



If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!

The Oregon Argus

W. L. Adams, Editor

OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862

MISTAKEN POLICY.—We regret to learn that a petition to make an unimportant change in the Canemah road... The proposed improvement would bring the Canemah road down a block or two lower on the back street...

Our city, deprived as she is of a large part of her productive industry, as well as productive capital, is following a most suicidal course of policy by opposing in this or any other way the investment of capital in machinery and permanent improvements...

POLE RAISING.—On Thursday afternoon, July 3, the people of Oregon City met to upraise the old Liberty Pole, which had been thoroughly refitted with new top-mast, cross-trees, &c. The crowd was not quite so large as when the pole was first raised...

In this view, we were glad to see men who last year refused to lay a hand to the rope, or join in a single cheer for the Union, now willing to raise the flag and help swell the shout for the Union...

The pole raising appeared to be under the general charge of Wm. Dierdorff and E. La Forest, Esqs, assisted by Mr. Paquet, and other old hands at such business...

THE 4TH IN OREGON CITY.—This anniversary passed off in very good style. The programme included reading the Declaration, patriotic addresses from Messrs. W. C. Johnson, W. A. Starkweather, and Rev. Mr. Atkinson...

NEW STEAMER DAYS.—The weekly line of steamers is no more. Hereafter the packets will leave San Francisco tri-monthly...

have been handsomely attended, went off. One was given at the Union Hall in Canemah, and the other at Washington Hall in this place.

The following toasts were given at the public exercises:

TOASTS.

A health to all true Union men, and a hemp-death and confiscation to all rebels.—John Melhruus.

Woman: The morning star of infancy, the day star of manhood, the evening star of old age. God bless such stars! May they ever shine on us till we are sky-high.—W. H. Groves.

The Union and the Constitution as administered by our Chief Magistrate, President Lincoln.—Thos. Charnan.

May the double-dealing of England and the efforts she has made to divide our country meet with bitter disappointment, and may she soon be taught that she is not the first power in the world, but must succumb to the United States.—George P. Newell.

Oregon: May she ever manage her internal interests with the same degree of judgment she has recently manifested in relation to the Union.—F. A. Collier.

May the 4th of July, 1863, be a Jubilee of peace to this nation, honorable, without compromise.—Wm. Whitlock.

The Constitution and the Union complete and entire, if it requires the last dollar and the last man.—C. H. Matton.

1. The men who gave their blood and treasure for the establishment of this Government.

2. The men who have from time to time laid aside their party principles and stood firm in defense of the Constitution and the Union.

3. The men who, during the late political contest, discarded party principles for their country's sake.—Peter Paquet.

1. The day we celebrate: Loved by patriots for the principles associated with its memory; hated by rebels and traitors, who would desecrate its sacred hours in landing the destroyers of free government.

2. Washington: The Father of his Country: Let the descendants of his fellow-patriots see to it that he is not made ashamed of his paternity.

3. Our country: One in origin, one in its history; it shall be one in all time.

4. The "Monitor": The rebels called it a "cheese-press on a plank." It proved strong enough to press the "in arid" out of the rebel navy.—W. C. Johnson.

Mrs. Lient Mott, who refused to live with her husband after he became a traitor: Her memory will live in the hearts of all loyal wives.—David Finley.

The Young Ladies of Oregon: All in favor of Union. May they never fall into the arms of secessionists.—E. C. Blair.

The following is from the pen of a lady in Marion:

ES. ANGRY: On election day, five fiends in human shape, and affecting the manners of the "gentler sex," attempted an outrage that ought to make every citizen of Old Marion blush, and every lady in Oregon almost ashamed of her sex.

ACTUALS.

We understand that when the news was received in town this week that our forces had been repulsed near Charleston, several noted secessionists rejoiced greatly, and "took a treat" on the strength of it.

DIEN.—Harvey Gordon, State Printer elect of Oregon, died on Wednesday, July 24, at the residence of Jesse Applegate, Yoncalla, Umpqua county. Mr. Gordon had been ill some months preceding his decease. His age was 34 years.

FROM JOHN DAY'S RIVER.—We clip the following from the Mountaineer of the 9th:

Mr. L. G. Martin, an old California miner, just in from the John Day, confirms all that has been reported relative to the richness of the new mines. He says they prospect all the way from 1 cent to \$1 50 to the pan, and old miners pronounce them the richest diggings yet discovered.

PORTER RIVER.—A report has just come in that fifteen men had been attacked by Indians and that fourteen of their number were killed. A California party last week had 42 out of 49 horses stolen, and had to destroy over \$1,000 worth of provisions to prevent it falling into Indian hands.

NEWS FROM THE DEER LODGE VALLEY, says there are thirty-five men prospecting there who are making from \$10 to \$12 per day to the man, and that with the poorest kind of tools. The gold found there is coarse and scaly, and looks rich. It is believed that it will assay \$18 or \$20.

NEW STEAMER DAYS.—The weekly line of steamers is no more. Hereafter the packets will leave San Francisco tri-monthly—the next being the St. Louis, which leaves on Tuesday, the 1st of July. On the 11th, the Orizaba takes her departure, and the Golden Gate on the 21st of July.



Details of Eastern News.

Bloody Battles near Richmond!

New York, June 30.—The steamers Philadelphia from Newport, and the Ericson from Key West have arrived. The latter brought 180 passengers including Gen. Benham and staff and 57 soldiers wounded in the late engagement at James Island, near Charleston.

The Federal troops under Gen. Benham made an attack on the morning of the 16th, and were repulsed after four hours hard fighting with the loss of 658 killed, wounded and missing. The Eighth Michigan had but 29 men left at roll call. The New York 29th also suffered severely. Our troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats.

This is no new action, but merely confirms the rebel report which we published last week, regarding the action on James Island, June 16th.

Memphis, June 26.—The first train for Corinth, via Memphis & Charleston Railroad, left yesterday, with a number of teams and wagons, one company of the 58th Ohio, with several officers was attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry, 14 miles from here; they destroyed the locomotive and cars, killed three of our men and captured several officers, including Kamey, Maj. Priole and Sharp, and Capt. McCall of Grant's staff.

New York, June 30.—The Tribune's extra has a dispatch dated on the battle field, which says a severe and most determined battle occurred on the right wing, Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers to be successful.

A strategic movement into which the enemy has been unwittingly drawn, is in progress which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army.

An attack was made by the enemy in an immense force, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday, p. m. They fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the rebels were two to one.

The only force engaged that day was McClellan's division. The battle lasted from 2 o'clock to 9 p. m. McClellan was on the field and expressed himself satisfied with the result.

City Point, Va., 27th.—Refugees reported Jackson, Price and Beauregard at Richmond, all about to be assigned to important commands. It was rumored in rebel camp, yesterday, that Jackson had turned McClellan's right wing.

New York, June 30.—The Tribune has the following: Thursday noon the enemy made an attack on Gen. Stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court House; probably for the purpose of accomplishing and outflanking the right wing and to engage our attention in that direction.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American says an order for the final evacuation was given at 1 o'clock on Saturday evening, when the last of the transports moved off. The evacuation was completely successful. Of the many millions of dollars' worth of property at that point, a few days since, that destroyed does not exceed \$5,000.

Late in the afternoon, the enemy made a charge with cavalry—about 100 attempted to cross the ravine, but their horses became mired, a squadron of our infantry, seeing their position, charged down hill, when the rebels abandoned their horses and fled; the cavalry was then removed, and according to statement of our informant, the fight continued until 7 o'clock, when a retreat was ordered, and our forces began to fall back.

During the battle, the correspondent says, the cannoning and musketry was terrible. The enemy made another attempt to break through our right, which was repulsed—shortly afterwards another attempt was made on the left with the same result. The battle had then been raging several hours without any seeming change of advantage on either side; reinforcements of artillery came steadily along from the bridge to the field of battle—the enemy seemed to make a last desperate effort, and came near forcing our men back into the low ground between the hill and bridge, where we would have been slaughtered by thousands before we had crossed the bridge.

Wagons, artillery, ambulances and men, were hurrying towards the bridge, and a panic seemed almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed on the bridge. At one time the enemy reached the main hospital, half-mile from the river; Meagher's Irishmen came over, stripped to the waist, to the attack; they gave one yell and went to work; the result was the falling back of the enemy to the woods.

This matters stood up to 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Another correspondent, speaking of Friday's battle, says twice along the front the rebels attacked our line over rifle pits and redoubts. Porter, with 50 cannons and a number of Hooker and Ayre's guns mowed them down in a terrible harvest of death.

Under date of Friday the same correspondent says: Ten guns were taken from us by certain flank movements covered by thick smoke which hung around the rebels. A Major belonging to Jackson's army, captured, says part of Jackson's forces arrived yesterday, and the balance this morning.

At Fair Oaks yesterday the Pennsylvania Reserve drove the attacking regiment of Jackson's command. To-day they were

overpowered by some troops reinforced by the remainder of Jackson's army. A regiment of regulars called up proved unequal to the task of stopping them and Slough's command had to be added. The conduct of all regiments in sustaining this unequal action was good; they gave way, but not one of them ran. Our loss was enormous. The 11th regulars are about annihilated, and nearly every fire killed or wounded. The 14th also suffered severely. So extraordinary was the obstinacy of our troops and so myriads of men were that our loss was very large. The artillery of Alpaugh's and Smith's divisions plied the rebels in hopes. Major Russell, of the regulars, and Col. Pratt of New York, were killed.

McClellan has changed the base of his operations from York to James river.

New York, July 2.—Dispatches to Flag-officer Goldsborough on Monday are said to state that the rebel attack on our right was a desperate affair, in which the rebels lost 5,000. Our loss is heavy.—Gen. Stoneman being cut off from the right wing, had to retreat to Yorktown, and had arrived at Fortress Monroe.

It is stated Gen. McClellan, with considerable fighting, had passed through White Oak Swamp with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, to secure an advantage to our position, and had subsequently cut through a line of communication to James river.

It is reported that during two days' fighting McClellan lost 10,000 men.

It is stated that, on recommendation of the Governors of the loyal States, the President will call for 200,000 volunteers, to hold points which have been acquired till the close of the war.

Washington, July 24.—The President has approved and signed the Pacific Railroad bill and Internal Tax bill.

The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal of June 27th has dispatches from Vicksburg, which say: Porter's mortar fleet opened on the lower batteries at 7 a. m. yesterday, and stopped at 7, but recommenced at 8 this morning; the batteries fired but few shots. To-day twelve transports came above the gunboats and landed troops at Brown and Johnson's place, on the Louisiana side.

The Charleston Mercury says: In view of the storm so soon to break over the head of our devoted city, we have removed our office to Columbia.

July 1.—The situation of affairs before Richmond is not yet clearly defined. As understood now, it may be explained as follows: Gen. McClellan determined to change the base line of his operations from the Chickahominy to the James river, in order to bring the troops nearer together and to debilitate the rebel into a trap. The rebels improved the occasion to attack the right wing while it was changing the front position. Their fire was strong, and its onslaught was made with terrible desperation; but did not succeed in changing the position of our line successfully, and the rebels did not gain any advantage. It was a strategic movement on the part of Gen. McClellan. The final result will be made apparent in due time.

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Our cavalry at White House during the day guarded the departure of the wagons and horses, which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined Gen. Stoneman, who had been hovering in the vicinity all day. After securing the safety of the trains, Gen. Casey says that he did not lose one man, nor did he leave a soul behind—not even a contraband. The enemy in considerable force reached White House at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning Col. Ingalls and Capt. Sautelle were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of operations on James river. They would, doubtless, go on down to Fortress Monroe and await McClellan's instructions.

Fortress Monroe, June 29.—It is reported here that Gen. McClellan had taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the report, as the telegraph is not working and no boats have arrived from James river, the York river being completely cleared of everything movable.—Stoneman's and Ayre's are constantly arriving at this place, leaving in tow barges, schooners, &c. Many arrived last night. The steamer Spaulding this morning reports 150 barges and schooners in tow of boats at Yorktown, when she left, all making preparations to come down to-day. There was nothing above West Point.

The Tribune's correspondent from Fortress Monroe, June 30th, states that the gunboats on the James river had established communication with McClellan's left.

It is reported that during two days' fighting McClellan lost 10,000 men. It is also reported that Col. Alexander had come to James river to select a new base, and that Key Bend had been determined on.—This is 30 miles from Richmond and 10 from City Point. No telegraph communication, except army dispatches, is allowed to pass over the wires.

July 2.—Yesterday's New York papers contain dispatches from the War Department, stating that as soon as that Department can obtain exact information of the state of affairs in front of Richmond, it will report the same to the public—good or bad.

Albany, July 2.—Gov. Morgan issued to-day a stirring and patriotic appeal to citizens, calling upon them to come forward at the call of the country and furnish their quota towards the new force of volunteers demanded by Government.

June 26.—In the Senate Court of Impeachment, in the case of West H. Humphrey, Judge of the District Court of Tennessee, the accused was to-day declared guilty, and judgment pronounced. He is to be removed from office, and be disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the U. S.

City Point, Va., June 26.—Our gunboats moved up last night and shelled the rebels on the St. Petersburg Road, but without casualties on their side, according to their account. The official lists of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks, is published. Eighty-five regiments and battalions were engaged, sustaining a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 5,897.

Washington, June 27.—The British Government has withdrawn its own proposition made in 1857, and formally accepted by Postmaster Gen. Blair, reducing the

rate of international postage from 25 to 12 cents. A dashing reconnaissance was made on the 24th of June by Capt. Keenan and two companies of cavalry from McClellan's headquarters to the James river. He found Gen. Wise held a position opposite Ft. Darling, with five regiments, constituting the extreme right of the rebel army, the pickets of the enemy. He succeeded in penetrating their lines in the gunboat Galena, which was stationed to the river, and remained several hours on board, regaining command safely.

New York, June 27.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent has excellent authority in stating that the evidence already taken in Ben. Wood's case is stronger than that which expelled Senator Bright. Wood's expulsion is considered certain; others, however, speak less positively.

The bill to carry into effect the African slave trade treaty with Great Britain passed the Senate yesterday, four votes being in the negative.

THE OPERATIONS NEAR CHARLESTON.

Gen. Hunter left James Island at 12 o'clock, leaving Benham in command, with orders to make no advance towards Charleston without reinforcements or further orders. It was reported by deserters that the whole rebel force at Seceessionville had but two batteries with six guns mounted, and six more ready for use. It was decided on the 17th that Gen. Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make an attack at day-break, while Gen. Wright and Col. Williams, with 3,000 men, were to support him. Somehow they were delayed, and as our troops marched over according to the plan of the field, they were met by murderous fire of grape and canister; five regiments were relieved from such cut up. The 8th Michigan, 7th New York, and 28th Massachusetts broke and scattered. The 46th New York did little better. The first two drove the gunners from their guns, and some of them even penetrated the works, but the other regiments failing to support them, they had to retire after holding the battery 20 minutes.

In the meanwhile, Col. Williams, in coming to their support, separated from the fort by a marsh, was exposed to a severe cross fire from the rebel guns in the woods. His troops fought nobly, with considerable loss. For an hour no gun was fired from the fort, and by the prompt presence of 200 men we could have carried it. But they were not there, and the troops retired. Another account confirms the above, but says the 28th Massachusetts did well. It gives our loss at 84 killed, 366 wounded, and 124 missing. Our camp is now within range of the gunboats, and in a safe condition. Intrenchments have been thrown up and reinforcements are awaited. Gen. Brannan's troops had arrived from Key West, at James Island; but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be resumed. Rebel troops were constantly arriving, and preparations for the defense of Charleston were extensively made.

Another letter writer asserts that Com. Dupont says he can take Charleston with five gun-boats. He can run by Fort Sumner and the fortifications without the loss of more than two, while with the others he would shell the city.

A letter from the 48th Regiment gives our total loss at 670.

MARTIN'S June 25.—Information has been received here that the Confederate Generals Bragg and Pillow are at Vicksburg, with 20,000 men, including nearly all Beauregard's army that have not been sent to Richmond.

June 27.—In consequence of the withdrawal of troops from the northeastern portion of Missouri, a guerrilla party has been formed numbering 700 men. This gang on Wednesday attacked a party of troops near Monticello, killing eight and wounding a number. The guerrilla loss is not known.

June 27.—The Newbern (N.C.) Progress of the 21st reports the rebels at Kingston and Goldsboro as living on half rations, and frequently deserting. The rebel pickets had burned the town of Tuscarora, Ala., and destroyed a portion of the railroad. It was reported that 15 rebels were killed at Fisherville by the explosion of a shell, thrown some time ago by one of our gunboats, which did not explode at the time fired.

June 28.—A special dispatch to the New York paper says: "There is reason to believe that Seward has received a note from Earl Russell touching Gen. Butler's proclamation regarding the women in New Orleans."

Letters from Prince Napoleon, by the fast European steamer, show that he is still the firm friend that he has shown himself since the rebellion broke out.

We understand that a resolution is looked for the expulsion of Senator Simmons from the Senate, for receiving compensation for service in procuring contracts from Government. It will be introduced soon.

An order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office, prohibiting furloughs to enlisted soldiers, under any circumstances whatever.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—All is quiet in every direction. Information from the Shenandoah is received from other than official sources which leads to the belief that Jackson's troops have not retired in force from the point at which they were last seen. Among other rumors circulating is one of his repairing damages and preparing to secure the wheat and rye crop of the valley, which is represented as good.

Gen. Scott's wife died at Paris on the 10th of June, aged 72.

New Orleans advices state that trade is reviving, and the Union sentiment was gaining strength. Quite a number of rebel soldiers were taking the oath. Two soldiers convicted of theft were sentenced to be shot on the 21st May.

Col. Kimball, with two companies of the 21st Maine, had broken up the camp at Moncheie, at which for some time 1,800 rebels had encamped. They fled on our approach, leaving the camp equipage and regimental colors.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Senate passed a bill to-day providing that any member of Congress or any officer of the Government receiving a consideration for services in procuring contracts or any office from Government, shall be liable for misdemeanor, and subject to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment not more than ten years, and disqualified from holding office under the United States, and contracts shall be void at the option of the President.

LATER NEWS.

Six Days' Fighting near Richmond!

REBELS DEFEATED!

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN: ALL RIGHT!

The President Calls for 200,000 Men!

JULY 2, 1862.

The total loss during six days fighting up to Monday night was about 12,000—7,500 in battle of Friday on right wing.—The fighting was most terrific along the whole line.

McClellan's headquarters are at Harding's Landing. His lines, July 2, extend 5 miles toward Richmond; notwithstanding the enemy's force was greatly superior to ours in every action, they have been repulsed oftener than we have, and their loss exceeds ours.

McClellan and his staff think the present position of the army far more advantageous than that hitherto occupied. The gunboats can now materially aid in carrying on the war.

The enemy's force as stated by prisoners, was 150,000 men, while our effective force did not exceed 95,000.

It appears that the right wing of our army consisting of 29,000 men was attacked on Friday by a force of 50,000, and after a severe fight our troops crossed the Chickahominy in good order. On Saturday night and Sunday our whole force under Heintzelman, Keys and Sumner fell back along the line of the railroad and Williamsburg road, and marched to James River. The Rebels crossed Chickahominy in great force on Sunday, but made no attempt.

At 2 p. m. Monday, firing was heard in direction of White Oak Swamp where Ayres was holding the rebels in check, who were attempting to cross an immense ford. Rebel artillery and cavalry then appeared on our left, when Porter's and Key's commands went to his relief. Terrible fighting ensued—the overwhelming force of rebels was gaining, when the gunboats opened with their 54 pounders on the enemy. The fight continued till dark.

McClellan's advance on Tuesday, July 1, was in 15 miles of Richmond. The enemy were terribly repulsed in Monday's battle, which was desperate in the extreme. They pressed Heintzelman hard, but Sumner went to his relief, when the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. Heintzelman captured 8 guns, and a whole brigade 1,400 strong, including their Colonel, Fradette, of La., ex-Congressman Lamar, of Miss., and McGowan, of S. C. All our siege guns have been safely returned, except one. Our transportation is all safe.

In Monday's fight were Kearney, Hooker, Richardson, and McClellan. The reserves under McClellan suffered severely. Generals McClellan and Reynolds are probably taken prisoners.

The rebel General Stoneman Jackson is killed—all the prisoners state so.

In the action of Monday, the gunboats Galena and Aristoosk shelled the river road on which the enemy attempted to advance. They retreated precipitately as soon as the shelling commenced.

Our troops are greatly exhausted, but still in excellent spirits.

REFUTES McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A dispatch from Gen. McClellan, July 3, says he has succeeded in getting his army to Breckley Bar, or the bank of James River, and has lost but one gun, which was abandoned, and only one wagon abandoned. We had a severe fight on Tuesday, and beat the enemy badly; our men fighting even better than before;—the men are in good spirits, and reinforcements had arrived from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The President has decided to call into service an additional force of 300,000 men, and recommends that the troops, chiefly infantry, be immediately enrolled, so as to bring this injurious civil war to a speedy and successful termination.

Boston, July 2.—Gov. Andrews issued a call to the people of Massachusetts to fill up to the maximum number all regiments now in the field, and for fifteen new volunteer regiments.

Corinth, July 3.—Eight regiments of rebel cavalry attacked Col. Sheridan's advance guard 2 miles north of Belleville, July 1, but were signally repulsed.

Middleton, Va., June 27.—Fremont having been superseded in the command of this Department, by the order appointing Gen. Pope (his inferior in rank) to that position, and having been refused leave of absence, has at his own request been relieved from duty. He leaves for York tomorrow. Many of his officers accompany him. His resignation will be announced tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Richmond papers have a dispatch from Charleston on the 25th, which says all the boats—on James Island, was by the gunboats.—Yesterday they shelled a detachment of the Marion Artillery, posted on the island, and compelled them to retire.

Chicago, June 29.—Private parties have received a dispatch from Baltimore to-night which says we have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A special dispatch says Gen. Shields has resigned. June 29.—Brig. Gen. Rufus King, succeeds to Fremont's command of the First Army Corps of Virginia.

—Rev. T. Starr King is expected in Portland on the next steamer—about the 19th.