THE OREGON ARGUS.

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance.

When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid in six months, or Five Dollars at the end of the year.

Two Dollars will be charged for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Single copies twenty-five cents.

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

Vol. VIII. OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 19, 1862. No. 14.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure) one insertion	$3 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
Business cards one year	20 00

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

☞ Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

☞ Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[No. 62.]

AN ACT to establish a Department of Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established at the seat of Government of the United States a Department of Agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a "Commissioner of Agriculture," who shall be the chief executive officer of the Department of Agriculture, who shall hold his office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the President, and who shall receive for his compensation a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to acquire and preserve in his Department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office,) by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists. He shall annually make a general report in writing of his acts to the President and to Congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which report shall also contain an account of all moneys received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. He shall receive and have charge of all the property of the agricultural division of the Patent Office in the Department of the Interior, including the fixtures and property of the propagating garden. He shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated by Congress to the Department, and render accounts thereof, and also of all money heretofore appropriated for agriculture and remaining unexpended.—And said Commissioner may send and receive through the mails, free of charge, all communications and other matter pertaining to the business of his Department, not exceeding in weight thirty-two ounces.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint a chief clerk, with a salary of two thousand dollars, who in all cases during the necessary absence of the Commissioner, or when the said principal office shall become vacant, shall perform the duties of Commissioner; and he shall appoint such other employees as Congress may from time to time provide, with salaries corresponding to the salaries of similar officers in other departments of the Government; and he shall, as Congress may from time to time provide, employ other persons, for such time as their services may be needed, including chemists, botanists, entomologists, and other persons skilled in the natural sciences pertaining to agriculture. And the said Commissioner, and every other person to be appointed in the said Department, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, or appointment, make oath or affirmation truly and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him. And the said Commissioner and the chief clerk shall also, before entering upon their duties, severally give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned to render a true and faithful account to him or his successors in office, quarter-yearly, accounts of all moneys which shall be by them received by virtue of the said office, with sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Secretary of the Treasury, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Approved, May 15, 1862.

SIXTY YEARS OF MISSIONARY WORK.—The following interesting summary of the fruits of the first sixty years' modern missionary work has evidently been prepared with care, and is published in the organ of the Old School Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Board:

According to the most accurate and recent computations, in India there are 112,000 native Christians, and the empire more open than ever before to the diffusion of the Gospel. In Burmah, 110,000 Karens rejoice in the light of Divine truth shed upon their souls by the preaching of the word. In Africa there are 250,000 native converts in those habitations of cruelty where, at the beginning of this century, the Hottentot, the Fingoe, and Kaffre, were hunted down like the beasts of the field. Of negroes in the West Indies and America, there are 340,000 under the care of Christian pastors, catechists and teachers, emancipated, we trust, from a more than merely human slavery, and blessed with the freedom that is in Jesus Christ. In the Sandwich Islands there are 80,000, almost the entire native population, professdly converted to Christ, the Sabbath day being observed better there than it is in Brooklyn, or in New York, or in Philadelphia, or in London, or in Edinburgh, or in any great commercial city or metropolis in this or any other land, and the Bible itself taken as the standard of the civil code and social manners. In New Zealand there are 100,000 native Christians. In other islands, laved by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the Georgian, the Friendly, and the Society Isles, there are 70,000 more. In the South Sea Islands, where missionaries followed the track of Captain Cook until island after island, and tribe after tribe, threw away their idols to the moles and the bats, there are 200,000 souls who have bowed to Jesus Christ, and crowned him Lord of all. In China, where only seventeen years ago the ports of the empire were opened to missionary work, there are now 3,000 Chinese Christians, and eighty Protestant missionaries; while province after province is being revolutionized from idolatry, and that vast territory prepared in the most amazing manner for the reception of the Gospel. In the Island of Madagascar, where, twenty years ago, native and other Christians were either poisoned, burned, or driven into the sea, until but fifty who loved Christ were left behind, there are now more than five thousand native converts, the fruit of that martyr blood which is ever the seed of the church. Between the Tigris and Euphrates, on the plains of Mesopotamia, once the dwelling place of Abraham, the Father of the Faithful, long given over to superstition and unbelief, there are six thousand more reclaimed from error to faith in the Promised Seed, in whom all the nations of the earth are to be blessed.

Other examples might be adduced and the list enlarged. One million two hundred and fifty thousand souls (1,250,000) have been attracted to Christ during the last sixty years of missionary labor, who, but for this, must have been cast into the gloom of utter darkness, and must have sunk into the depths of eternal woe! All this is exclusive of those who in foreign lands have, during this time, fallen asleep in Jesus, and whose flesh now rests in hope. Besides these, there are now in the field 1,600 foreign missionaries, who are laboring with 16,000 native preachers, catechists and teachers. The Bible, too, is translated into more than 150 languages and dialects, and a distribution in these has been made of more than 40,000,000 of copies throughout the world, whereas at the beginning of the present century not more than 4,000,000 could have been found on the whole earth.

The Great Railroad.

The S. F. Herald says: The Government gives toward the construction of the Pacific Railroad, under the terms of the bill that has just passed Congress, $40,000,000, and an area of public lands two thousand miles long by six wide. These lands now—the vast proportion thereof—are now almost worthless; but by the very construction of this road they are of course rendered immensely valuable. The same advantages in respect of land donations are secured to the branch roads that may be built.

The different sections of the road are to be commenced simultaneously, or as nearly so as is possible; and the quickness of completion is commanded peremptorily by the terms of the bill.

The simple letter of the bill provides thoroughly and sharply against any abuse of its provisions by unfair contracts, inferior work or unjust seizure of lands or improper obtaining of bonds. All these are guarded against by the direct language of the measure—not by special fenders, that might be conveniently construed thus or so, as the cunning of dishonest contractors might devise or contend.

When the railroad is completed—supposing that it will not be completed within ten years—the *American* through travel from California to the East and from the East to California will amount, at the lowest reasonable calculation, to $50,000 per diem receipts, placing the cost of a through ticket at only $50. This is considering the literal American through travel alone.—This would sum up, in a year, to $18,250,000 receipts. This is saying nothing about what is termed "way travel;" nothing about European travel to this side of the Continent, and to Asia and the islands of the Pacific.

Then think of the freight that will pass over this road. All the teas and silks manufactured in Asia, and used in Europe and the Atlantic States will pass over this road. And these single items, when you count their burden up, reach an immense figure. And then of other classes of freight—the burden that will surely be offered will be enormous.

The stockholders get at least 7,680,000 acres of land. The value of this will at least average $5 an acre. This will amount to $38,400,000. Now it is estimated, as an outside figure, that the road will cost $100,000,000. Towards this the Government gives in bonds and land, nearly $80,000,000. So the Government nearly pays for the road!

The bonds are virtually given—as we have presumed all along—to the companies; for they are to be paid for in work for the Government, which can be rendered, when the road is comyleted, at an almost nominal expense.

At least 1,200 miles of the road can be constructed at a cost but a trifle exceeding the price of the iron.

The uniting effect of the railroad may be illustrated by imagining that the mountains, and vast plains and deserts that now separate us from the Eastern States had been sunk, and California had been drawn up to the western skirts of Kansas.

The enduring odor of musk is astonishing. When Justinian in 538 rebuilt what is now the mosque of St. Sophia, the mortar was charged with musk, and to this very day the atmosphere is filled with the odor.

Particulars of the Battle of Fair Oaks. Saturday and Sunday, May 31, June 1.

The army correspondent of the New York Times furnishes an interesting account of the above-mentioned battles, of which we extract below the material portion.

POSITION OF GEN. CASEY'S COMMAND.

The attack commenced shortly before 1 o'clock on Saturday, on the left wing of the army, on the further or south side of the Chickahominy, where the advance position was held by the division of Gen. Casey, much the weakest in the army, composed almost entirely of raw regiments, and reduced by disease to an effective force of some 6,000 men.

The position held by Gen. Casey was on the Williamsburg stage road, within six or seven miles of Richmond, and on a line so extended at the front that the troops required to maintain picket guards of sufficient strength made no slight draft on his weakened forces.

Our proximity to the rebels was evidently annoying to them, and on Thursday, and again on Friday, they made an unsuccessful attempt, with a force of a few hundred, to drive in the pickets and discover what mischief was plotting behind the belt of woods sheltering Gen. Casey from their view. Their attack was resolutely met by the pickets, who fell back on the reserves and held their ground, defeating the purpose of the enemy, who then apparently resolved upon an advance in force against the left wing of the army, doubtless determined to drive it beyond the Chickahominy, should the opportunity offer, and put themselves in a position to turn Gen. McClellan's left flank.

During the afternoon of Friday a terrific thunderstorm arose, continuing through most of the night with uninterrupted severity, deluging the earth with rain, converting the spongy soil into a nearly impassable bog, and raising the waters of the Chickahominy so as to carry away one of two bridges Gen. Sumner had prepared for his passage, and somewhat disturb the foundations of the other.

The broad sheets of lightning that night, and the camp fires of unusual size, gleaming in the pitchy darkness, seemed to illuminate our position, and may possibly have assisted the rebels in getting an idea of the bearing of things. Just before the storm had reached its fury there was some skirmishing between the artillery on both sides. This commenced again in the morning, several shots flying over our camp, indicating that the rebels had in some way gained a more correct idea of our position.

THE ATTACK ON SATURDAY.

Shortly after noon the grand attack commenced, Gen. Casey's pickets being driven in all along the front, after a spirited resistance, the rebels advancing in force along three roads—the Williamsburgh road, to our left, the railroad, in the centre, and the "Nine mile Road," as it is called, on the right.

With his feeble division greatly weakened by extension, Gen. Casey had no backbone to oppose to this sudden attack. But no thought of yielding his ground entered the mind of the old soldier. His troops were immediately formed into position, the three brigades maintaining their relative positions on the right, left, and centre, and as thorough preparations were made for resisting the attack as its suddenness would admit of. Regan's New York Battery was stationed just to the right of the Williamsburgh road, Bates's Battery of Napoleon guns further to the left across the road, and Fitch's Battery three or four hundred yards to the rear, the last sending its shell over the heads of our troops at the enemy beyond. The fourth battery was near the railroad, further to the right.

The vigor with which the enemy pressed forward to the attack indicated the confidence of superior strength. A battalion of two regiments pressed against Gen. Nagle on the right, another fell on Gen. Wassell at the centre, and a third on Gen. Palmer to the left, pouring in at once a fire hot and heavy, and advancing with great resolution in face of the steady fire of canister and grape from the guns in front, and shell from those further to the rear, mowing down their ranks in all directions.

The rebels had but little artillery, and were evidently disposed to make good the deficiency by pressing to close quarters with their superior force, to bear down at once by weight of numbers the feeble skeleton regiments of three and four hundred men who composed the advanced division.

Most of Gen. Casey's troops were thrown forward to the edge of the woods in front of his position to meet the advance of the rebels, a few regiments being left behind the partially completed rifle-pits, a short distance to the rear. Thus a division, nearly new to warfare, was suddenly exposed, in an open field, to the heaviest of fire from an enemy covered to a considerable extent by the woods through which they were advancing.

Terribly the tempest raged, the air growing thick with musket balls; officer after officer fell, or was borne from the field a wounded man; the men dropped by scores, and the usual number of weak-jointed ones were falling to the rear. But in spite of the rapid thinning of their ranks, the regiments generally held their ground until the enemy succeeded in rushing around on the left flank, and poured in an enfilading fire from that direction, against which the rifle-pits were no protection. The sixty rounds of ammunition with which they entered the fight were nearly exhausted, and no more was at hand.

Meantime one of Gen. Couch's brigades, commanded by Gen. Abercrombie, was ordered up to the support of Gen. Nagle on the right, Gen. Devens, of the same division, sustaining Gen. Wassell on the centre, and Gen. Peck, with the remaining brigade, supporting Gen. Palmer on the left.

When Gen. Casey's troops were forced to give way the rebels fell on these brigades of Couch's division, who disputed every inch of ground until sustained by Gen. Kearney, pressing up the Williamsburgh road with reinforcements to meet them, supported by the division of Gen. Hooker in his rear. Pressing rapidly forward Gen. Kearney advanced along the Williamsburg road to within a short distance of our original position, where he bivouacked for the night in front of the enemy.

It was along this Williamsburg road that the main attack was made, and here our troops were forced back for half a mile or more before the arrival of Gen. Heintzelman's corps, the feeble brigades of Casey's division, averaging less than two thousand men, being completely broken up, many of the officers killed, wounded, or missing, and the privates scattered through the woods and along the road. Bravely and well did Gen. Casey do his duty, pressing on to the extreme front and cheering on his men, regardless of the storm of fire and lead that raged about him.

Col. Bailey, chief of artillery, was shot early in the afternoon, the ball striking him in the head and causing his death after a short period of insensibility. Major Van Valkenberg, the second in command of the First New York Artillery, was killed, Adjutant William Ramsey wounded, while every battery but one lost its quota of men, and some of them lost nearly all their horses. Bates's Battery of Napoleon guns—12 pound brass pieces—which was to the front, thus deprived of locomotion and stuck fast in the mud, was left behind in the retirement of our troops, but not until Gen. Nagle had taken it upon himself to see that several of the pieces were spiked. In addition to this, one 3-inch Parrott gun of Battery H was disabled by a shot, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The Pennsylvania Reserve Battery, of Couch's division, also lost one of their guns, these eight pieces of ordnance constituting our entire loss so far as I could learn.

GEN. SUMNER'S ADVANCE.

Meantime Gen. Sumner had succeeded in bringing his troops across the Chickahominy, and was advancing on the right to maintain our position there, where less ground had been lost. After several days of labor Gen. Sumner had thrown two bridges across the creek between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, where local reports held it to be impossible to find any foundation for piles to support the superstructure. One of these bridges was some two miles above Bottom's Bridge the other a mile further up the stream. The lower of these was carried away during the heavy storm of Friday night, and Gen. Sumner was obliged to depend upon a single shaky structure for the passage of his troops, who nearly all, however, succeeded in crossing that night, the head of the column reaching the Nine-mile road, along which the rebels were pressing our troops, at about seven o'clock, holding the enemy in check for the night, preventing them from following up in that direction the advantage they had gained during the day.

THE FIGHT OF SUNDAY.

Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday, the rebels awoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond. But they had made the unfortunate mistake of estimating the strength of our reserves by the weakness of our advance. Most bitterly did they pay for their mistake.

Pressing eagerly forward with confidence of victory, they were met by the trained troops of Heintzelman and Sumner, whose unyielding columns checked their fierce assault, turning the tide of battle every where against them, and forcing them at the point of the bayonet on toward Richmond. It was their turn now to break and run, and their losses of the Sabbath left them little cause for rejoicing over the trifling gain of Saturday.

Terribly did the rebels suffer on this as well as on the previous day from the well directed fire of our artillery, piling the ground with the slain. Terrible also to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns pressing them back step by step to the last point of endurance, when they broke and ran, ingloriously leaving behind them many of their men and officers, as well as privates, prisoners in our hands.

It was about a quarter of seven when Gen. Heintzelman ordered Gen. Hooker to attack the rebels in his front and drive them from the woods. The Excelsior Brigade marched out from their camp in the woods to the Williamsburg road, the New Jersey Fifth and Sixth following. The Excelsior Brigade filed in the wheat-field in front of our earthworks, to the right of the road, while the two left. As the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was forming in position to the front of the wood the rebels opened a rapid and heavy fire upon it, killing two or three privates and wounding about six. The fire of the enemy immediately become simultaneous along their entire line.

The New Jersey troops fought splendidly, loading and firing without flinching from their position. Gen. Sickles's regiments did great execution, advancing at every fire upon the rebels masked by the wood. However, it was plainly to be seen that the enemy had every advantage, and it was resolved to clear the woods at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. Sickles rode along the front of his men in the midst of an iron hail which the rebels poured in, and gave orders for the second regiment, Col. G. B. Hall to charge bayonets. Col. Hall gallantly led the charge—one of the most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a man shirked or straggled from the ranks. The rebels presented a strong front to the gleaming bayonets of our men, not a hundred yards distant.

As the Second advanced on the double quick, cheering and shouting, the rebels held back their fire until our men were hardly one hundred feet from their line, when they fired a murderous volley into the ranks of the Second. It proved too low, and few were killed or wounded. Immediately after the rebels fired this volley the broke ranks and fled through the wood. A few of their bravest remained to resist our passage, but they were soon mowed down by the steel front of the gallant Second Excelsior. Major Herbert, of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, was taken prisoner at this time.

The rebels made two or three attempts to flank us on the left, after retreating from their centre, but they were beat back with great loss, our troops pursuing them for nearly two miles.

Richardson's Brigade, before the enemy's centre gave way, had a hard fight; the ground was hotly contested by the rebels. The Fourth and Fifth Excelsior regiments were sent to support one of Richardson's batteries, but before the battery got in fair working order the enemy began to show signs of a retreat. The rebel officers could be heard distinctly urging the men to fight, but they would run away. The Irish brigade fought splendidly, and routed the rebels at the point of the bayonet.

None of our forces on the left flank participated in the fight. The rebels were defeated and driven back by Hooker's and Richardson's divisions.

Advance parties scoured the woods on both sides of the Richmond road, and succeeded in capturing nearly two hundred of the rebels, among them three lieutenants.

At 11 o'clock the firing on both sides ceased. The rebels had fallen back beyond our original lines, leaving guards stationed to watch our advance and also to bring their wounded off the field.

The enemy were driven from every position they occupied. The main column rested a mile in advance of their position at the commencement of the fight.

At about 12 o'clock Gen. McClellan rode up to the front accompanied by his staff and body-guard, and met Gen. Heintzelman seated at the foot of a tree. Little Mac democratically seated himself at the side of Heintzelman, on the ground, when his staff grouped themselves, resting on stumps of trees and logs. There was the Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, forming a select group of three, conversing quite animatedly in French, and the other members of McClellan's staff joining in with a little English.

Gen. McClellan had been seated probably a half an hour, conversing with Gen. Heintzelman, when Gen. Hooker rode up from the extreme advanced line gained that morning, and as he was dismounting from his horse Gen. McClellan rose from his seat, and, advancing, shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him and his noble division in terms of the highest praise. A long conversation took place between them. It was plainly seen that no further advance was to be made that day, as no troops were ordered up to the front.

At a little after one o'clock Gen. McClellan mounted his horse and rode along the line of his troops, back and forth. Napoleon never was received by his enthusiastic troops with greater manifestation of delight than was McClellan by his army, showing that he possessed the confidence as well as the hearts of his men. They feel that they must ever be victorious under his guidance.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. Many of them were dressed in new clothes, captured in Casey's camp—a large supply having been sent up to Casey's division a few days before the battle, but had not been distributed to the men. The result was that the enemy, who had been wearing faded, worn-out homespun, doffed their forms in our genteel uniforms. This was the cause of many serious mistakes, our men unfortunately mistaking them for our own.

NAPOLEON AND VICTORIA.—Napoleon, probably suffering an infliction of diabetes or perhaps indigestion, has snubbed Queen Victoria, and to balance the account, Lord Palmerston has given Napoleon a pretty smart knock on the knuckles. It happened in this wise. Acting under instructions, of course, Lord Cowley, British Minister at Paris, had an audience with Napoleon, in which he intimated that if his Imperial Majesty had any purpose of visiting London during the Great Exhibition, the Queen desired to place Buckingham Palace at his disposal, though she could not, even for him, deviate from her resolve not to receive strangers during her first year of widowhood. In the matter of this communication surely all was friendly and well-meaning. Perhaps Lord Cowley's manner made it less pleasant. At any rate, the on dit is that Napoleon, having heard Lord Cowley out, curtly answered that he did not intend visiting London, and with a short bow, turned on his heel and stalked out of the room, leaving the poor wretch of an Ambassador very much astonished and considerably incensed.

Next day, the *Moniteur* had a paragraph stating, rather contemptuously, that there was no foundation in the report that the Emperor intended to honor London with his presence. This was the cause, the story runs, of Palmerston's making such a decided speech, just before Parliament adjourned, in favor of the whole of Italy, the Popedom included, being under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel. Napoleon alone has stood in the way, since the war of 1859, of this unity of Italy being effected. Palmerston, if all this be true, has cleverly paid off Napoleon's want of manners.

FOR SALE.—The steamer *Multnomah*, so long running on the lower Columbia, is offered for sale.

—It is a beauty's privilege to kill time, and time's privilege to kill beauty.

Details of Eastern News.

VICKSBURG CAPTURED!

Fortress Monroe, July 1st.—Gun boats have just arrived here from the scene of action yesterday, ten miles above City Point. That division of our army that has been fighting four days has retreated 17 miles. The fight of yesteaday was most terrific, the enemy having two or three to our one. The battle commenced with the land forces. After four hours fighting, the gunboats got in range and poured into the rebels a heavy and incessant fire, which they stood for two hours and then retreated. Our troops captured, notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of pieces of artillery, and 2,000 prisoners, including the rebel Gen. Magruder. The place where this action took place is near Turkey Creek. The enemy lost everything, retreating in great disorder. Their loss is much greater than ours. In retreat McClellan had to spike his guns and leave them on the field, after burning the carriages, the nature of the ground rendering it impossible to move them.

Washington, July 4th.—The following account of the battles of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, June 29th, 30th and July 1st, has been received: Sunday morning the corps of Franklin and Sumner were left in the woods, at Fair Oaks, with the instructions to evacuate and protect the supply trains to James river. They had hardly left their position and were falling back on railroad, when rebels discovered the movement and started in pursuit with their whole force. So rapidly did they approach, that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them, before they were upon them. The enemy advanced to the attack at 2 o'clock. The battle lasted till dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in a solid mass until within a short distance of our artillery. The effect of our arms was fearful, killing and wounding rebels by the hundreds. At dusk "the enemy being repulsed," were forced to abandon the position they held. This battle took place about one mile from Savage Station.

The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of cars under a full head steam ran overboard.—All the quartermaster and commissary stores that could not be moved were committed to the flames together with a large amount of ordinance stores. A large store at the station was filled with the sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, and were left under the care of our surgeons. They numbered several hundred, and are now in the enemy's hands.

Monday morning the enemy came up boldly, early, having been reinforced by troops who fought the battle Sunday.

About three o'clock it was thought that some portion of our lines must give way as the rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back within three miles of Turkey Island where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides.

The greater portion of our transportation safely crossed Turkey Island Bridge. Some of the rear wagons were abandoned to make passage for the artillery. The fight was renewed early Tuesday by rebels—they evidently intending to crush our army. It lasted three hours resulting in considerable loss on both sides, when the enemy retreated, leaving the field to our troops.

The rebels again advanced about three o'clock p. m., in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for two hours, without coming near enough for the batteries to become engaged.

The loss to our armies during these severe engagements is not known, but 20,000 is considered to be as near an estimate as can at present be given of killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss in killed must far exceed ours. We have taken 700 prisoners, among whom are three Lieutenants and one Major.

General Reynolds and Capt. Kingsberry of his staff were taken prisoners, also Col. Stockton of Mich., and Gen. Mead of Pa. Gen. Sumner and Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in arm but never left the field. Gen. McCall was seen to fall from his horse during the battle; he is taken prisoner, and the extent of his injuries unknown. Gen. Joslyn of Pa., is killed.—Capt. Campbell of the Fifth regular cavalry, is killed.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 4th, gives the following relative to the battle of Monday:

"Sunday morning June 28th, Gens. Hill and Longstreet with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late Monday morning attacked the enemy, five miles North-east of Ft. Darling, on the New-Market road. The conflict was terrible, and by 8:37 a. m. the enemy was driven back a mile and a half. At 9:30 a. m., being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand. Here the loss on the Confederate side was terrible. Our situation was hopeless against such overwhelming forces. Gen. Hill steadily retreated.

The Richmond Republican thinks the Confederate divisions which went into the fight on Friday, fourteen thousand strong, could number only 6,000 men for duty Tuesday. The loss of life outnumbered any battles, or series of battles, ever fought.

Gen. Dix is reported as having arrived at Fortress Monroe with 550 prisoners, being a part of those captured at the late battle, among whom are several Colonels and Majors. City Point was burned on the 3d, destroying a shelter for sharp-shooters. James river is filled with transports—over 20 gunboats are in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing. Rebel prisoners state their loss at 30,000, while ours cannot exceed 10,000. The rebels had 200,000 men engaged.

Cairo, July 5th.—News from Vicksburg,