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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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 26, 1862.

No. 15.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, breviter measured) one insertion..... \$3 00

THE RIGHT COURSE.—In an order suppressing the Leavenworth Inquirer, June 15th, Brig-Gen. Blunt said:

Col. W. A. Barstow, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Provost Marshal General, will immediately, on the receipt of this order, cause to be arrested and held in custody one B. B. Taylor, and his associates as editors and proprietors of the paper called the Leavenworth Inquirer, published in Leavenworth City, Kansas, and also take possession of and hold the office of the aforesaid Inquirer, and everything pertaining thereto, until further orders.

While it is the desire of this Department not to infringe upon the rights of the Press and liberty of speech, so long as those privileges are legitimately exercised, yet while the nation is pouring out its blood and treasure for the suppression of this unholy rebellion against the best Government on earth, as its official representative I cannot permit the emissaries of the so-called Confederate Government to give aid and comfort to the rebel cause with impunity, even though they may assume to do it under the false pretense of loyalty.

We are now engaged in a war of far greater magnitude, and more important in its result, than any this world has ever before seen—a war not of our choice, but forced upon us for the defence of our country and flag; and all persons who are permitted, through the public press or otherwise, to disseminate treason and encourage rebellion by continual and systematic denunciation of the President and the military authorities under his administration, and by being the apologists and sympathizers of traitors, are no less enemies, and much more dangerous to the welfare of the Government than the armed rebel force in the field, and must and shall be suppressed.

THE EXILES OF IRELAND.—A letter from Ireland, dated Dublin on the 7th of May, says:

"Notwithstanding the disheartening intelligence daily received from America, the peasantry are still emigrating to that country. On Tuesday, a large number of people from Listowel and its neighborhood passed through Tralee, on their way to America. They appeared a fine, healthy looking people, and likely to succeed in the labor market of the New World."

The Western (Cincinnati) Star writes: "Already the exodus has commenced. Numbers of the peasantry leave for America by every packet, and a large proportion of the passages are paid on the other side."

GREAT UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.—July 15.—Notwithstanding the intense heat, there was an immense gathering of loyal citizens this afternoon at Union Square, fully equal to that held in April of last year, just after the fall of Sumter. Five different stands were presided over by Mayor O'Byrne, P. Peritt, President of the Chamber of Commerce Honorable Hamilton Fisk, Professor Leiber, and General Fremont. Speeches were made by several eminent gentlemen. The enthusiasm among the masses was very great. Allusions to the President and the Generals were vehemently cheered, as were also all deprecatory allusions to foreign intervention.

STABBING AT HILLSBORO.—A stabbing affray occurred at Hillsboro, on Saturday evening last. Our informant says it originated in a discussion relative to the Union, between "old man Wilks" and a Mr. Thorpe. It appears that Wilks drank "to the health of Gen. McClellan," whereupon Thorpe immediately drank "to the health of Beauregard, and to hell with the McClellan fraternity," at the same time drawing his bowie-knife on the old man.—Wilks retaliated with a pocket knife, cutting him in the left side, in the region of the heart. Wilks did not get cut at all.—On Sunday evening Thorpe was given up for dead.—Times.

FAIR GROUNDS.—The Statesman says.—The Committee of the Marion County Agricultural Society have selected, as the site of their Fair Ground, a tract of the Presley farm, now owned by David Rideout, lying on the road from Salem to Howell Prairie. They have contracted for eighty acres, for which they pay \$1,000. A mile race track is to be fitted up. The State Fair will be held on these grounds. Subscriptions for fitting them up have been made very promptly and liberally.

BIG EMIGRATION.—A letter dated Des Moines, Iowa, May 14th, says:

The tide of a most immense emigration westward continues to pour steadily through our streets. Day after day, and for week after week, we have had a constant succession of the long emigrant trains, toiling slowly and patiently in the direction of the distant West. A very large majority of this emigration is going to California—the balance to Colorado, Oregon and the newly discovered gold mines on the Salmon River.

GEN. PRIM.—This Spanish General who went to Mexico with the triple alliance forces, has been among McClellan's army on the Chickahominy.—He was received by several of the leading Generals, and reviewed several of the Divisions.

ARMING NEGROES.—It is reported that Jeff Davis' Adjutant General publishes a general order directing the drafting of every male white and mulatto in the South capable of bearing arms, whether they have substitutes or not.

DEALING WITH GUERRILLAS.—General Schofield is determined that the bands of bushwhackers in Missouri, whose pastime is to butcher innocent men and women friendly to the Union, shall no longer be protected or tolerated. He has issued a general order which declares that "the rebels and their sympathizers will be held responsible in their property," and, if need be, in their persons," for the damage to property and destruction to human life, caused by guerrillas. Five thousand dollars for every citizen or soldier killed, from one to five thousand for every one wounded, and the full value of all property destroyed or stolen by these bushwhacking assassins and robbers, will be assessed and collected from the secessionists of the community where any such outrage may occur. This order is just what is demanded. No plan more effective could be adopted to restore peace and protect loyalty. Those who, in cowardly secrecy, have fostered and supported the rebellion, will now be interested personally and financially in its suppression.

Gen. Schofield's order has touched the tender chord. Its vigorous and thorough enforcement will effect the object. No order has been issued which has been so gladly welcomed as this will be by the loyal men whose estates and lives have been kept in constant peril by these unlawful and bloodthirsty bands.

ANOTHER RECAPITULATION.—James Russ, former editor of the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Expositor, a strong secession newspaper, publishes a card, in which he frankly acknowledges that he has been mistaken, and that the best thing for all Tennesseans to do is to render the Federal Union allegiance, not only from the lips, but from the heart. He says:

"Like hundreds and thousands of others residing in Tennessee, I was led to believe the calling out of troops by Mr. Lincoln was an evidence of his determination to overthrow the institution of slavery. And thus thinking, I thought it my duty as a Tennessean, as a man born here, as a man whose interests were all identified with the Southern people, to resist him. In this I now see that I was mistaken. I see also that the attempt to form a Southern confederacy has proved a complete failure.—And for these reasons I regard it as the duty of every man residing in Tennessee to hasten back to his allegiance, and claim the protection represented by the 'Stars and Stripes' of the American Union."

THE ARISTOCRATS.—Said Governor Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, in a late speech:

"Clayton, Howell Cobb's Secretary, said to me 'we of the South are determined not to submit to a President who has risen from the mass of the people, as Abe Lincoln has.' Here is the full blown idea of aristocracy—that you, the people, shall not send up one of your own men, a plebeian without wealth, or negroes, or family, to rule over a conceited aristocracy, who estimate men not by their brains or virtues, but by their wealth and lineage."

BALLOON TELEGRAPHING.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that in a recent engagement the fire of some of our batteries was directed from Low's reconnoitering balloon.

A telegraph wire, attached on board, conveyed intelligence to our men what to do, and what not to do, and corrected any mistakes made, by the transmission of such messages as: "Too short," "Just a little over," "Fire lower," "The last shot took them," etc. The enemy could not be seen by the men at the batteries, and our batteries in turn were hid from the view of the enemy, the majority of whose shots fell wide of the mark.

NO HUNGARIANS AMONG THE REBELS.—When Gen. Fremont was at the West, his most secret dispatches to the President were sent in Magyar, which was as good as cipher, since no traitor knows the tongue. What a compliment to the native tongue of Kosuth!—"No traitor knows the tongue!" It is said there is no record of any Hungarian being in the rebel service, though there are many in our army.

UNION IN INDIANA.—The Union men of Indiana held a State Convention at Indianapolis lately, and nominated a State ticket of prominent persons chosen equally from the Union Democratic and Republican ranks. Gov. Morton delivered a stirring address to the Convention. The Union men of Indiana are determined to present a solid front to the rebel sympathizing Bright Democracy.

The third immigrant train of the season passed through Sacramento on the 9th inst. It consisted of 4 wagons, 20 men, and 72 horses—mostly large draft animals, bound for San Francisco.

The number of passengers that have arrived at San Francisco from all parts during the six months ending July 1st, is 17,585 against 3,534 departures.

A New York paper relates that Thomas McCormick, a boy of twelve years, "fired off a cannon by heating a poker red hot, and inserting it at the muzzle, turned through the wall. There was a funeral next day. Take warning, boys."

Recent disaster has spread gloom over the land and sorrow sits at our hearthstones.—Jeff Davis' Proclamation.

And yet our rebels here pretend that all the accounts of Federal victories are fables, and that the Confederate forces are sweeping everything before them.

THURLOW WEED.—Thurlow Weed has returned home, and the following intelligence is derived from him:

The state of public sentiment abroad, he said, was far from gratifying. The French Government cherished no friendly sentiments towards us, and the people were little better. But Prince Napoleon was our most sincere, earnest friend, and lost no occasion to do us friendly offices.

The British Ministry was divided. Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell were averse to us; other members of the Cabinet were warmly affected towards the North. The Queen, whenever she could say a word, always expressed the most decided sympathy with us.

Prince Albert had always been the devoted friend of this country, and his last public act had been to modify a dispatch which the ministry had prepared to send to Lord Lyons.

The general unfriendly sentiment cherished toward us in the old world, Weed attributed to the treacherous conduct of our diplomatic agents abroad.

Full one-third of them had for years been engaged in preparing the public mind in Europe for the contemplated revolution, and a large number of Southern Congressmen had participated in the treason. We in America could have but an imperfect idea of the condition of popular sentiment on that continent.

Dr. Russell was one of our best friends in England. He took every occasion to express his sympathy for the North. He spoke at the clubs, to members of Parliament, to everybody whom he encountered. He pronounced our army the finest in the world; the raw recruits were equal to veterans in other countries.

[This is the same Russell that was lately in this country as correspondent of the London Times.]

Capitalists were surprised most of all our country was dismembered, and its extinction threatened by civil war of monstrous proportions; yet we met all these expenses, and were able to continue to do so for ten years without recurrence to foreign contributions; and our funds had not depreciated since the breaking out of hostilities. There was no other country in the world capable of such a financial achievement. America was truly independent.

GENERAL BANKS' RETREAT.—The New York World remarks of General Banks' report:

Generals Banks' official report of his retreat down the Shenandoah Valley is characteristic of the man. It is a plain, straightforward statement of facts, without any attempt to conceal his losses or magnify those of the enemy. The opinion that we have previously expressed of the movement is more than confirmed by the report, and it shows the General to be as competent to act in the military as he has shown himself to be in the civil service. With less than 4,000 men he marched nearly 60 miles in 48 hours, and had three engagements with an enemy 25,000 strong in the meantime. It should be added that of this march of nearly 60 miles 35 were passed over in one day. His loss was but 38 killed, 146 wounded, and 711 missing; lost only 55 wagons out of 500, and most of those were burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. These few facts tell the story, and stamp the "Iron man" as no ordinary General.

THE RAM FLOTILLA.—This new arm (or beak) of the navy, which rendered such signal service in the decisive action near Memphis, consists of eight craft. They are mostly steamers razed and altered by covering their sides with two thicknesses of live-oak timber, each being about eight inches thick. The prows are iron-plated and quite sharp. They have powerful engines, as may be seen from their crashing effect when they struck the rebel vessels. Instead of heavy guns, they carried numbers of sharpshooters, whose firing among the rebel gunners was very effective. Two of the rebel vessels appear to have been sunk outright by the shock of the rams.

DEATH OF YOUNG HENRY CLAY.—Capt. Henry Clay died in Louisville, June 5th, aged 28. He did good service in the battle of Shiloh, and was highly complimented in the report of Col. Gibson, who acknowledged his obligations to Capt. Clay's judgment and courage, saying that his conduct was worthy of his distinguished ancestors. Soon after the battle, an attack of typhoid fever made it necessary for him to leave the army. The deceased was the eldest son of Col. Henry Clay, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, and a grandson of the great Henry Clay.

WINE GROWING LAND.—The breadth of land in California suited to the grape culture is estimated at nearly 1,000,000 acres, of which as yet, if we are not mistaken, less than 8,000 are actually planted with the vine. A large portion of our vineyards are young, and have not begun to reach their full bearing capacity, which is scarcely attained until the vines are 15 or twenty years of age, and vines of 40 years standing yield twice as much fruit as those of 15 years. The average product of wine in California from vineyards in good bearing is about 600 gallons per acre, being largely in excess of the most favored locations of Europe, even Italy itself, where the greatest yield is reported at less than 450 gallons. These facts may serve to foreshadow the future of our growing interests.

Gen. McClellan says he will drive the rebels to the wall. But can he drive them to the ditch—that last one?

Particulars of the Naval Battle in front of Memphis.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from on board one of the gunboats, opposite Memphis, thus describes the battle in which the rebel fleet was totally destroyed:

Friday-noon, June 6, 1862.—The great gunboat battle of the flotilla has been fought on the Mississippi, opposite the City of Memphis and the anxious faces of thousands of her citizens, and the Rebel fleet has been destroyed by its foes before the eyes of its friends.

The people of one of the most disloyal and unjust of Rebel cities, who had been assured again and again that the Yankees were a miserable, cowardly, inferior race, who never could obtain a foothold in Seccessia, who would never dare to come within cannon-shot of Memphis, witnessed the utter discomfiture of their gasconading malcontents and stupendous liars.

The falsehood of all the stories the Memphis papers had told was ocularly demonstrated.

No further chance for deception and betrayal.

APPROACH OF THE FLOTILLA TO THE CITY.

At 4:20 o'clock this morning, our flotilla weighed anchor, and slowly dropped down toward Memphis in the broad light of the new-born and beautiful day. There were five of our gunboats, the Benton, Cairo, Carondelet, Louisville, and St. Louis, with four rams, the Monarch, Lancaster, No. 3, and Queen of the West.

The river seemed clear. No boats of any kind were visible until they had steamed opposite the northern part of the city, where, so rapidly had the news of our approach been diffused, the levee and bluff were filled with people, a number of them women, even at that early hour of the morning.

The officers then perceived the Rebel fleet lying in a bend of the river, on the Arkansas shore, in front of the town, and, a few minutes after, the gunboats of the enemy advancing to give battle. Our flotilla did not open fire, because Commodore Davis was anxious that the officers and crews should have breakfast before going into action, knowing, material as the fact is, that the men fight better with full than with empty stomachs. Indeed, impressed with this idea, he signaled to his vessels to ascend the river, and they did so. The enemy no doubt supposed this to be a symptom of fear, and followed up, the flotilla still steaming against the current.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

The position of the foe near the Arkansas shore was in two lines in regular order, the first line consisting of the Beauregard, Little Rebel, General Price and General Bragg, and the second of the General Lovell, General Van Dorn, Jeff. Thompson and Sumter; the Little Rebel being the flagship, with Commodore Ed. Montgomery on board and in command.

The Union officers were too well disciplined to murmur, but the seamen were burning for a fight, and complained loudly. When told that the Commodore desired they should have breakfast before going into action, they scouted the idea, and said into a battle would be better than a breakfast; that they were only hungry to fight.

To say truth, the Flag-Officer himself was losing his temper, and he ordered the retreat to be checked and the action to begin. The Cairo opened the martial entertainment on our side by sending a shell at the Little Rebel, and placing it within a few feet of the hull. This was followed by the other National vessels, and answered by the enemy, and a great roar and a huge smoke went up from the river like a lifting fog from the sea.

PARTICIPATION OF THE RAMS.

The engagement had continued about half an hour when two of our rams, the Monarch and Queen of the West, which had been lying on the Arkansas shore in rear of our line of battle, steamed out toward the scene of action. As soon as the enemy saw them, he began to retire from the contest, breaking his line of battle at once, but still firing his guns as we advanced. The Queen of the West started directly for the Beauregard, and the gunboat fired at but missed her. A second shot struck the ram, but did her no injury, and she still steamed steadily and swiftly toward her adversary. Just as she was within ten feet of the Beauregard, the latter swung round and the ram missed her prey. In no manner discouraged, however, the Queen ran toward the General Price, which fired several shots but did no damage, and thrust her iron prow into the wheel-house, knocking it to pieces, and causing her to leak so badly that she was run to the Arkansas shore to prevent her sinking, and she now lies there, only prevented from going completely down by the shallowness of the water.

The Beauregard, as soon as this occurred, determined to revenge the Price, and sped toward her, while the ram, in full motion was dashing toward her foe. They bore down upon each other bravely, but the skillful pilot of the enemy contrived to evade the shock of the Unionist, and struck her aft so heavily that the ram was disabled, and began leaking. The Monarch, seeing the condition of affairs, came gallantly up, and steamed toward the Beauregard, resolved she should not long enjoy her triumph. The Beauregard fired four times at the ram, and struck her hull-warks once, the ball glancing harmlessly. She could not avoid the unerring aim of the Monarch, which crashed through her bow with the force of an avalanche, and caused her to fill in a few minutes, and go down as far as her cabin—the shallowness of the river at that point preventing her loss, and the white flag she had run up from further damage from the flotilla.

FUGGERS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The Benton, Louisville, and the other three National gunboats increased their

fire, striking the enemy frequently at various points, and leaving no doubt as to the issue of the combat. The flagship now obtained excellent range of the General Lovell, and Capt. W. L. Phelps himself directed a 50-pound rifle Parrott at the General Lovell, striking the vessel aft above her water line, and tearing a great hole in her, through which the water rushed like a torrent. She began to sink at once, giving few of the officers and crew time to save themselves. In less than four minutes the vessel had sunk in 75 feet of water, and passed entirely out of sight.

MAGNANIMITY OF THE UNIONISTS.

Some of the enemy went down with the Lovell, but about fifty of the crew leaped into the river, and were struggling in the water, when the Benton's cutter arrived on the spot in advance of several other cutters from the flotilla, and just in time to see the chimneys of the hostile gunboat, disappear beneath the water. A number of the Rebels had already begun to swim for the shore, but the cutter of the flagship made every effort, even at much risk of the brave fellows in it, to preserve the unfortunate wretches in the river.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

The Jeff. Thompson, the General Bragg, and the Sumter, and the Van Dorn were the only vessels of the Rebel fleet remaining, and these were so frequently struck, and saw so little opportunity of escaping the fate of their companions, that they turned their heads, ashore, and soon reached the Arkansas side, when officers and crews leaped off and ran through the woods, our boats shelling them as before. A shell had exploded on the Thompson, and set her on fire, but as it was thought to be extinguished, the flotilla followed the other vessels, but not swiftly enough to prevent the escape of the crews, because the Rebel ships were lighter and of superior fleetness.

The General Bragg was enabled to reach the Arkansas shore about half a mile below the Thompson, and off her crew sprung on terra firma, flying in great confusion and terror like a flock of frightened sheep before a pack of ravenous wolves.

The Sumter followed the example of her predecessors, and as soon as she touched the consecrated earth of the Southern Greece (Arkansas), her crew dispersed with a rapidity that was not checked by the shells we sent after them. The flotilla was now near President's Island, and had sunk, disabled or placed hors de combat every one of the enemy's fleet except the Van Dorn, which was still hurrying down the river under a full pressure of steam.

The Union gunboats still fired at the Van Dorn, and the Cairo and Carondelet, two of the fastest of the fleet, pursued her a mile further, than their companions; but soon returned, despairing of ever overtaking her.

GRAND EXPLOSION OF THE JEFF. THOMPSON.

The flotilla steamed leisurely up the Mississippi again, and when it arrived opposite the spot where the Jeff. Thompson was, the hostile craft was discovered to be all ablaze. The fire, supposed to be extinguished, had burst out anew, and thus there was no possibility of saving her. The gunboat presented a magnificent spectacle, with the flames running like crimson serpents all over her, and licking the water with their fiery tongues as if they were famishing of thirst.

Lower and lower burned the Thompson. Her wheelhouses were gone, and her single chimney had tumbled overboard with a long crash, carrying with it part of the deck. The flames were rapidly dwindling; the little fire-tongues were putting out their burning lives by watery suicides, and people were turning away, believing the conflagration had ended, when suddenly and unexpectedly, a tremendous explosion rent the air, and shook the waters of the Mississippi as if the mythic maelstrom were beneath its surface.

The Rebel vessel had blown up when the flames had reached her magazine, and hundreds of shells exploded after they were thrown into the air.

RETURNS OF THE UNION GUNBOATS TO THE CITY.

The flotilla, consisting of the five uninjured gunboats that had entered into the engagement, which had occupied one hour and three minutes, returned with flying colors—the good and gallant old flag—to Memphis, and with ports tripped-up and guns run out anchored off the city.

The casualties on our side were nothing, unless we apply the name to a slight injury sustained by Col. Ellet, commander of the rams, from splinters from the Queen of the West during the heat of the action. The loss of the enemy, it is impossible to ascertain; but it must be very considerable.

[Accounts since state the rebel loss to have been 150 killed and drowned, and over 300 wounded.]

Some two hours after the naval engagement, which, as I have said, continued a trifle more than an hour, the transports belonging to the flotilla, and those in the service of the army, came up to the wharf, and touched the shore, to disembark the troops and those who felt any desire to go on shore.

Soon after the ram fiasco, Dr. Dickerson and several other prominent citizens of Memphis went on board the flagship to inquire of Com. Davis his intentions toward the city, and what would be his future course of action. The Commodore replied that he would send Capt. Phelps to confer with the Mayor, at the same time informing the representatives of Memphis that the surrender of the town would be demanded.

Details of Eastern News.

Washington, July 11.—In the House, the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation Bill reported certain modifications as follows: All slaves of persons engaged in the rebellion coming into our lines, and all found at places heretofore occupied by rebels shall be forever free. Slaves escaping are not to be delivered up until the rightful claimant makes oath of loyalty.—Persons in the military and naval service are not to be allowed to decide on the validity of claims for slaves, on a penalty of dismissal from service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion as he may deem best; and is authorized to make provision for the colonization of the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. He is authorized to extend pardon to rebels on such conditions as may be deemed expedient for the public welfare. The report was concurred in.

Washington, July 12.—The Richmond Examiner of the 7th, highly commends the new position which McClellan has assumed on the James river, and denounces the Confederate Generals for allowing him to take it, claiming that they had him surrounded and defeated.

Of the straits to which the rebels are reduced, the Examiner says: "From the generally understood situation, it appears that the only severe alternative is an immediate assault upon the enemy, or our falling back to our lines." It also says: "It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our Generals and the courage of Southern armies will soon relieve this portion of our State from the presence of the Federal army. In them, under heaven, is our only hope."

A late Richmond Examiner publishes an article denouncing the commanding General for the suppression of facts relative to the late battles, and says: "If public expectations are to be realized, we believe our people can bear disappointment, without waiting for facts to drop out through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority. If McClellan has effected a communication with the James river, why not boldly state the facts? What may be the strength of the remnant of the Federal army, and whether that remnant yet involved by our lines has escaped our grasp and been reinforced, are questions which the Government plainly refuses to answer."

The Nashville dispatch of the 10th, giving an account of the attack on four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, the day before, was greatly exaggerated. The Federal loss was but four killed, and a few taken prisoners. The rebel Colonel Hunt was badly wounded.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to draft an address to the country: Senators Howard, Wilson, Wilkinson, Howe and Morrill, and Representatives Bingham, Stevens, Solgwick, Potter and Sargent.

The House to-day unanimously passed the Senate bill for the punishment of any member of Congress or Government officer who shall receive a consideration for influence in obtaining contracts from the Government.

Col. F. P. Blair has left for Missouri, to raise a brigade under the new call for volunteers.

July 15.—The members from the border States met last night. It seems certain, that while perhaps half a dozen exceptions they will not endorse the President's emancipation scheme, they nevertheless favor its respectful consideration by their States.

Both branches of the Boston city government passed an ordinance appropriating \$300,000 from the city treasury, to be expended in payment of bounties and other expenses in raising the quota, under the recent call for more troops.

In a skirmish at Williamsburg (Va.) on July 11, between Federal and rebel pickets, three of the rebels were killed and seven captured.

The State of Maine has decided to pay a bounty of \$30 to each recruit mustered into the service of the United States in the new regiments, and \$55 in the old ones.

Released prisoners from White House report that the treatment received from the rebel officers having charge of them was universally kind, and so different from what they anticipated, that it was actually surprising to them.

July 12.—The Confiscation bill has passed both Houses, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

Gen. Hatch's command entered Culpeper Court House, Va., on the 12th, routing 1,000 rebel cavalry, killing and wounding 54, and capturing 15.

Louisville, July 12.—A detachment of the 35th Ohio encountered 450 rebel cavalry at New Hope, Nelson county, Ky., last night. After twenty minutes firing, the rebels retreated. Accounts say these guerrillas or their comrades burned the town of Lebanon and robbed the Commercial Bank there. Federal reinforcements have been sent to Lebanon.

The rebels have entirely forsaken the front of McClellan's army. None can be seen within several miles. It is thought they will soon be heard from in another quarter.

Nashville, July 13.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgian and Texan artillerymen attacked the 11th Michigan and 3d Minnesota regiments at Murfreesboro early this morning. There was desperate fighting.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Michigan regiment surrendered. The Minnesota regiment was strongly entrenched and cut up the enemy terribly with their battery, repulsing them three times with great slaughter. Flags of truce from Forrest, the rebel commander, demanded the surrender of the Union forces. Col. Lester replied that he could hold his position a week.

An attack on Nashville is not improbable.

Brigadier Genl's Duffield and Crittenden of Indiana have been taken prisoners.