



"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, JULY 5, 1862.

THEN AND NOW.—In the days just before Sumter was attacked, while the painful anxiety of suspense hung over us, and it seemed so impossible to believe that our Southern neighbors would attempt to carry out their oft-repeated threat of dissolving the Union—and much less that they would inaugurate a terrible fratricidal war for this purpose—our Nation and Government, despite the possession of elemental power in men, money, and all material resources, backed by art and science of almost infinite application in the deadly trade of war, were essentially weak. We lacked the consciousness of power. A giant, but asleep. We knew not (because we had never been put to the test) that our people would unite in an undertaking of staggering and almost incredible difficulty—that the broad arms of National Faith would enfold the great principle of Union, and stern determination lead them to battle for and uphold it. Men who had been reputed great leaders of the age and time, shrank back appalled, losing heart and courage in the terrible extremity. But the Divinity that shapes our ends left us not without a leader, and though we were called on to lead out our destiny with bravery arm and sturdy stroke, in every circumstance of danger and difficulty, of doubt and discouragement, the voice of our Federal head, like the sound of a clarion on the field of battle, has animated pulse and brain, heart and hand, to the utmost intensity of will and act, living or dying, ever for the right. In this we see reproduced the spirit of the Revolutionary Orator who cried, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" The American people have cried in the same heroic mood, and their deeds at Donelson, at Shiloh, at Williamsburg, and in many other deadly battles, on land and sea, have proved that they feel what they have said, "Give us Union or, give us death!"

Until Sumter fell, the nation was in a dream, but almost before the smoke wreaths of that rebel bombardment had faded away, the people saw their way straight to Washington. Opposed for a moment by a brutal, infuriated mob in Baltimore, the cry went up, "If not through the city, over it!"—and the avalanche poured on to vindicate the national supremacy. The West and North-West, our mighty national heart, throbbled indignantly when the principal life artery of trade and commerce, the lower Mississippi, was stolen out of the national possession, and appropriated without even a polite "by your leave" to the piratically hostile purposes of the cotton kingdom. Now that great highway is open and free, as the North-West proclaimed it should be, and as it ever more shall be.

Secession is becoming unpopular even among its fastest friends, and the newspaper peddlers of stale treason on this coast lacked up for a short time before the election by access to the purses of political aspirants of more ambition than ability, and less of honesty than either, when the politicians were elected to stay at home for a further improvement in mind and morals, the papers immediately shrank out of an ignominious existence, the souls of the concern being doubtless translated to the paradise of fools situated just south of the scorching zone of public shame and contempt.

Now no man possessing the smallest modicum of brains thinks of reproducing such secession insipidities as that "States have a right to secede," and its twin brother, born in the same serpent's nest, that the "General Government cannot coerce a State." Very seldom, indeed, do we hear the expression, uttered in a tragicomic tone, such as Southern perhaps use when they talk about that never-to-be-discovered "last ditch,"—that "the South never can be subjugated."

In the beginning of the contest, we in the Far West waited impatiently for good news, and if the telegraph refused for a few days to do its duty in bringing us tidings of Federal victories, we trembled at the probability of defeat and disaster. Now, weeks may elapse without news—and search letters come through by the underground railroad, communicating great rebel victories—and our pulses beat steadily; in the language of some unimmortalized West-erner, "nobody's frightened."

England, and France, and even Spain, may set at defiance one of our reserved rights, asserted in the "Monroe Doctrine," and for the time, having our hands full, we still our resentment,—but when our home, domestic difficulty is disposed of, if any one of those foreign powers comes round us spoiling for a fight, it (or all combined) can easily be accommodated, while we have our hands in at the game of war.

Papers abroad, that tried their hands at our national game of bluff, and went so far as to say out that England and France combined, or singly, ought to employ their immense fleets in humbling America, now, feel the latter.

since the 'Monitor' affair, talk very 'dooble,' and on the whole are rather glad they did not get their foot in it. In a late issue the London Times says of the Americans and their recent naval improvements:

"Had war been declared, they would have annihilated the whole fleet under Admiral Milne in a single day, by their rifled cannon and floating batteries."

As for the French papers, they twit the English about their bluster, and their failure to construct iron vessels of war that would have stood any sort of chance with the Yankees, and even go far as to say that the North, in three months after war had broken out, would have made peace with the South, blockaded every port in Great Britain, raised an insurrection in Ireland, seized Canada, and given them a blow they never could have recovered from.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—On Thursday and Friday of last week, the Grade School in this place closed its second term with an examination and exhibition, which gave general satisfaction, evidencing thorough culture by the teachers, and substantial progress on the part of the pupils. The efforts of Rev. Mr. Atkinson, as Principal, ably seconded by Mr. N. W. Randall (who had for some time conducted the District School in this place), and by Mrs. N. B. Atkinson (having charge of the Juvenile department, numbering some 60 scholars), have been crowned with marked success, and the experiment of a Grade School is satisfactorily demonstrated. Under its present efficient management, the school affords facilities of a high order, and if it is supported permanently, as it should be, it will do an equal share with institutions of a more ostentatious character, in advancing educational interests and developing a higher standard of culture and intellect amongst the class who are soon to assume our places in the management of affairs.—The term closed with 171 pupils.

Our reporter was not informed in time to attend during the two days of closing exercises, which prevents any attempt at detail of the proceedings, and the special mention of those distinguishing themselves most creditably.

WE hear it stated by secessionists that Hon. J. R. McBride, Congressman elected from this State, voted for slavery in Oregon,—thus seeking to damage his reputation for honest consistency. It is hardly necessary to say that there is just as much truth in this as there was in the statement of some pretended Union men, but traitors at heart, that Mr. McBride was an abolitionist, in order to have an excuse for not voting for him. He is about equally removed from secessionism and abolitionism.

SEWARD'S MEXICAN CIRCULAR IS REPEARED.—The Circular of Secretary Seward, sent to our Foreign Ministers, against the establishment of a Monarchy in Mexico, etc., was addressed to all European governments, and was first given to the public through the French papers. A Paris correspondent says:

The appearance of the diplomatic circular written by Mr. Seward, under the date of March 24, has produced a vivid sensation in Europe. This has of course been translated into the various languages of the continent, and reperbused by all the influential journals. There appears to be but one opinion on the subject—viz: that it is the settled purpose of the United States to oppose the attempts of European powers to substitute a monarchy for the republic in form of government in Mexico, as well as the permanent occupation by foreign troops, which such a change of regime would necessarily involve. It is remarked that the perfect courtesy of the language employed by the Secretary of State, does not prevent him from unequivocally manifesting the dissatisfaction of the United States at the events which have already resulted from the European expedition to the Gulf.

ANOTHER REBELLION IN PROSPECT.—If it be true, as reported, that Congress has passed a law for the rigorous and effectual punishment of polygamy in the Mormon society of Utah, judging by the past experience of our federal and State governments with those people, there is a fair prospect for a civil war in Utah. We sincerely trust the report is true, and that the law may, if need be, be enforced at the point of the bayonet. The Mormons have long enough shamed decency by their vile institution, and outlived themselves from civil rights by their violent methods of its enforcement. They have by a thousand examples given the world to understand that nothing but force will reform them; and now that Government has a disposable army to send them, the country should demand the reformation which a feeble Administration had not the nerve to press to a finality. We congratulate Colonel Connor's command on its very good prospect for active service before the year closes.—*Stockton Independent.*

AMERICAN ART AT THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.—W. W. Story, the American sculptor, has sent to the International Exhibition two works which are spoken of in the highest praise. One figure is that of Cleopatra, and the other a Sybil. The London Times says that nothing has entered into the building which approaches them in originality of conception or power of execution. Those who have seen the works in the studio of the sculptor at Rome, will be gratified, but not surprised, to hear these words of commendation. The Cleopatra, it will be remembered, is the statue so much praised by Hawthorne in "The Marble Faun."

The people of Louisiana had no more right to withdraw Louisiana from the United States at the time they professed to do so than they would have had to withdraw it in the same manner one month or one week after it had been bought and paid for by the U. S. Government.

The rebels hate the stars and stripes, but they are compelled to see the former and feel the latter.

PLAN FOR SINKING THE MERRIMAC.

Proceeding the attack on Norfolk a few days, our fleet, headed by the Monitor, started up the Elizabeth River, engaging the land batteries and what few rebel vessels that dared to show their heads, until the Merrimac steamed out, when the wooden vessels hastily scamped back toward Fortress Monroe, the Monitor slowly following. The Merrimac, however, did not pursue the fleet any distance, but shortly turned her head and slowly returned to her anchorage. It was evident that some maneuver was being attempted by our officers, which was not understood by the public—but that the rebels had information of our purposes, is demonstrated by their refusing to bring out their boasted vessel which was to sink the whole Federal navy, and by their destruction of the iron monster without once trying her power after her defeat by the Monitor on the 9th of March. The object of the maneuver above alluded to was this—to 'toll' the Merrimac into deep water, under pretense of being afraid of her, and then run her down, destroying all on board, with the vessel. The Vanderbilt, one of the largest and fastest steamers in the world, was specially selected and her bows strengthened for this purpose, and she was lying in Hampton Roads, with steam up, when the attempt was made to draw out the Merrimac. But the rebels wisely concluded not to risk the certainty of being sent to the bottom of the deep, with no hope of recovery this side the Judgment, and suddenly blew the Merrimac up themselves.

The amount of force with which this ship, moving at her average speed, would have brought to bear upon her intended victim, is still a matter of interest. It is thus calculated:

The dead weight of the Vanderbilt is, in round numbers, 4,000 tons, and her average speed is at least fifteen miles an hour. That is equal to 60,000 tons moving at the rate of one mile an hour, which, in turn, is equivalent to 200 tons moving at the rate of 200 miles an hour. The velocity of a cannon-ball may be rated at two hundred miles an hour. The Armstrong gun, one of the heaviest in use, carries a 100-pound ball. Three hundred tons is equal to six thousand pounds. In other words, the Vanderbilt would strike the Merrimac with a force of six thousand 100-pound balls from an Armstrong gun, at the same instant and in the same spot!

A further calculation shows that the momentum of the Vanderbilt would be equal to 1,200 balls from the Union gun on the Rip Raps, each one of which weighs about 500 pounds.

So it will be seen that the suicide of the Merrimac was well timed after all.

PROCESSES OF THE NEW MONITORS.

The three iron ghouls of the Monitor model, which were ordered by the Government immediately after the engagement of the Monitor with the Merrimac, have been commenced at Greenpoint, near New York. They are to be built very much like the Monitor, except that they are each to have two revolving shot-proof turrets instead of one. The model is also slightly altered so as to make them better sea-boats and to give them greater speed. Like the Monitor, they are to be propelled, the deck being but little above the water-line. Their length is to be three hundred and two feet over all, with a breadth of beam of forty-one feet, and a depth of hold of twelve feet. The armor is to be six inches in thickness. There are at present but two of them commenced, but the blocks have been laid for the reception of the keel of the third. The work is well along on the first one, however. The frame, which is entirely of iron, is up, except at the bow and stern, and the work of putting on the first layer of iron plates are forged in workshop, but small forges are set up all along each side for heating the bolts. As large a crew of men as can work with convenience are busily engaged in riveting the plates. It will be at least four months before the first boat is launched.

SEVERE WOMEN.—We read quite frequently of late, of the impudence of the women in rebellion to our soldiers. The following is from a soldier in McClellan's army, and it carries its own comment:

"The women here in town look awful sour to us, but the men don't say anything, for they know well if they insult one of us they would get their hands smashed. I was down town to-day, and when I was coming back to camp a very pretty young girl, with her 'fellow' or brother, met me on the sidewalk. She stuck up her nose and said, 'Oh dear! there is another of Lincoln's dogs!' I stepped in front of her, took off my cap, and made a low bow. I then said, 'How do you do, Miss Impudence? Have I the honor of addressing one of Jeff's bitches?' She passed on and never said another word. The young fellow that was with her did not say a word. I guess he did not like the looks of the big knife that was stuck in my belt."

A careful analysis of the appointments of Major-Generals and Brigadiers shows that of twenty-two Major-Generals appointed, seventeen either belonged to the regular army, or have performed military service in previous wars here or in Europe, or had military educations. Only five have been taken from civil life. Of two hundred Brigadiers appointed, one hundred and twenty-three were either taken from the regular army, or had military experience in the field here, or in Europe, or had military educations. It is maintained that our army is officered as a whole most ably. The effective force is given by Senator Wilson at about 520,000.

Secretary Chase boldly turned the vestryman of his church out of a clerkship the other day for secession sympathy.

ON PROBATION.—Now that so many who were lately seceder are endeavoring to work themselves into the ranks of loyal parties, it is important, before admitting them, to know whether they have really got their eyes open, and to this end we propose that the following questions be propounded, and if the applicant gives the answers here set down he may be admitted into a Union organization on probation, provided he does not want an office:

- Q. Who began this war?
- A. The rebels—first by firing on the steamer Uncle Sam, and then on Fort Sumter.
- Q. Why did they begin the war?
- A. Because Mr. Lincoln was constitutionally elected President of the United States.
- Q. Why was Mr. Lincoln elected President?
- A. Because of a split in the Democratic party.
- Q. Who caused the split in the ranks of the Democracy?
- A. The rebels, at the Charleston Convention.
- Q. Why did they do it?
- A. To elect a Republican, and so "fire the Southern heart."
- Q. To what end?
- A. To dissolve the Union, and erect the Southern portion of it into an aristocratic despotism.
- Q. What treatment should the Government bestow on the rebels?
- A. Grapeshot for the masses till they lay down their arms, and hemp for the leaders afterward.

WHAT THE LONDON TIMES SAYS THINKS.—Not long since the London Times tried to cry down the United States, saying that it could not obtain soldiers, money nor credit. It now renounces this:

Not if all the resources of this country were at the disposal of Mr. Bright and his friends, and all our power were thrown into the Northern scale, could we add to the strength or the chances of the Federals in this singular contest. We might send them ships, but they have got as many as they want. They have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more. We might lend them money, but of this, too, in some form or other, they have got enough to allow of a present expenditure of £500,000 a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed at New York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous number of the Northern armies. We might send them three times as many soldiers as we sent to Canada without adding above five per cent to their forces in the field. No ruler in the world, not even first Napoleon, ever disposed of so many men or so much money as Abraham Lincoln.—He has fully 650,000 troops now under arms, and it is boasted that he could double that number. His finances may rest on a stable foundation, but he has at any rate enough and to spare for the time. In no political or military operations have the Federals ever been hampered by the want of men or money, and if they had to spend some time in turning citizens into soldiers, their enemies were under the same obligation. Intervention, therefore, on behalf of the North would be simply a nullity, for no alliance could add to its power or promote its ends.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CALIFORNIA UNION CONVENTION.—The following patriotic resolutions were adopted by the Convention which assembled in Sacramento the 17th ult. The resolutions are to the point, and discard entirely all partisan shackles, meeting the one single issue before the nation in a manly and unequivocal manner. There is not a Union man in the State but can fully subscribe to every word and sentiment therein embodied:

Resolved, That we heartily inform the present National Administration, and hereby pledge ourselves to sustain it in all its efforts to preserve the Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, without regard to cost or sacrifice, until the last rebel is disarmed and the supremacy of the National Government is acknowledged in every State and Territory in the Union.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with any party or person who advocates a peace on any terms while there is an enemy of the Union in arms against the Government, and that such a peace would prove to be but a hollow truce leading again to rebellion and war, and would be a lasting disgrace to us and our country.

Resolved, That every citizen of the United States owes an allegiance to the National Government which is paramount to his allegiance to any State, and that any other doctrine would be repugnant to the Constitution and to every principle upon which our Government is founded.

Resolved, That since the inauguration of the present National Administration all issues heretofore dividing the loyal people of the different political parties have been settled, and the only issue now before the Nation is Union or Disunion.

Resolved, That we call all the loyal citizens of this State to unite with us in a Union party which shall place California where she of right belongs, high in the rank of States, ready to sacrifice all to preserve the rich heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

The resolutions were adopted by a thundering applause, without debate, and the members then rose and gave three rousing cheers for the Union Platform.

DEMOCRACY THAT SITS US.—We have been accustomed lately to hear many boasts from seceder papers, of the great Democratic triumph at the Chicago City election. Well, Francis Sherman has been inaugurated as Mayor. In his Inaugural Address, he said:

"Fortunately for the country, and for the cause of free government throughout the world, the Administration of Mr. Lincoln has proved itself PATRIOTIC, CONSERVATIVE AND ABLE."

That is precisely the Democracy that we like.—*Oregonian.*

THE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The first of the Eastern emigration for the Pacific got in here on Tuesday—consisting of Eph. Noyes and S. W. Reed's company, names well known on the plains. They had with them twenty-nine men, two women, eight wagons, a buggy and sixty-seven head of horses and mules. The quadrupeds gave evidence of travel and the need of some good feed; but as a general thing they were fine large horses. One stallion weighed 1,600 pounds, and a big gray horse reached 1,900. They left Omaha on the 24th of April, and had made good time till they reached this end of the journey, where they were hindered by high waters a week longer than usual. Atwood & Dubois came in yesterday with another small company—five wagons, two buggies and fifty-four horses. They left Omaha on the 20th of April. Neither of them saw Indians on the road. The emigration on the plains for Salmon river and California is reported to be unusually large, and from this time will roll into the city up to the latter end of August.—*Union Salt Lake Correspondence.*

THE BURSTING OF THE NAUGATUCK'S GUN.—NO ONE INJURED.—The late accident on board the gunboat Naugatuck—the bursting of her 100-pound Parrott gun, without injuring a single man out of a crew of thirty—is the first practical demonstration of the correctness of Mr. Stevens' new principle of mounting and loading ordnance. By this plan, the crew load the gun from beneath the deck, and below the water line, which not only protects them from the enemy's shot, but from injury by accidents like this. The bursting of a gun mounted and used in the ordinary way, with the crew all around it, must have sacrificed a large number of lives. The injury of two men on the Naugatuck during this action was from other causes, after the bursting of the gun.

In order to perform the service that will be required of modern projectiles—punching iron-clads and stone forts—an excessive strain must be brought upon ordnance, and at the same time its lightness and maneuverableness must be preserved. Now, any good gun may stand an excessive charge of powder, but if its possible bursting is going to put the boat out of action by killing half the crew, and demoralizing the rest, an extraordinary charge, even in the greatest emergency, would not be used. With the plan used on the Naugatuck, however, there will be no fear of using a large charge when it is wanted—a charge that may decide an action by punching the enemy's vital part; and if the gun should burst, the vessel would only lose the use of that gun, and would fight on with the rest, as if nothing had happened.—*New York Times.*

AN INCIDENT IN NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Union tells this story of a party of secession women: A ludicrous incident took place a few days since at the Provost Marshal's headquarters. Four Rebel ladies called to see Colonel Matthews. Across the walk and between the outer gate and the house a large national flag is suspended. Two of the ladies passed under it, but the other two yowled, in animated tones, that they would not bow their heads to that "filthy Lincoln rag." When the party was about to leave, the two who had gone into the Provost's room passed out of the gate, but the other were stopped by the guard. "What do you mean, sir? Let us go out instantly!" exclaimed one of the still-necked Rebels, sharply. "Not a step," said the guard; "you wantonly insult that flag which we are here to defend, and you can't leave this place without permission from the Provost." The ladies whirled round in a furious rage, making a brilliant exhibition of garters and other unmentionable things to the eyes of the guard, and went back under the flag to see Colonel Matthews.

THE LATE NEWS.—Memphis is reformed, and the old flag floats from the Post Office as proudly as in the days of yore.

So far as the brief narrative transmitted gives, it would seem that the Mayor of that Rebel stronghold acted much more sensibly than his fellow magistrates of New Orleans. No correspondence setting forth that his people were very "sensitive," and all that sort of thing, has yet come to light. We did not, however, gain possession of Memphis without a severe struggle on the river.

The engagement between the two flotillas, for us particularly, and for science generally, is the most important event which has taken place thus far in this exceedingly bellicose epoch of the world's history.—Ironclads and rams were used on both sides. The Government it appears had a large number of the latter in the action. The general public were not so much as aware that such engines were being constructed. They were on hand, however, and behaved gallantly.

The Federal ram *Monarch*, by shifting its position a little, let one of the Rebel rams run full tilt against one of its fellows, and the result was a grand smash. Full details of this important fight will be awaited with anxiety. From the number of rams and ironclads which are constantly turning up in the service of the Government, it is not too much to conclude that, at the close of the war, we will have about the finest modern navy in the world.

A MONSTER "MONITOR" PROJECTED.—It is said that Mr. Ericsson is engaged on a plan of a mammoth ship on the Monitor model, to have a turret plated with iron to a thickness of 24 inches, and to carry two monster guns, each throwing a ball of 1,000 pounds weight. She is to be built for navigating the open sea, and will be, undoubtedly, the most formidable marine monster that ever was invented. Government it is said, will order two of these vessels for immediate construction.

The *Mobile Register* boasts that the United States Government is afraid of the Rebel hosts. About as much so as the tornado or the whirlwind is of the wood it sweeps through.

The rebels have been running till at last it is evident that they have about run their course.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Orders have been issued at Memphis requiring all voters at the city election to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. Grant and Staff arrived this evening.

Gen. Viele, at Norfolk, finding the people would not take the oath of allegiance, this morning (June 24) put the city under martial law, and arrested the old city officers.

June 24.—Very little skirmishing in front of Richmond for the last 24 hours.—Richmond papers speak of the arrival of Gen. Price. No mention made of the whereabouts of Beauregard's army.

Business improving in New Orleans. The *Newbern Progress* of June 17th confirms the report that the six months' North Carolina regiments of the rebel army disbanded, previous to which they hung their Brigadier General.

Fair Oaks, Va., June 23.—Brig. Gen. J. J. Peck was ordered this day to relieve Gen. Casey in command of his division.—To the latter General will be committed the important and responsible duty of protecting the base of our operations at White N. Y., June 26.—A Richmond dispatch says Jeff Davis was taken sick at Raleigh, where he had gone to visit a sick child.—Anticipations are expressed that he will return to the rebel capital in a few days.—The same paper (the 23d) mentions the capture of 23 deserters, some of whom will be shot.

Washington, June 26.—Com. Farragut communicates to the Navy Department an account of an engagement on the Mississippi between a portion of our fleet and a rebel battery located in the vicinity of Grand Gulf with 500 men. Our loss one killed and six wounded. Not successful in silencing the rebel's fire, and the fort being too formidable to leave in the rear of the boats, the remainder of the squadron was brought down and shelled the battery and town. The rebels deserted the battery. The commander says the heights are filled with riflemen; if they give him any annoyance, he will shell the town.

Washington, June 25th.—The following has just been received:
Redoubt No 3.—1 o'clock, and 20 minutes P.M.—To the Secretary of War: We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably to day, under a sharp resistance. The men behaved handsomely—some firing still continues.
15 minutes past 3 P.M.—The enemy are making a desperate resistance to the advance of pocket lines.—Kearney and one half of Hooker's are where we want them. I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns. I hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to day; the men behave splendidly; the enemy are fighting well; this is not a battle, merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps supported by Keyser's thus far all goes well.

We hold every foot we have gained; the loss thus far is not heavy, the fighting up to this time has been done by Hooker's division, he has silenced the enemy's batteries on his front. 5 o'clock, P.M.—The affair is over. We have gained our point fully without little loss, notwithstanding a strong opposition. Our men did all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. Deemy brought into action under very difficult circumstances, the enemy was driven from his camps in front of ours. All now quiet.
(Signed) McClellan.

The Treasury Note bill for a new issue of \$150,000,000 in demand notes, passed the House June 24. Under this bill are to be issued \$50,000,000 of less denominations than five.

Maj. Gen. Pope reached Washington on the 25th, and was enthusiastically received. He was requested to come to consult with the military authorities, if consistent with his duties in the West.

Gen. Mitchell had a battle near Winchester, Tenn., with a rebel force, and on to Chattanooga, routing the rebels, and taking large supplies of ammunition, &c.

McClellan gives the loss at the battle of Fair Oaks, as follows: Killed 890; wounded 3,627; missing 1,217.

Our troops have buried near 3,000 Rebel found on the field. The rebel General who was taken refuses to give his name.—Reconnoitering parties have been within three miles of Richmond.

The Richmond Dispatch gives the rebel loss in the battle of Fair Oaks as 8,000, including 5 Generals, 23 Colonels, 10 Majors, and 57 Captains.

The rebels are said to have 200,000 men in and near Richmond.

A dispatch from Halleck says we now occupy Baldwin Junction, on the Jackson and Holston Railroad. The enemy here lost 20,000 men by desertion since executing Corinth—mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas Regiments. All regiments from those States were closely guarded by Mississippi and Alabama regiments.

A camp of instruction for 50,000 men will soon be formed at Annapolis.

Barracks and staff came to Ft. Monroe June 9, through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

Gen. Lew. Wallace has assumed command at Memphis. Threats having been made of tearing down the Union flags flying over citizens' houses, the Provost Marshal instructed the guard to shoot down on the spot any one attempting to pull down the flag, or offer insult to or molest residents who thus manifest their devotion to the Union. All citizens will be imprisoned found carrying firearms or other concealed weapons.

Gerrilla bands still prowl about the country, and are engaged in destroying all the cotton in the northern counties of Mississippi. Boats are going north, loaded to their utmost capacity with freight.

The oath of allegiance was administered to 410 persons in Memphis, on the 12th—half of whom had been rebel soldiers.

New Orleans papers of the 1st instant have been received. The *Delta* openly denounces secession and supports General Butler. The *Bea* has repented, having apologized for its article on cotton burning. The *May 31st* says Ft. Morgan, below Mobile, surrendered to the mortar fleet on Thursday.

The *Delta* speaks in laudatory terms of the judicious course of Gen. Butler, and says Abraham Lincoln could walk unarmed and unaccompanied through the streets, in perfect security.

Pierre Soule has been arrested by Gen. Butler on high political charges, and would be sent North soon.