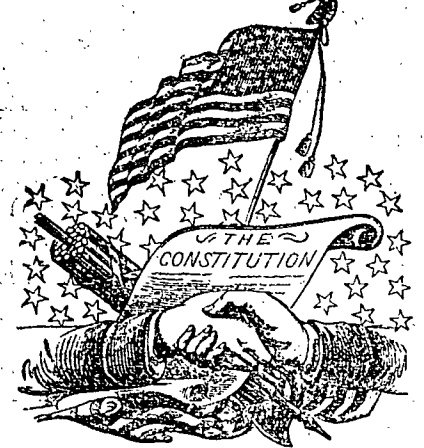


OUR FLAG.



"Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

On Sunday last some three hundred rebel prisoners passed through Carlisle, in the cars, on their way to Camp Curtin. They had been captured by General Banks, in his late battle. They are a hard looking set of rascals, half starved and nearly naked.

Governor CURTIN has arranged with the government to assume the care of the sick and wounded of our volunteers, and have jurisdiction over the hospitals of this State, so that soldiers dying may have the benefit of the pension and bounty laws of the United States.

EDITOR GENERAL.—We notice that the numerous friends of Col. FRANKLIN VANSAET of Bucks county, intend to present his name to the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Auditor General. We have known Mr. V. long and well, and feel warranted in saying that no better man could be selected for this position.

WHEN the facts of history come to be made up, it will appear beyond all dispute that the Democrats of the North have given a firmer support to the conservative policy upon which the war was commenced, and to Constitutional acts of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, than his own party, and far more than the radicals who profess to be his warm supporters.

We were shown the other day an altered five dollar note on the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh. We give the following description for the benefit of our readers, who cannot be too cautious: 5's, altered—rig, farmer pouring swill from a pail into a trough, from which three hogs are feeding; pig pen on the left; on the right end is a farmer carrying a basket of corn; on left is an oval male portrait.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The complexion of the next Congress will be very different from that of the present. When it assembles in December, it will include Union representatives from every Southern State. Its complexion will be Union throughout; for the Abolitionists of the North as well as the Secessionists of the South will have been all squelched by that time, and every man will swear by the good old Constitution given to us by Washington and his compatriots.

MILITARY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—A camp of instruction for 50,000 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery, in due proportions, is immediately to be established near Annapolis, Md., under the command of Maj. Gen. Wool, in addition to his duties as department commander. Brig. Gen. L. R. Graham is assigned to the command as Chief of Cavalry; Brevet Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown as Chief of Artillery.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mr. GEO. KERR, of West Chester, awoke from sleep on Sunday night last, from a choking sensation in his throat. Upon examination, he found that he had swallowed a dental plate and artificial tooth, which had become detached from his gums during the night. He at once called in Dr. J. B. BRINTON, who found the plate ten inches down the oesophagus, and after much labor extracted it with his forceps. The plate was two inches long and half an inch broad; and it required nice surgical skill to extract it. The coolness of the patient greatly facilitated the operation.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—It is not generally known that the Great National Horse Fair will be held at the Keystone Park, Williamsport Pa., September 2d to the 5th inclusive. Arrangements have been made to secure the finest assemblage of imported, blooded and native breed of horses that has been collected in this country. The list of premiums will be large, ranging as high as \$200. Liberal arrangements have been and will be made with different railroads. Williamsport is situated in the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna, and accessible by railroad from all parts of the United States, and is eminently well suited for the exhibition.

Among the gratifying news which we give to-day, is the success of Gen. FREMONT over Jackson's rebel forces, in the Valley of Virginia. Our readers need not be informed that this officer has never been a favorite of ours. We regarded him as a vastly overrated, and in view of his career in Missouri, and in view of his appointment to another command. If, however, it should turn out that we have been mistaken in our opinion of his merits, no one will be more ready to step forward and do him justice. As a loyal citizen, anxious for the suppression of the rebellion, we could derive no pleasure from the failure of any one of our officers, no matter how little regard we might have for his personal merits. In this respect we differ from the Abolition school of patriots who would rejoice over nothing more than the overthrow of McCLELLAN or HALLECK. If Gen. FREMONT shall prove himself worthy of the confidence that has been reposed in him by the Administration, we shall be disappointed, but most agreeably so.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury states that the public debt on the 29th of May was \$91,445,934, at an average interest of 4.25-100.

WAS ABOLITION THE ORIGINAL CAUSE OF THE PRESENT WAR?

We say, and a large majority of thinking men will say, that the Abolitionists of the North are as guilty as the Southern rebels now in arms, in causing the present rebellion. How fearfully has become the prophecy of that eminent statesman HENRY CLAY, with regard to the dangers of political Abolitionism. We wish every Republican in the land could be induced to read and ponder well the words thus spoken, more than twenty years before the culmination of the evil which he foresaw and warned us against. In the Senate of the United States, on the 7th day of February, 1839, HENRY CLAY said:

"Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking highly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate know that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the Free States as one man against the inhabitants of the Slave States—Uniting on one side with Ugeon Union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudice, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature."

Such were the warning words of that great statesman and patriot, whom Republican orators and Non-Republican prints, have but recently lauded to the skies. HENRY CLAY has passed from the scenes of this earth, but his words live after him, just as the warning voice of WASHINGTON lives, it echoes through the land. He saw with the clear vision which only great experience and a clear, unbiased mind can give, the effect which was sure to follow upon the heels of Abolitionism. He warned us of the danger, but we heeded him not. He warned us WASHINGTON had done before him, but we cast his warning into the same sepulchre that entombed the dying words of our country's architect, and we are now reaping the fruits of this blind folly.

But, to proceed. Our declaration is that had it not been for Abolition Secessionists, the infamous rebel scoundrels now in arms against the Government never could have had even a pretext for breaking up the Union.— This we shall prove by testimony that even Republicans cannot dispute. Here is our first witness, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, in his Louisville speech, last summer said:

"We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but Abolitionism that produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism will be buried in the same political grave."

Our second witness shall be Mr. WENDELL PHILIPS, who is a great favorite with the Republicans. See how he sustains our statement. Less than a year ago he made a speech in Tremont Temple, in Boston, in which he said:

"The anti-slavery party had hoped for and planned for the day when we would lead to the development of mankind and the elevation of the black man."

Will you tell us now, Messrs. Republicans, whether Wendell Phillips told the truth or whether he lied? Answer.

Now let us hear from Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tenn., whose venacity the Republicans will hardly call in question. He said:

THE RECOGNITION OF NEGRO HATRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The Doctrine of Negro Equality Openly avowed in Congress—the Vote.

In the debate upon the recognition by Congress of the independence of negro Hayti, Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, one of the most prominent Republicans from New England, said, in the House of Representatives:

"Mr. Speaker, the object principally urged against this bill is that these republics may send their black men as their representatives. Now, this objection lies against the amendment as well as against the bill. But, Mr. Speaker, suppose they do send their black men. They have sent them to England and to France, and they have been received by those Governments, and their color has not affected their rank or position among the diplomatic corps resident in those countries. Why shall we in our intercourse with the world, make discriminations in relation to color not recognized by the other leading powers of the earth? Certainly the fact that the slaveholders in this country are to-day in rebellion against this Government, and seeking its overthrow, because they have not been able to control all its departments to promote the extension and perpetuation of slavery, does not make it obligatory upon us to do so. If they send us black men, I doubt not, sir, that we shall find them, morally and intellectually, the equals of many of the representatives we send to other governments, and in the same respect the equals of many of the men we receive from other governments. Go they have when men are to be judged only by the complexion of their skins or the texture of their garments."

If that is not radical Abolitionism of the disgusting character, we are not a judge of the article. Mr. Gooch will find that, although these sentiments may be popular in New England, they never will be accepted in the great West, which will never consent to place the negro upon an equality with the whites. The vote of the consanguinity of this Abolition measure stood as follows in the House:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bligh, Francis P. Blair, Blair, Buffum, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Coffey, Fred. A. Conkling, Russel Conkling, Covode, Davis, waves, Delano, Dool, Dunn, Edgerton, Ely, Fessenden, Fish, Gilchrist, Gilchrist, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Wm. Kellogg, Janss, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Lov, McKnight, M'Pherson, Maynard Mitchell, Moncure, Moore, P. Merrill, James S. Morton, Nixon, P. C. Phelps, Pike, Pomroy, Porter, A. H. Rice, J. H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, De F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Verres, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, A. S. White, Wilson, Windom and Worcester.—86.

NAYS—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Biddle, Jacob B. Blair, G. H. Brown, Calvert, Cobb, Conley, Gerrard, Harding, Holman, Knapp, Law, Lezard, Mallory, May, Menzies, Noell, Norton, John B. Stee, W. G. Steele, Siles, Vilhildt, Forbes, Washworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe and Wright.—57.

So the bill passed.

An incident of the recent President.—An elderly gentleman from Manassasville relates to us the following: During the terrible freshet of last week a cradle was being carried down the rushing waters, and being suspected of containing something it was watched by several persons for three or four miles, expecting it would, at some point on its journey, come near enough to the shore that it would be safe in venturing after it in a boat. At last, at a bend in the swollen stream, the cradle came sufficiently near that it was secured, when lo and behold, upon lifting up a light covering a beautiful "babe looked up and smiled!" We remember of reading in that sweet book of old of a time when the daughter of one of Egypt's proud rulers went to the river side to bathe, and when something was seen in the distance, to bring which one of her maids was sent, when upon opening a babe was seen, "which looked up and smiled." The above incident brought the ancient one to mind. A crowd gathered around the little stranger so suddenly, rushed into their midst. A kind person took the little one into charge, and although a week has elapsed, and inquiry upon inquiry has been made, no clue to the history of the little stranger has been discovered. The supposition is that in the sudden and tremendous inundation, where entire families have been lost, this child, wrapped snugly in its little "sleepy-by," was the only one left. There may be a sad story connected with it, if it were only known.

This little waif, however, will be carefully tended by kind hearts.—Eastern Argus.

Sudden Death.—Miss M. E. SEARS, aged about 40 years, and well known to many of our readers, died suddenly at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday of last week, where she had been practicing medicine for some time past. Her husband calls that she had been making her customary calls through Hollidaysburg, in the forenoon, and stopping at her brother's house, where she received a letter from her husband at her room at the Exchange Hotel. A short time after, Major WINGATE, the proprietor, passing by her door, which was ajar, observed her sitting on the floor, against the wall, with her bonnet and walking dress still on. Believing her to be ill, he called for assistance, but before she could be placed upon the bed the unfortunate woman breathed her last. A physician was called in, but it was too late. The letter which she had received, from her brother was found upon her bed, as was also an unfinished one by herself to him. In one passage she spoke of her fears of death; and, indeed, during the morning, while talking to a lady she had a severe attack of vertigo. From these circumstances, and from her appearance after death, there can be no doubt that she died with apoplexy—which, we believe was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Ten Cents Per Day for Labor.

It is stated that "hundreds of runaway and emancipated negroes are employed in Chester and Lancaster counties at ten cents per day!" If that is the price to which the Abolitionists have reduced labor in those counties, already, to what price will they reduce it by the time they carry out their entire program? The question is quite interesting to Northern white laborers, for not only the counties of Chester and Lancaster are concerned in this matter, but all the counties in the free States. If the Abolitionists in Congress succeed in liberating the four or five millions of negroes in the South, wages may be reduced to ten cents per day or less, all over the North.

We presume the negroes that are working for ten cents in the counties named, are employed by Abolitionists, for that is about the amount of wages those extensively philanthropic patriots would be likely to offer to "the poor down trodden black man!" When required to confer a practical benefit upon the negro, by diving into their own pockets, these soft-hearted gentlemen give the very poorest proofs of their sincerity of principle. After they shall have succeeded in overturning the free States with freed negroes, it will be to the enemies of their mad policy that the horde of helpless and wretched black vagabonds will have to look for actual, practical kindness and benevolence.

The Abolitionists will content themselves with having set the negroes free, and will do no more for them, except to hire the best of them, when they can, for ten cents or less per day!

The Valley Spirit says that "over one hundred "contrabands" arrived in Chambersburg on Monday and Tuesday last week." Fifty a day in one village! Labor will soon be ten cents per day in that county. What say the laboring white men to all this? They will answer in October.

A CHRISTIAN UPON PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MODIFICATION OF GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.—The Providence (R. I.) Post, an able Democratic paper makes the following criticism upon President LINCOLN'S modification of General HUNTER'S order:

We of course rejoice that the President has so promptly disavowed General Hunter's insane Abolition proclamation, and all other like proclamations, as not having the authority of the Government. We regret that he declares void the declarations which General Hunter makes in regard to slaves in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. In this respect the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln must prove highly satisfactory to all conservative men, and equally unsatisfactory to the Abolitionists. But we sincerely regret, at the same time, that the President should seemingly claim for himself a power which he once denied to General Fremont, on the ground that it was not contained in the Executive authority by the laws of the country. If General Hunter's declarations, like those of Fremont transcend the boundaries which the law has set up, how can the President issue them, any more than one of his Generals? Has he any more right to disregard the law than General Hunter?

And we regret, also, to find an intimation for such it certainly is—that he, as Commander-in-Chief, may yet do what he pronounces not to be within his subordinate's office. It sounds like a threat to the South; like saying, "You had better abolish slavery peacefully, lest I do it forcibly." It looks also like an effort to appease the Abolitionists, to induce them to discontinue their attacks upon the preceding paragraph of the proclamation.

And finally, we regret that portion of the proclamation in which he urges voluntary emancipation, because "the signs of the times indicate the overthrow of the slavery institution. The "signs of the times," we assure Mr. Lincoln, are understood to be in his keeping. He could stop this clamor for a new Union in an hour. He could render hopeless the efforts which are being made to forcibly emancipate all the slaves of the country by a single word. If he were known to stand now just where his first message placed him; just where the Crittenden resolution—nay, and the Chicago Platform, too, and the Gadsden Convention of 49—placed his party; not another word would ever be breathed in favor of the Confiscation and Emancipation bills now before the two Houses of Congress. Why, then, does he warn the South against the "signs of the times"? Certainly the seceded States, in their present excited condition, cannot be expected to commence the work of "gradual emancipation." They could not, if they would. Why, then, invite them, in a single sentence, to come back to the old Union, which is the basis of the present condition we wish to preserve? Are we so weak—so very weak—that we must threaten to trample upon the Constitution and obliterate State institutions, order by a century and a half than the Constitution placed as a means of suppressing this rebellion? If we are not, why are these threats resorted to?

THE TRUTH POLICY.—The Boston Post says, with great truth and significance, that "as fast as we proceed into the enemy's country, the words of the New York Tribune, of Senator SUMNER, of LOUISIANA, of HICKMAN and WADE, of the Abolition meetings of Boston, follow in our footsteps. Where the power of a federal soldier has made a friend to the Union, these men of the North turn their hearts to gall again. They see that a large party here is working might and main to coerce the President into emancipation at the head of the army; they see that this party would make this a war for the abolition of slavery, therefore they see a lie in our professions to sustain the laws only, and will not adhere to our standard. This makes the Union sentiment of the Border States waver to and fro—it makes them half our open enemies, and complicates and embarrasses the war."

Taxation Resulting from Abolition.

It is becoming more and more apparent that among the other evils brought upon the country by abolition politics and intrigue, must be counted excessive taxation. The present Congress have voted one million and a half for the negro in the District of Columbia, besides other appropriations for his benefit in quantity yet unknown. All this must be raised by taxation. Then, it is estimated that 100,000 blacks are in the aggregate supported by Government at various points, in almost total idleness. Saying nothing of clothing, the "rations" of this number, at a cost of 20 cents each, amounts to \$20,000 a day—or over seven millions of dollars per annum—and this vast sum must also be raised by taxation.

The money is being spent, and payment must be provided. There is no escaping the bills, and however specious the forms in which the tax may be concealed, it is sure to be imposed, and sure to fall on the white men of the North. "The laborers" of the Abolitionists and ultra Republicans, "in behalf of the instrumentality through which impost and tax burdens are forced by millions on Northern capital and Northern labor." As an offset to this, what has it in reality accomplished for the negro? Let the demagogues make up their own inventory. We know not where to look for benefits to the blacks equivalent to the disasters they have brought on white citizens.—Patriot & Union.

More Testimony.—Captain JOHN J. RONAN, of Tuscarawas county, now a Captain in the Eightieth Ohio Regiment, near Corinth, thus writes to the Holmes County Farmer, about the damaging effects of the Abolition emancipation projects that are being passed by the present Congress:

"The legislation of Congress on the slavery question has greatly strengthened the rebel cause in the south-west. The rebel leaders, who are now being furnished with arms and ammunition by Congress, are the Abolitionists who have thrown all the doubt and wavering on the side of the rebels, except a very few, who out of the chances of success and act accordingly. It is hard for soldiers to march to success when Congress is tampering with the Constitution, and enforcing the dogmas which aided in bringing this devastating war upon the country. It will take the last life's drop of many poor soldiers to repair the damage that the present Congress has done to the Union cause."

The above expresses the sentiments of the whole army, and every other discreet, sensible man in the Union. JEFF. DAVIS seems to have two Congresses in his interest at the present time, and the one at Washington is doing him far more good than the one at Richmond.

NEVER SURRENDER.—We admire the tone of the following, which we take from an able article in the Albany Argus, addressed to the Democracy of New York:

Fellow-Democrats, have patience, stand fast by your principles, calmly endure the spiteful reproaches and misrepresentations to which you are subjected, and do not let yourselves be assailed by a single word. When the storm of vituperation shall have passed, and the noisy pretensions of the day shall have shrunk away from the dangers which now impend upon us, we shall see the nations, with all their courage and firmness, grounded upon an intelligent political faith, which will be equal to the terrible ordeal, and the salvation of your country will be wrought out by your own hands. Cherish your political principles, preserve your organization, and do not yield for the right, and prepare for the hour when the work of re-establishing the Constitution and restoring the Union will, by common consent, be committed to your hands.

the southeast of the town, in which Colonel Wyndham, of that regiment, was captured, and considerable loss was sustained. Colonel Chesert, with his brigade, subsequently engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position and taking his camp. At about eight o'clock a battalion of Colonel Kane's Pennsylvania regiment entered the woods, under the direction of Brigadier General Baynard, and maintained for half an hour a vigorous attack (in which both sides suffered severely), driving the enemy. The enemy attempted to break our troops, but a few shots from our batteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat. Full particulars will be forwarded by mail. J. C. FREMONT, Major General.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT. HARRISBURG, June 6, 1862. The advance guard of General Fremont reached Harrisburg this afternoon, at two o'clock. There was not fighting during the march. Jackson camped here last night, and left this morning. A cavalry force was sent on a reconnaissance four miles beyond the town, which came on a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the woods. The reconnoissance was made further than ordered, rashly led forward the First New Jersey cavalry, and was driven back by infantry in ambush. Colonel Wyndham is a prisoner and Captains Shelburne and Haines killed or severely wounded. Captain Charles is missing. All the officers bravely and vainly endeavored to rally their men. Captain Janeway gallantly attempted a flanking movement, which covered, the retreat of the main body. He is believed to have been killed. The regiment lost thirty-five in killed, wounded and missing.

General Bayard, with the "Backfall" or Kane Rifles and First Pennsylvania cavalry, and Chesert's brigade of the Sixtieth Ohio, and Eightieth Virginia, were ordered forward to the support, and drove the body of the enemy from their position, and captured their camp and some stores, with loss. The Kane Rifles, numbering over one hundred and twenty-five men, found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods, and prisoners of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn suffered severely. Lieutenant Colonel Kane is severely wounded and a prisoner. Captain Tyler was also wounded and captured. Captain W. B. Blanchard was wounded severely. Lieutenant J. J. S. Wayne was probably killed. After a most gallant fight the Rifles were driven back, with a loss of fifty-five killed, wounded and missing. The rebels brought up their artillery and used it with effect. Jackson is thought to have left the main road, and has either halted the main column for battle or greatly strengthened his rear guard, and posted his trains, which are in confusion, on the road.

WASHINGTON, June 10. The following was received at the War Department this morning:

IN THE FIELD. HARRISBURG, June 7-9 P. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The attack upon the enemy's rear yesterday, precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe, and many of the rebels were left on the field. The main body was by an almost impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods and wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions. During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. Stahl's Brigade.

Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, who exhibited admirable skill and manliness, was among the killed. Gen. Miroy made a reconnoissance to-day, about seven miles on the Pot Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber.

INTERESTING FROM EAST TENNESSEE. FROM HARPER'S FERRY. NEW YORK, June 10. A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Harper's Ferry to day, says:

General Wool, accompanied by his staff, paid a hurried visit here to-day. The General thoroughly inspected Bolivar Heights and the adjacent country. From the feeling exhibited by the secessionists in the vicinity of Martinsburg, and Winchester some credit may be attached to the rumor that Jackson has again been largely reinforced, but while I have confidence in the ability of General Fremont to successfully cope with Jackson in the valley, it is believed that, even in the event of his meeting with a reverse, the preparations which Generals Banks and Sigel are making in the vicinity of Winchester will render any success the rebels may achieve of short duration.

The bridge across the Potomac at this point was completed this morning, and its security tested by the passage of a heavy burden train. The road between here and Winchester is rapidly repaired, and it is believed the Government will have it in use in a few days.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH. Complete Victory Over Jackson in the Battle of Cross Keys.

Retreat of the Enemy Across the Shenandoah, &c., &c.

Our men opposed them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss; but the numbers, after Gen. Taylor's Third Brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy—there being at least five to one—that it was impossible to hold our position and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry went set to attack us, but were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted about five hours. Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is large, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a large number of prisoners. During the fight Colonel Carroll's horse fell with him, injuring the Colonel badly. Captain Reilly, of General Shields' staff was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting. Colonel Buckley, of the 29th Ohio Regiment, was badly wounded. His men charged down in order to get him, but he was carried off by the enemy, and never seen again. General Ashby, of the Black Horse Cavalry, was seriously wounded during the fight at the bridge over Middle river. Captain Keogh charged with a body of cavalry and held the bridge for some time, during a terrible storm of grape shot. This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged, who fought like demons.

Two regiments of Cavalry first Brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The pioneer corps also helped. Colonel Buckley has arrived here wounded. REPORTS FROM THE FIELD. PORT REPUBLIC, June 10, 1862. The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy in front, it moved on through the woods, and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's success. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and takes that name. The rebel loss was great superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning. Captain Dunker, of General Fremont's staff, was killed. Captain Gitterman, of Chesert's staff, was severely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded. The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing strewn the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners, were left in a "chuck, and were retaken. The Sixth Louisiana lost all but thirty men.

From General McClellan's Army. ADVANCE OF OUR PICKETS. SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY. WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12. Advice from Gen. McClellan's headquarters this evening state that a reconnoissance made this morning, as far as Meadow Bridge, found the enemy quiet but in force. Some skirmishing and taken place during the day, but with little result on either side. The weather was good, and the roads and grounds drying rapidly. A gentleman of eminence, directly from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, expresses the opinion, based upon what he learned from the Army of the Potomac, that the taking of Richmond by our forces is merely a question of time.

CASEY'S DIVISION AT FAIR OAKS. The following important despatch has been received from Major-General McClellan: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 5, 1862. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: My despatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. Casey's Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disorderly, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was under military constraint. From statements made to me subsequently, by Generals Casey and Nagler, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are so conflicting as to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged. (Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

The Killed Wounded, and Missing at the Battle of Fair Oaks. OFFICIAL STATEMENT. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following statement of the loss in the Battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department: To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Statement of the killed, wounded and missing on the 31st of May and 1st of June, 1862, in front of Richmond.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Gen. Sumner's 2d corps	258	980	146
Gen. Heintzelman's 3d corps	258	980	146
Gen. Keyes' 4th corps	448	1,753	321
Total	964	5,627	1,222
Grand total killed, wounded and missing		5,732	

A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the data can be received. G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, June 14. A citizen of this city, who has taken the oath of allegiance, has just returned from Grenada, Miss., and reports that a rebel army of 65,000 strength has concentrated there—that business was brisk and provisions plenty. The following is a copy of the oath administered to rebel officers and soldiers who voluntarily deliver themselves up: I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States and support and sustain the Constitution, and the laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty, paramount to that of all State, county or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States, and Confederate armies and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America. There is much alarm among the whites of Grenada, in consequence of the discovery of signs on the part of several hundred of the negroes of that county to simultaneously run away and present themselves to the Federal commander for protection. There are about 4,000 negroes in the county, and only a few whites in relation to command it. The negroes here, not deeming it safe to remain among the negroes. A company of cavalry to advance guard of General Wallace's command, reached Grenada yesterday, and Gen. Wallace will probably arrive to-day, and take command of the city. There is nothing so strange but that his counterpart may be found when the least sought after.