plant buoys, so as to enable ships to run in when they should arrive. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts at the progress of the fleet. There was reason to believe that Ft. Gaines was evacuated, and that troops were leaving to reinforce Ft. Morgan.

Cairo, 21st.—An arrival from the fleet says that a flag of truce went down the river on Monday towards Ft. Wright, and returned with intelligence that neither troops nor gunboats were to be seen. The river was clear as far as the eye could

reach. In the evening a rebel flag of truce came up, but gave no explanation why our flag was not answered. It is believed that the rebels have evacuated and gone to Ft. Randolph, a strong fortification twelve miles below.

Memphis papers of the 17th, announce the arrival of the Federal fleet at Vicksburg, Miss., and they had met with no successful resistance. Ft. Adams is a hundred miles below Vicksburg, and the presumption is that a fight had taken place there.

Washington, 21st.—Permission has been given to state the facts in regard to the French Minister's visit to Richmond, which has excited so much attention in this country and Europe. Mercier had no instructions from his Government, nor had it the least knowledge of his intention to go to Richmond. Mercier, in conversation with Seward, expressed regret that he could not see Richmond and judge for himself about the views and expectations of the insurgents. Seward replied that he could go without any objection from this Government; that he wished every foreign Minister would go and see for himself how hopeless the insurrection was. Mercier went unofficially, in no way acting or speaking for his Government, or compromising his relations towards the United States. The President was previously consulted and approved of it.

On the return of Mercier he called on the Secretary of State and President, and communicated to them frankly the impressions he received. He held an official communication with any one, nor did he permit himself to receive official attentions.

New York, 13.—A dispatch was received yesterday, directing the Ocean Queen to be loaded with commissary stores, and sent direct to New Orleans. It is understood to be for distribution among the poor classes, as Gen. Butler may direct.

Five hundred deserters from Gloucester Point gave up their arms to Capt. Harris, of the Island Belle, and took the oath of allegiance.

In the late battle between Milroy and the rebels, under Jackson, at McDowell, our loss was thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

Huntsville, Ala., 15.—The expedition under Gen. Nagle occupied Russellville, Ala., driving the rebels across the Tennessee river.

Washington, 16.—A report from Richmond says that a large number of families are going South; also, that Jeff Davis has gone to Tusculum, Ala. The Union sentiment at Richmond is increasing.

St. Louis, 16th.—Advises from New Mexico to the 27th ult., say the Texan forces continue to retreat down to Rio Grande, and had abandoned their heavy baggage and artillery. They had partially dispersed to the mountains, the main body going into the Mexican valley in the vicinity of Ft. Filmore, where it is said they receive reinforcements. It is said they are completely demoralized.

In the battle at Williamsburg, first Executive of Sicks' brigade lost two field pieces, 21 company officers, and 400 out of 800 men killed and wounded.

Louisville, 15th.—A gentleman from Augusta, Ga., May 5th, says property owners are very averse to destroying their property.

Chicago, 16th.—The Senate on Monday last passed a bill requiring the President to declare by proclamation in what States insurrection exists, whereupon real estate within them is to become charged with its portion of the direct tax imposed by the last session; in default of payment within sixty days, title in fee simple vests in the United States, and the property to be sold by a Board of three Tax Commissioners in each State. Provisions is made by which local men and minors may redeem their property.

Cairo, 15th.—In the battle of Farmington last Friday, one rebel General, supposed to be Bragg, was killed.

Washington, 15.—Senate committee on Judiciary reported a new bill to-day, different from that passed by the House, to prevent and punish polygamy. The bill ignores the acts of the Utah Legislature, which countenances polygamy extensively.

Fort Monroe, 14.—250 prisoners, released from Richmond on parole leave to-day for home. Several rebel prisoners, who were to be returned to Richmond, positively refused to go, and took the oath of allegiance.

Deserters constantly coming in, agree in their statements of the evacuation of Richmond as rapidly progressing, and efforts of retreating rebels merely to hold back McClellan so as to obtain time to remove stores. They also say the destruction of the city by fire is threatened, and that it will require the utmost efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent its consummation.

A member of Congress last returned from Wheeling, states that the loyal legislature of Virginia, now in session in that city, is getting ready to move to Richmond.

Our losses at Williamsburg sum up near 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. The rebels must have lost 3,000; we have over 750 prisoners, besides 800 of their wounded. They captured one of our batteries and made good their evacuation. On the other hand, we have their formidable line works, siege guns and position.

Washington, 15th.—In Senate the select committee on confiscation and emancipation reported the bill back yesterday, which merely defined punishment of treason as death, liberation of slaves or if the case be less criminal, imprisonment and fine the latter to be levied on property in slaves, which property is freed. Also punishes aiders of rebels with forfeiture of personal property and real estate, and disqualification to hold office. In all cases require the President to seize property of leading classes, enumerated, hold until the owner is convicted, and after due search and not found, is forfeited and slaves set free; authorizes the President to confiscate personal property seized by the army, and to proclaim freedom of slaves of rebels if they do not submit within 30 days; to enlist negroes and issue amnesty claims; fugitive slaves are required to take the oath of continued loyalty. The bill forbids slave catching in any form by officers of the army or navy. The bill was agreed to by six of the Committee of the House. Special Committee on Confiscation reported a bill which provides that all estate, property, money of persons holding or hereafter holding office under the so-called Confederacy, be forfeited to the United States. The

President is requested to issue a proclamation giving 60 days warning.

Washington, 16.—The Senate by acclamation confirmed the nomination of Gen. Wool to full Major Generalship. The procurement was made for gallant conduct in the capture of Norfolk.

Washington, 17.—Specialists to the New York papers state that the President says without his knowledge or authority. He says Gen. Hunter was especially enjoined not to meddle with political matters. Some of the most influential members of the Cabinet say the proclamation cannot be endorsed.

An official dispatch from Com. Dupont gives an account of the surrender of the rebel armed steamer Plunket on the 12th, by her colored pilot, in the absence of her captain and other officers. That morning, took her from the wharf close to the Government officers, in Charleston, and brought her past the forts in the harbor, with rebel flags flying. After getting out of range of the guns of the forts, he hauled down the flags and surrendered her to the fleet. She was armed with a 32 pounder and a 24-pound howitzer, and had also on deck four other guns, which were being taken to a new fort on Middle Ground on the morning of her escape.

Chicago, 17.—Members of a Louisiana company arrived within our lines say Van Dorn and Price left Corinth eight days ago. It is not known where they have gone.

A General Order has been issued, by Gen. Halleck, prohibiting officers and soldiers from passing to the rear. No citizen will be allowed to pass to the front without special authority of the commanding officer. Commanders of camps are instructed to see their camps cleared of all unauthorized hangers-on. Any one attempting to evade the order will be compelled to work on the entrenchments. This order applies to all persons, including correspondents. Reliable news from that vicinity therefore will be scarce until a bark is fought.

Reinforcements are being sent to Gen. Halleck daily from the East.

A report reached here last evening, that Beauregard had asked an armistice of ten days. The matter was being considered at Halleck's quarters at the time the report left Pittsburg.

Cairo, 18.—A large number of refugees from Memphis arrived here yesterday.—They say that officers from Corinth who are frequently in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss to the rebel cause sustained by delay in Gen. Halleck not making an attack. Beauregard had been ready for over a week. Every day's delay weakens him. He has received all reinforcements possible for him to procure, except raw levies, while sickness rages in his camp to an alarming extent. The whole country for hundreds of miles around Corinth has been swept for supplies to sustain the rebel army. Army officers freely admit the impossibility of sustaining a large army any length of time south of Corinth. They will make a desperate stand there, and if defeated, guerrilla warfare on a general scale as a last resort. The Union people of Memphis are sorely dispirited at the delay of our fleet in reaching that city. They have been expecting some time, and in anticipation of their arrival have been emboldened to utterance of Union sentiments that have got them into trouble. They assert there is no obstacle after passing Ft. Wright.

Three cases of yellow fever, at New Orleans last week.

Gen. Pope's Division is now 3 miles from Corinth. Deserters from the rebel camp state that a great deal of hard fighting exists between soldiers from Tennessee and Missouri, and those from the extreme South—the former urging that, as their States are restored to the Union, they have nothing to fight for, and see no reason why they should be called to fight for the independence of the Cotton States.

Washington, 19.—Specialists to the New York papers state that the removal of Gen. Hunter is fully determined on.

Accounts from McClellan's army, state that Gen. Sumner has been relieved from active service in consequence of his refusal to reinforce Hentzelman at the battle of Williamsburg.

New York, 19.—News from North Carolina states that Gov. Clark refused to furnish any more troops, and has recalled the N. C. troops now in the rebel army. A convention has been held which pronounces against furnishing further aid. This is virtually a return to the Union. In answer to a demand from Davis for additional troops, and means of transportation for his army through to the Cotton States, Gov. Clark replied; Davis has received all the aid he could expect; hereafter no more troops will be allowed to leave the State. Gov. Clark also informed the rebels they could use railroads in retreating homeward, that they could run their own risk of being intercepted by Union forces in any part of the State.

Late advices from Texas state there is a strong growing Union sentiment, particularly in the Western portion of the State. Since the death of McCulloch, they are becoming clamorous for peace. Gen. Houston is said to be for the Union, but prudence compels him to keep quiet.

The rebel general killed at Farmington on the 9th, is now believed to be Sterling Price. Our loss was 21 killed, including 2 Lieutenant Colonels. Wounded rebels acknowledged a loss of 420 killed and wounded.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the army on the Potomac, dated 21st, says: "The encampment of the advance of the army, under Gen. Stoneman, is still at Gaines' Mills, eight miles from Richmond. The rebel pickets occupy the banks on one side and those of the Union on the other. A balloon reconnaissance was made this morning, reaching an altitude of four hundred feet, and giving an admirable view of Richmond and the rebel camps within the limits of the corporation.

Suffolk, Va., was occupied by the Federals, May 18th.

Washington, 19th.—The universal topic is the President's proclamation repudiating the unauthorized conduct of Gen. Hunter. His message has had a very happy effect. Specialists to the New York papers state that the removal of Gen. Hunter is fully determined on. His proclamation will be made the subject of a communication by the President to Congress, unmistakably